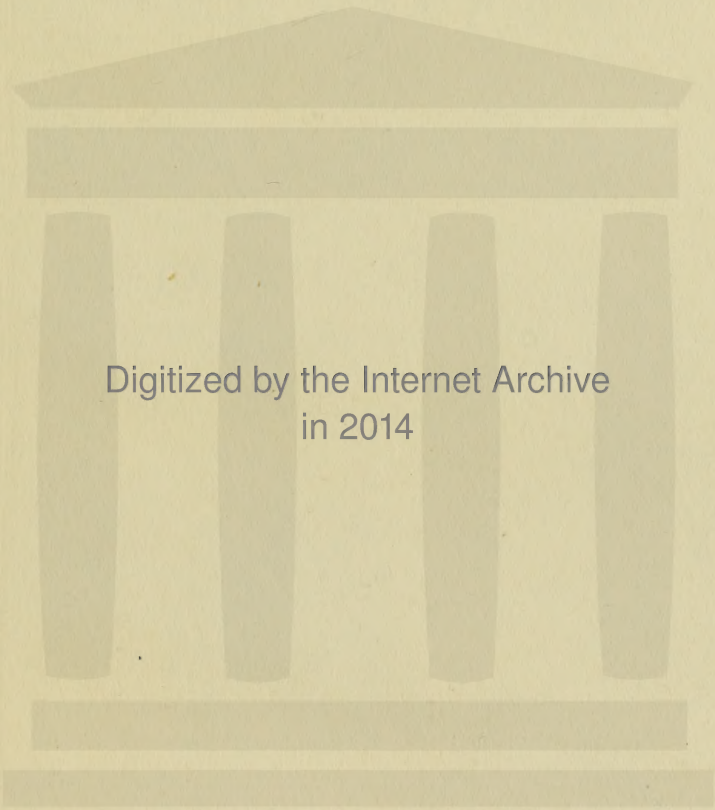

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

CALENDAR

OF THE

STUART PAPERS

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

PRESERVED AT

WINDSOR CASTLE.

VOL. VII.

LONDON:
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Manuscripts of His Majesty the King Stuart Papers

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This Report was prepared and edited, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by the late Mr. F. H. Blackburne Daniell. The Index has been compiled by Miss D. A. Bigby, M.A.

INTRODUCTION.

The present volume calendars the Stuart Papers from 1 July, to 31 December, 1718. The printing of the text was finished in 1915, but the printing of the Index and Introduction owing to the war was suspended and has been resumed only in the present year.

The papers have been calendared in manuscript down to April, 1720, but owing to the alleged necessity for rigorous public economy the printing of the calendar and the calendaring of the papers after that date have been suspended indefinitely.

The most important events during these six months were the negotiations for King James' marriage with Princess Clementina Sobieska, the seizure and imprisonment of her and her mother at Innsbruck, the removal of the King and his Court from Urbino to Rome, the Spanish expedition to Sicily, the destruction of their fleet by Admiral Byng, followed by declarations of war by England and France against Spain, the consequent adoption by Spain of the King's cause, and the Regent's *coup d'état* in France. Though the death of Charles XII happened during this period, it came too late to be noticed in the papers in this volume, and the Jacobites were still buoyed up with hopes of a peace between him and the Czar followed by an alliance between them and Spain with the view of effecting a restoration and overthrowing their common enemy King George.

By the beginning of July the King and Mar had recovered from their fevers (*p.* 2).

The remaining pictures and other things that Mar had ordered in Rome were sent to Urbino in July and August (*pp.* 4, 50, 117). At Mar's request William Drummond got 24 airs copied out of two operas at Bologna and sent them to Urbino (*p.* 26).

A letter from Venice in November mentions that an opera of St. Angelo was being performed there and that one of St. Chrysostom was to begin the end of the month. It would be interesting to know how such a subject was treated on the stage (*p.* 498).

The Pope's nephew, Don Carlo Albani, and his wife spent the summer near Urbino. They dined with the King on 14 July and had cards and music afterwards in Mar's apartments, as it was too soon after his mother's death for the party to be in the King's (*p.* 43).

It was rumoured in July at Rome that the King intended to winter nearer to that place. Perugia and Viterbo were suggested but dismissed as unsafe for him, being nests of murderers and outlaws (*p.* 81). Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence, was finally decided on (*pp.* 75, 91) notwithstanding the Pope's reluctance, due, it was supposed, to the influence of his physician, who liked to spend some time there himself every year (*pp.* 81, 352). Plenty of fire-places were to be put in to make it habitable for the winter (*pp.* 283, 334). However this project, as will be seen, never took effect.

On 6 Oct. the King went to Bologna on his way to Ferrara for his intended marriage (*p.* 352) meaning to return to Urbino afterwards for a few days and then to go to Rome on his way to Castel Gandolfo (*p.* 353). On 9 Nov. he left for Rome very privately (*pp.* 502, 508) by way of Tuscany (*p.* 548). The reason for his sudden departure was that Cardinal Aquaviva had warned him that his person was not safe at Bologna and advised him to come instantly to Rome, which was thought to be the only safe place for him in Italy. He dissuaded him from venturing to sleep even for a night at Castel Gandolfo. Numerous German soldiers released by the peace of Passarowitz with the Turks were marching southwards. 3,000 were actually at Parma and the Emperor might confine him as he had confined the Princess. Another reason was that he had been informed that a sort of command was expected from Vienna to the Pope not to receive him at Rome, after which a journey to Rome would be flying in the Pope's face, whereas he could not take it ill if he went there at that time or turn him out once he was there. The Pope had been threatened with German troops and even with the bombardment of Civita Vecchia by the English fleet (*pp.* 508–510).

In the meantime the Jacobites who had been ordered to leave Urbino were arriving at Rome and settling themselves in lodgings (*p.* 504). A list of them is given in James Edgar's letter on *p.* 515. The plate and other goods were lodged in Cardinal Gualterio's palace or in Signor Lucci's house (*p.* 505).

The King arrived at Rome late on the 14th after the most fatiguing journey he had ever made and next day had a long conversation with the Pope's youngest nephew, who could not conceal his uncle's apprehensions at his coming (*p.* 543). Mar with his wife and child arrived on the 24th (*pp.* 579, 585). They and the King were lodged in the palace of Cardinal Gualterio, who could not come to Rome till they left his house, there being no room for him, besides other inconveniences. Mar feared they would not be in a house of their own till January (*p.* 624).

On Nairne's arrival at Rome the Pope had suggested the

late Queen of Sweden's palace for the King's residence. Monsignor Cibo's palace in the Piazza Santi Apostoli was also proposed, but it had few or no fireplaces (*pp.* 487, 488, 489, 491, 497). Finally the Muti palace off the Piazza Santi Apostoli was decided on (*p.* 645) and it was demised by the Marchese Muti to the Apostolic Palace represented by the Pope's majordomo for three years from 15 Jan., 1719 (*p.* 662). This palace was destined to be the King's permanent home for the rest of his long life.

Dr. Barclay, one of the chaplains, applied to Mar for the King's directions on the request of Lord Southesk and others to have prayers at Rome as they had had at Urbino (*p.* 533). It does not appear what the answer was.

Mar had already had trouble at Urbino about his servant Bernardi, a native of Bologna, who had gone as a boy to Scotland and turned Protestant, and who had been denounced to the Archbishop of Urbino as an apostate. The Archbishop had informed the Inquisition and the King found that he could not protect him as he intended, so he was sent to Venice with a recommendation from Mar to his friend West there (*pp.* 124, 143), who was to pay him 10*d.* a day (*pp.* 340, 498). He was eventually taken into the house of Count Sava Vladislavick, the Czar's minister at Venice, who promised that he should be sent to a merchant in Muscovy (*p.* 340).

A letter from London contained a warning against a Lisbon priest believed at best to be a spy on the exiled Court and at worst an assassin who designed to poison the King in the Eucharist (*p.* 437).

Douglas, who designed the King's assassination at Nonancourt in 1715, had appeared in the room of the young Louis XV and had been turned out as a dangerous person by Marshal Villeroy's orders (*p.* 159).

Lady Mar had been seriously ill in the summer but recovered (*p.* 17). On 8–19 Sept. she left London with her daughter, then about 3 years old, for Dover, attended by George Hay and James Hamilton (*p.* 313). She sailed on 11–21 Sept. for Calais, accompanied by Hay. They had a very bad passage and finally were blown ashore at Audresselles 6 miles from Boulogne. Lord Nottingham's son, who was on board, lent them his chaise, and they got to Boulogne late at night half dead with cold. The only one of the party who did not suffer was the child (*p.* 319). Charles Forbes met her at Boulogne (*p.* 332) with a chariot, which broke down and upset within two leagues of Boulogne, where they found a chaise and reached Paris late on 1 October. The hospitable Madame de Mezières, the eldest of the Oglethorpe sisters, insisted on her removing from the lodging that had been taken for her to her own house. She had the pleasure of meeting her sister, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and sat for her portrait

(*p.* 351). She and her daughter left on 8 October and reached Lyons on the 15th. She thought that her escort, Charles Forbes, did not know much of the way ; he could speak no foreign language and he would not suffer her to advise with anyone else (*p.* 392). She reached Turin on the 26th by such roads and through such weather as she had never imagined. Fortunately it did not snow on Mount Cenis. It had snowed all the night before, and the people there gave her such a terrible description of the Alps that she found the crossing better than she had expected, in fact nothing to her hazards on the hills and precipices on the other side. Forbes assured her that the road from Novallese to Susa was good, so they came that terrible road in the dark but by good luck broke neither their necks nor their chaises (*p.* 442). On the 31st they were stopped at Vercelli by the floods. Lady Mar was ill of a fever and sore throat, caused by the coldness of the Italian chaise for which Forbes had exchanged the French one they had travelled in, which was warm though ugly (*pp.* 472, 482). Her husband met her a few miles the Bologna side of Milan and brought her back there for a day, and they finally reached Bologna on 9 November (*p.* 521) and Rome on the 24th.

On 24 June James Murray had been dispatched to Ohlau with instructions to negotiate a marriage between the King and the Princess Clementina, the youngest daughter of Prince James Sobieski, the eldest son of John Sobieski, the famous King of Poland. He was the bearer of letters to the Princess and her father and mother. (See last volume, *pp.* 573–576.) He arrived at Venice late on Tuesday night, the 28th, and being delayed by a great thunderstorm did not leave till 3 July. He decided to go through the Tirol (*pp.* 4, 27). He arrived at Vienna on the 13th and left next day (*p.* 35). Immediately after his arrival at Ohlau Prince James gave Count Chlebowski a full power to treat with him about the proposed marriage (*p.* 60) and three days afterwards on 22 July the marriage contract was concluded, whereby Prince James assigned three several sums amounting in all to 850,000 French livres as his daughter's portion. The only stipulation on the other side was that in case of a restoration she should enjoy the dowry appointed according to the laws and customs of Great Britain with a hope that, if no restoration took place, the King would do his utmost to enable her to live suitably to her position. Prince James promised that she should set out for Italy within 3 months of the ratification of the contract. Should within that time any obstacle occur to prevent the meeting of the spouses Prince James consented that none of these conditions should be binding on either party (*p.* 77). With this contract and with letters from the Princess and her father, mother and uncle (*pp.* 70, 71) Murray set out immediately. He left Vienna on the 27th (*p.* 90)

and was back at Urbino by 4 August (*p.* 122) and the next day the King ratified the marriage contract (*p.* 116) and wrote immediately to the Pope, the Princess being his goddaughter and being named after him (*p.* 120), to announce the engagement and to request for the Queen's maintenance a gift of the 300,000 *crowns* he had asked the year before to be employed at a proper opportunity for the restoration (*pp.* 119–122). The King also wrote to Cardinal Albani, the Pope's nephew, and to Cardinal Gualterio, desiring them to use their influence with the Pope in his favour (*pp.* 122, 123). He asked the latter whether it would be proper to use as the wedding ring his mother's wedding ring in which had been set some of his sister's hair. If not, he would send it to Rome to have the hair taken out. It was hoped that the Princess would arrive in Italy the end of September (*pp.* 135, 137).

Owing to the heat he had encountered and the speed of his journey James Murray was taken dangerously ill of a fever soon after his return (*p.* 137) but recovered (*pp.* 176, 181, 189).

The ratification reached Ohlau on 19 August, but, though Prince James was pressed by Major O'Reilly, Wogan's kinsman, the commander of the garrison at Ohlau, for an immediate answer, he excused himself till the arrival of the Vienna post on the 21st (*p.* 204), by which he received a letter from the Empress Mother, his sister-in-law. She had not mentioned the engagement to her son, as under the present delicate circumstances he would not be able to give any answer, direct or indirect (*p.* 203). Next day Prince James went to Breslau for two days, to make, as he said, preparations for the journey (*p.* 204), and at last on the 26th acknowledged the ratification and hoped that the Princess would set out within four weeks (*p.* 202).

By the Prince's desire Count Chlebowski wrote requesting that a power for a marriage by proxy should be sent, such marriage to be solemnized on the journey or at any rate before the Princess arrived in Italy (*pp.* 202, 203, 204).

Clementina herself wrote that "le pouvoir paternelle n'a pas eu beaucoup de peine à se faire obeir et à faire dependre mon sort de celuy de votre Majesté" (*p.* 205). Early in September Col. John Hay was sent to meet the Princess with letters to her father and mother and others which, in case he met the Princess on the road, he was to send on and return with her himself (*p.* 245).

He wrote on 9 Sept. from Trent that it would be imprudent for the King to come so far. If Prince James insisted on a marriage by proxy within the German frontier, he must be humoured, but Hay thought that, when he knew that the King would come as far as was safe for him to be present in person, he would not insist on its being done in German

or Venetian territory. Hay proposed Ferrara as a proper place for the marriage (*p.* 263).

On the return of the courier from Ohlau the King and Clementina requested from the Pope a dispensation from the banns prescribed by the Council of Trent, permission to contract the marriage either in person or by proxy before any priest he should choose and that the marriage might be celebrated without a Mass and, if necessary, in a private chamber and on 10 Sept. a dispensation was accordingly granted by the Pope (*p.* 265). The King declared he would observe with the utmost strictness the rules of the Church in such a case and hoped that the dispensations would not be necessary. He was surprised that objections had been made to the proxy being given to a Protestant (*p.* 282), namely, James Murray (*p.* 248). On the 15th Hay wrote from Prague, again pointing out the objections to the King's trusting himself within the Emperor's territory and again advising Ferrara as the fittest place for the marriage (*p.* 283).

On the evening of 13th September Clementina and her mother set out from Ohlau. They were in some apprehension of being stopped on their journey, for King George, to whom it was of vital importance that the rival Stuart line should become extinct, had solicited the Emperor to hinder the marriage, on which he had written to Prince James to abandon the design. On the other hand the two dowager Empresses had sent a message to desire that Clementina should be sent away. It was believed that the Emperor knew of this message and that his letter had been only to please King George (*pp.* 289, 344).

On the 17th Hay met the Princesses near Prague. The mother resolved to conduct the daughter as far as Ferrara, since the King found that place the most suitable and since the procuration could not serve for performing it nearer. Clementina described her grief at parting from her father and sisters (whom she was never to meet again) (*p.* 293). Though the Princess mother promised to make all the haste she could, she insisted on going round by Augsburg to see her brother who was bishop there. Two counts and two ladies accompanied them with numerous attendants. They travelled with 36 horses and so not very privately. Hay advised the King not to leave Urbino till the Princesses sent from Trent to fix the day of meeting. He asked that some snuff should be sent for the Princess mother, who was a great snuffer (*p.* 297).

Freebairn, the bearer of the letters from the Princesses and Hay, arrived at Urbino on the 27th, and James Murray wrote back by him to Hay. The King did not think it proper to remain there till he heard from Trent, as he would be obliged to travel in a hurry and thought it better he should wait for the Princesses than that they should do so for him. He

intended to leave Urbino on the 6th for Bologna and stay there till he had further news. No one was to attend him but the Dukes of Mar and Perth, Thomas Forster and James Murray. The last with his sister, Mrs. Hay, was to be at Ferrara some days before the King. The King's own chair and a dozen of wine were sent as Hay requested. The King thought from the letter of Princess Sobieska that all intentions of using a proxy had been abandoned but sent a blank procuration for fear that the Prince should still insist on the matter. It was not to be used except in case of absolute necessity. The King would himself make all the necessary arrangements for the ceremony and would bring the snuff himself (*p.* 334).

The same day Hay wrote from Augsburg, where they had arrived on the 26th, that with much trouble he had induced them to set out the next day. The Princess mother resolved to go the rest of the way and would leave none of her baggage behind (*p.* 336). On the arrival of the Princesses at Innsbruck on 3 October two members of the Council of Regency delivered the Emperor's orders that they should stop there till they had his orders to go on. No one was allowed to leave Innsbruck without a passport (*p.* 361). The first news of their detention arrived at Bologna on the 15th in a letter to Dr. Bagaloni from his nephew at Innsbruck (*pp.* 370, 390, 394). They would have had time to have passed Innsbruck before the order came, had they not delayed on the way and, had they passed the town, the people at Innsbruck had no orders to send after them (*p.* 430).

As a reward for Hay's services the King, before his departure from Urbino on 5 Oct., by a warrant written entirely in his own hand created him Earl of Inverness, Viscount of Innerpaphrie and Lord Cromlix and Erne (*p.* 361).

Meanwhile James Murray and his sister had arrived at Ferrara on the 8th, where he was surprised to find that the intended marriage there was the talk of the town (*pp.* 368, 370). Two palaces were engaged for the King and for the Princesses and their attendants (*p.* 377). Freebairn had not arrived at Ferrara by the 14th, which Murray attributed to a heavy snowstorm in the Alps (*p.* 386).

Murray and his sister were recalled on the 16th to Bologna, where the King and his suite had arrived on the 8th (*p.* 394). William Drummond, who was to pass as one of the Cardinal Legate's people going to Vienna, was dispatched to Innsbruck with letters to Hay and the Princesses (*p.* 395).

On the 18th the King desired David Nairne to go to Rome (*p.*299) immediately, visiting the Pope's two nephews at Soriano on the way to deliver them his letter calendared on *p.* 401. He wrote to the Pope demanding him to act as befitted the Vicar of Jesus Christ (*p.* 408). Nairne was to make all the clamour and noise he could and to move heaven and earth for remedy.

At the same time orders were sent to Sir William Ellis for the immediate removal of all the King's family and goods at Urbino to Rome (*p.* 400). The King himself would remain at Bologna till he received further news from Innsbruck (*p.* 402).

On the 21st Hay wrote back by W. Drummond (*p.* 414) that things were still uncertain, but that he himself believed that the Emperor would not yield. Before their arrival at Innsbruck they had been overtaken by a servant of Prince James, who insisted that the Princess mother should be at the ceremony, and that it should take place before they left Germany. The Princess mother, however, agreed that it should be at Ferrara, provided she herself was to come there, but, should she herself be allowed to go no further and Clementina were allowed to escape, it was doubtful if her mother would consent to the escape without the ceremony having taken place.

On the 23rd Hay wrote that the courier returned from Vienna the day before but brought nothing positive. Prince James wrote to the ladies not to return till they should hear from him further, and that it was for their interest to pretend that the ceremony had taken place. The Princess mother continually consulted the two women with her, who were in terror of the Court of Vienna and incapable of taking any resolution, and nothing could be kept secret. They were to remove next day to a private house from the public one (? the Hofburg) where they had been staying (*p.* 430). The King wrote on the same day to desire Hay to return, as he was of no use at Innsbruck, and to warn the mother that Clementina should eat and drink nothing but what was brought by safe hands (*p.* 427).

He wrote the same day to the Emperor's confessor complaining of the arrest and desiring him to plead the justice of his cause. One sentence has a prophetic ring, "Ne doit-il pas craindre de voir sa propre famille finir en sa personne, luy qui viole les loix les plus sacrées du marriage," for the Emperor was the last of the male line of the Hapsburgs (*p.* 426).

Nairne left Urbino for Rome early on the 24th and arrived early on the 27th, having on the way seen Cardinal Imperiali at Foligno and Cardinal Albani at Soriano. On the 29th he wrote a long account to the King and Mar of his proceedings (*pp.* 457–463) particularly of his interview with the Pope, who promised to write strongly to the Emperor.

On the 31st the King wrote to the Nuncio at Vienna thanking him for his efforts on behalf of the Princesses and complaining of the harshness with which they were treated (*p.* 471). He pointed out that, though the Emperor might prevent him from marrying Clementina, he could not prevent

him from marrying another. At first the King was uncertain whether he was married or not, not knowing whether the proxy had been used (*p.* 492), but a few days later James Murray positively declared that he was not, nor would be, though he wished the people in Vienna to believe that he was, because it strengthened the argument against the Emperor's pushing his violence further (*p.* 509).

The King on his way to Rome determined to send Charles Wogan very secretly to Prince James (*pp.* 525, 532). At Bologna Wogan took Cardinal Origo into his confidence, who undertook to manage for him an interview with the Princesses through the Rector of the Jesuits at Innsbruck. He was to pass as a gentleman going to the Carnival at Vienna (*p.* 585). He was delayed by the bad state of the roads and had a troublesome interview with the Governor of Trent, caused by his trying to travel with only two horses instead of three. He wrote from Innsbruck on the 8th (*p.* 613) that the Princess mother was very ill from the confinement. Clementina on the other hand was handsomer and taller then when Wogan had last seen her. Her spirit was wonderful and she was ready for any thing. Prince James could not make up his mind. Sometimes he favoured an escape, at others he was against it, though the Emperor should be content, and his last notion was to have the marriage at Innsbruck. No one was fit to take a resolution but Clementina, who could do nothing unassisted. Prince James' cry was that the time of romances was passed, there was danger of a second arrest, there was infamy in an escape without marriage. The people at Innsbruck, even the Governor and his lady, asked why no escape was tried. The former had been absent at the time of the arrest and said, had he been there, he would have dallied with the Council till the Princesses had passed. Prince James had in fact on the 5th written to demand that a proxy in blank should be sent to Innsbruck and a power from the Pope to Francis Tichi, archpriest of the diocese of Breslau, to celebrate the marriage (*p.* 603).

Mar meanwhile wrote to Dillon (*p.* 608) and Wogan (*p.* 619), declaring that, though they must have patience, the King could not wait indefinitely, and that, while the uncertainty continued, it put a stop to any inquiry or negotiation about anyone else.

Wogan arrived at Vienna on the 15th (*p.* 639). Next day he saw the Nuncio, who had been making continual instances. He had pressed for an answer the day before and was told that the King must remain in suspense a little longer. Count Zinzendorf had gone to Brunn to meet Prince James, who, however, did not come on account of a real or pretended illness (*p.* 650). If Prince James would agree to an escape, Wogan thought that nothing could be more easy. A

minister had asked the Nuncio why an escape was not attempted and it was plain that the Emperor would be only too glad to get the affair off his hands in any way.

On the 25th Clementina wrote to the King (*p.* 666) enclosing a letter of thanks to the Pope. Her situation was the same, did it depend on herself, it would soon change. "Pour ce qui est de ma constance elle est à tout epreuve, je ne doute point de celle du Roy, etant persuadée qu'il est inviolable dans ses promesses et rempli d'honneur." Next day the King wrote to Prince James (*p.* 666) arguing against his insistence on a proxy and against his consent to the return of the Princess from Innsbruck.

Lord Panmure wrote the same day that the King's friends were most anxious to see him married to some one, and suggested Lady Mary Herbert, daughter of the Marquess and titular Duke of Powis, if he could not find any one of his own rank (*p.* 668).

Wogan arrived at Ohlau on the 23rd, and in a letter of 7 pages written on 30 Dec. and 1 and 2 January (*p.* 688) gave an account of his interviews with Prince James, who after agonies of indecision was induced to consent to an escape, but insisted that the marriage should be previously celebrated by proxy. The Starost Chlebowski and his wife, who were to chaperon Clementina, were to get passports under false names and leave as if for Poland, but were to turn to the right and proceed by Prague to Innsbruck, bringing a boy with them to be substituted for Clementina. Wogan was to leave, apparently discontented with the results of his visit, and go to Augsburg to concert measures at Innsbruck and wait for the Starostine's arrival, where he desired that W. Drummond should be sent him as he could speak German.

Wogan's subsequent proceedings and Clementina's escape will be related in the next volume, if it should ever be printed.

Wogan after his return to Urbino from his wife hunting expedition and before his journey to Ohlau quarrelled with his fellow lodger, Donald McMahon, fancying that he had affronted him. A duel followed, in which both were wounded, but only slightly. The King was much displeased with them and intended to reprimand them severely (*p.* 73). The combatants wrote a joint letter to Mar asking his intercession and declaring they were as much surprised as grieved that such a thing could have happened between them, as they had always lived in the best correspondence with each other (*p.* 72).

A much more serious affair was a duel at Cahors between Lachlan Macleane and a natural son of Duncan Robertson, brother to Robertson of Struan, in which Robertson was killed. His uncle suggested, apparently without foundation, that the duel had not been fought fairly (*pp.* 106, 206, 251,

304, 478). Sir John Forrester, who commanded the company in which they were serving, had Robertson buried in such a place and manner that neither the informations of the justiciary nor the blind zeal of the mob would ever find the body (*p.* 107).

A quarrel between two members of the House of Commons, James Campbell and Lord Hinchinbrooke, about the Spanish war, resulted in a duel, in which the former was run through the body and not expected to live (*p.* 621).

On 18 July the King enclosed to Dicconson, the late Queen's secretary, an abstract he had made of her will and codicil (*p.* 55) probably that of which a copy in Sir W. Ellis' handwriting is given on *p.* 698, and desired to be informed how much of the contents were executed and what methods he proposed for the execution of the rest. He also desired a list of her debts which he thought ought to be paid first, and next the three sets of legacies for Masses and prayers mentioned on *p.* 699. He desired him to inform him also of his rights to the salts of Brouage and to the Queen's claims on the Duke of Modena. He had already sent Dicconson a power of attorney to receive all sums due to the late Queen or to himself (*p.* 5). Dicconson replied on 15 Aug. (*p.* 159) that all relating to the funeral had been performed according to her will, of which she had directed him to take an abstract before it was sealed up. The 13,500 *livres* had been paid. He thought her debts would not exceed 60,000 *livres*, and advised that the three bequests to the Community of Young Women at St. Germains, for a perpetual Mass and for flambeaux to be carried before the Sacrament should be paid immediately. On 7 Sept. the King expressed his approval (*p.* 253) but would have it done privately to avoid clamour (*p.* 253). The arrears of her pension, Dicconson thought, would besides paying every one up to her death be much more than enough to discharge her debts and perform the above articles as appeared by the abstract he enclosed. The Luoghi di Monte at Rome, he believed, had been all sold and he enclosed all the papers relating to the claims on the Duke of Modena.

As to the salts at Brouage Cardinal Mazarin had purchased for 420,000 *livres* a duty of 11 sols per muid or bushel on the salt exported, of which he had left 3 sols to the Duchess of Modena and the rest to others. It was liable to be redeemed by the Crown of France on payment of the purchase money, which would be far short of the real value, for the King's share, which was little more than a fourth, in ordinary years was worth 10,000 *livres per annum*, so that one fourth of the purchase money would not be worth more than 10 years' purchase (*p.* 91).

The King thought it unadvisable to send the papers to Italy in the present state of that country, but directed that

the two packets superscribed by himself should be given to Mr. Sheldon to bring to him. The jewels of value were so few that he believed that Mr. Sheldon might bring them in his pocket. He being too much indisposed to undertake the journey (*p.* 192) three pearl necklaces, the diamond earrings and a diamond buckle with the above mentioned packets were sent by Lady Nithsdale (*p.* 243). Dicconson (*p.* 193) had given Lord Middleton a gold headed cane, for which he wrote a letter of thanks (*p.* 192) and various presents to others. The pictures were hung up in Dicconson's lodgings, and the plate was to be packed and permission asked for its being sent out of France (*p.* 243). Owing to Maréchal de Villeroy's illness there was a delay in obtaining permission, but the plate and some other things were sent off from Paris the end of September (*p.* 358).

The unfortunate exiles were in great distress. This volume, like the previous one, is full of letters complaining of their necessities and desiring assistance. Though the Regent had promised immediate payment of the arrears of the Queen's pension nothing had been received up to 4 July (*p.* 8) and indeed only one whole month's allowance had been received since Christmas. Only for 1,000*l.* received from England and some ingots which Dicconson had he could not have paid the pensioners to the end of March, which had been done.

Early in September (*p.* 271) Dicconson received orders from the Regent to make a list of the Queen's servants in three classes, viz., the chief persons, those of inferior rank, and the lowest, marking what arrears were due to each class to the end of May, to state what debts of the Queen remained due, to make a list of the King's servants paid at St. Germains and of what was due to them, and to state the arrears of the Queen's pension. At the same time Dicconson was told that, when the arrears due at her death were paid, the pension was absolutely to cease. Pensions to a Queen of France, the Dauphine, &c., ceased at her death, and consequently it could not be expected they would do it for a foreign Queen, and moreover being in a strict league with the English Government they could not offend them by maintaining a body of English of a different interest, which was a most dismal sentence against a multitude who had no visible support. Père Gaillard, the late Queen's confessor, the bearer of this message, had indeed told Dicconson that the Regent would still allow something to the King for his personal support, but Dicconson feared that it would not exceed what was required for his particular expenses and his personal servants, and that the giving in of lists, &c., was with a design of appropriating what was given of the arrears to pay such and such persons and not to leave it to Dicconson.

On receiving this letter the King wrote to Père Gaillard (*p.* 417) that he would have found the demand of the lists extraordinary enough, had not he believed that it proceeded only from political views and was not to embarrass or constrain himself in the distribution of the arrears or the order he should observe therein. He begged him to insist that the whole should be left to his own disposal.

The King in November (*p.* 484) approved of his followers applying for subsistence to the French Court and told Dicconson not to let people starve as long as he had anything. On the Duke of Berwick's solicitation the Regent granted reduced pensions to the Queen's servants, including Lord Middleton and Dicconson himself. Dicconson assured the King that he and Lord Middleton had never applied to the French Court, nor would they accept the pensions without the King's approval, which was granted (*p.* 622).

The King wrote also to Père Gaillard expressing his satisfaction at the Regent's bounty, but also his surprise that no one belonging to the Queen or himself had been consulted, for he did not believe that Berwick could be included in that number, which he considered was the reason the favour had been so limited and unequal, instancing the omission of the Duke and Duchess of Perth and others and begging him, after consulting Dicconson, to represent to the Regent the equal merit of those who had been apparently forgotten (*p.* 667).

It was denied that any pressure had been put on the Protestant Jacobites at St. Omer to change their religion by stopping their pensions (*pp.* 20, 24, 33, 89).

On Lord Stair's representation a circular was issued ordering the French Intendants to send out of their districts any English, Irish or Scotch concerned in the late troubles in England or Scotland, and condemned by the laws of those countries (*pp.* 54, 61, 74, 112, 128, 134). It proved, however, to be, as the Regent had said, "un coup d'espé dans l'eau." Dillon advised the Jacobites to keep close for a time without taking further notice of the order and Maréchal d'Uxelles and others were of opinion that no stir should be made about it, not doubting but the matter would soon drop. Dillon however feared that, if the same request were again insisted on by King George, it would be granted and perhaps executed (*p.* 169). The Jacobites in Brussels and Holland were in a still worse condition than those in France, because not only their pensions were in arrear, but whatever they did receive was reduced by the fall in exchange of French money (*pp.* 8, 61).

On 13 July Tullibardine and Campbell of Glendarule left Bordeaux, being obliged to do so by a warrant that the Duke of Berwick, the Governor of Guienne, had got against them, in

order to avoid a formal intimation of it (*pp.* 22, 94). They travelled by Angers, where they saw Lockhart of Carnwath's son, to Orleans, where Tullibardine intended to remain for some time (*pp.* 94, 163). Glendarule went on to Paris, from which he wrote about Tullibardine's embarrassments, his father having refused to assist him (*p.* 479) and afterwards removed to St. Germains, as being a cheaper place (*p.* 600).

Dillon's own position was precarious. The English ministry (*p.* 464) had represented him to the Regent as a most dangerous person, accusing him of being in commerce with the English Jacobites and asserting that he had managed the last business with Sweden, that he was in actual commerce with that Court and also with the Czar's ministers and with those of Spain, especially the Spanish ambassador at Paris, that he transacted all the secret affairs between him and the King of Spain's friends at Paris, that he had kept the Duke of Ormonde privately in the neighbourhood as a voucher of what the English Jacobites could do if assisted by foreign succour, and requiring that he should be immediately secured. The Regent pretended to have private information from persons at Paris supporting these complaints. Dillon thought he had good reason to suspect who those persons were.

Dillon on 1 Nov. wrote (*p.* 475) that he had been with the Regent several times and in his own opinion had answered all the objections against him in a becoming manner. The Regent was extremely pressed by the English ministry to secure him, and Dillon could not foresee how the affair would end, though he foresaw he would at any rate be sent away from Paris. Finally he was ordered to take the command in Dauphiny or Provence (*pp.* 630, 676).

Apparently the late Queen had bequeathed to the Regent her claims on England in respect of her jointure and also to an estate in Cambridgeshire in trust for the King (see last volume *Introduction*, *p.* viii), though this does not appear in the abstract of her will and codicil calendared on *p.* 698. The papers were sent to Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland at the end of Queen Anne's reign, for his advice (*p.* 183). His opinion is given on *p.* 532. He conceived that the bequest to the Regent was good. If he could prevail on King George to deliver the property amicably, it would save a great deal of trouble and expense, if not, Sir Constantine did not know how one Prince could compel another to do him justice except by arms. He pointed out the steps the Regent should take, if compelled to sue for the donation. On the whole he thought there was no means of coming at the donation but by the Regent's applying to King George in a friendly way. If King George refused, Sir Constantine was of opinion that it was not proper for the King to produce or insist on the donation, and the Bishop of Rochester was of

the same opinion. Sir Constantine took it to be so plain a case that he did not acquaint Lord Oxford, but, if on reflection anything appeared doubtful, he would advise with him on it.

The question of communicating to the Regent the King's intended marriage was considered. It was thought that it would be a favourable opportunity to desire his assistance, but that the King ought not to write to him himself, but should write a letter to Dillon to be shown to the Regent (*p.* 289). In October Dillon accordingly informed the Regent (*p.* 439) and in a long interview on the 27th represented to him the King's extreme necessity, and insisted on his repeated promises to succour him. If he did not intend to give him a competent allowance, it would be both generous and equitable to declare his mind sincerely that the King might know what he had to depend on. Some leading men had formerly solicited him but at present none ventured to speak about the King's concerns. The Regent raising his voice exclaimed, "N'est ce pas assez que vous me parlez pour ses interets. Je suis faché que ses affaires soient en si mauvais etat et vous pouvez conter que je luy enverray un promt secours." Dillon ventured to ask how much the succour would be and when it would be given. He replied, "Je ne puis le scavoir encore moy meme, mais vous pouvez conter sur ma parole" (*p.* 474). At the end of November the Regent had not determined what he would do about the pension, notwithstanding his reiterated promises of prompt succour (*p.* 587).

Numerous letters relate to the hopes entertained by the exiled court of a peace between the Czar and the King of Sweden, followed by a coalition between them to effect a restoration. George Jerningham had arrived at Petersburg in May. On 11–22 July he wrote (*p.* 76) that he had not written since 13 June, because letters in cipher had been opened and stopped. He had been expecting an answer from Görtz, who had been away from Aland for some time, though he was on his way thither (*p.* 29), and had written to him to stop the negotiations between England and Sweden. He had also written to Vice-Chancellor Schapiroff, who was going to Aland, urging him to use the Czar's influence with the King of Sweden to enter into a treaty with the King and promising him a present of 10,000 ducats on the signature of such a treaty. Mar, before he received this letter, had suggested tempting Schapiroff by promises to be performed after the restoration (*p.* 133).

On 23 July–3 Aug. Sir H. Stirling wrote to Sir Hugh Paterson from Reval (*p.* 109), where he was on board Capt. Thomas Gordon's man-of-war, that to all appearance the treaty between Sweden and Russia would be soon concluded. Görtz had informed the Czar that what Dr. Erskine had written to himself and Gyllenborg had greatly contributed

to remove the obstacles to it. The Czar had been informed of the King of Spain's inclinations to correspond with him and the King of Sweden (*pp.* 62, 63).

On 25 July–5 Aug. Jerningham wrote to Sir Hugh Paterson (*p.* 116) that Schapiroff was going to Aland, taking with him letters from Jerningham to Görtz and all other necessary instructions, and that his endeavours would be very cogent. Jerningham wished that the last posts had confirmed Paterson's news of Spain, as he knew not anything of more consequence, which occasioned his putting forward when last in Holland that very proposal Paterson had mentioned. He had given Mar notice of the same and the Spanish minister wrote of it to the King of Spain and the Bavarian minister in Holland had promised to inform him from time to time of the feasibleness of it. He had mentioned it once at Petersburg and found it a proposal rather agreeable than much to be relied on.

Sir Hugh Paterson (*pp.* 62, 63) had already pointed out that, if the Czar and the King of Sweden could come to terms and be induced to enter into measures with Spain, it would be their way to defeat the projected Quadruple Alliance which was directed against them all, for the first two wanted only money, which the last could furnish.

On Aug. 9–20 Jerningham wrote again to Mar (*p.* 189) that the first letter the Czar had sent from Reval to Petersburg said that Görtz had not brought back from Lund the satisfaction expected, the King of Sweden being less tractable than he could wish (*p.* 202) and that Schapiroff was not to go to Aland. A subsequent letter from Schapiroff, however, said that the Czar was going on with the treaty, and that Osterman was ordered back to Aland. The same letter desired Jerningham to retire from Russia itself, but to keep near till affairs were concluded, adding that the King's interest should not be neglected. He therefore intended to go to Mittau.

On 23 Sept. (*p.* 317) Jerningham wrote from Mittau that, since he had left Petersburg, he had had no answers to his letters to Görtz or to Petersburg. He did not expect to hear fully till the Czar returned to Petersburg. From the goodwill he had lately expressed in the King's favour and his bitter spleen for the Elector of Hanover he thought him the surest person they could rely on. Next to him Schapiroff was to be courted. Though money was expected by all the ministers in the North, yet the Czar kept such a severe hand over his that they were obliged in such cases to have his leave and he liked to go shares with them. He enclosed a copy of his letter to Schapiroff, asking that the Czar would allow him, if Görtz continued to refuse to give him any answer, to inform him of what might be expected from Sweden, if affairs at Aland terminated as they wished.

On 15–26 Sept. Sir H. Stirling wrote (*p.* 327) to Mar recapitulating the substance of his letters to him of 12–23 May and 9–20 June, which were apparently lost. He had informed Mar in the last letter that Görtz had set out for Sweden to do his utmost to persuade the King to accept the Czar's conditions. Stirling had since written to him and Gyllenborg, assuring them of his friends' esteem and begging them not to let slip such a favourable opportunity. To these letters he had no answer, but General Bruce had written to the Czar that they were acceptable and in his opinion would make the peace easy and induce the King of Sweden to enter into the King's interest because they considered that what Stirling advanced was what the Czar wished, which indeed was the case, for he would enter into any engagements with the King of Sweden for the purpose. He had been surprised that Görtz had had no instructions to treat about the King. He thought the reason was that they were waiting for the issue of the treaty, since only that would enable them to act or undertake to purpose. They could not find their account in ceding to the Czar what they offered, unless they resolved to restore the King, who alone could help them to a sufficient equivalent. Besides, when the peace with the Czar was once finished, the King of Sweden must and would fall on King George as Elector and the risk was equal to attack him as usurper.

On 6–17 Nov. Sir H. Stirling wrote (*p.* 548) again that he was puzzled to find a good reason for the delay in Görtz's return. He was said to be at Stockholm waiting for the King of Sweden's approbation. He still thought the peace would be concluded, otherwise the Czar would be much disappointed, and that the Elector of Hanover was in no mind to give up Bremen and Verden, the cession of which would be the only bait that would induce the King of Sweden to listen to him.

Some people believed that the Czar had taken part in the King's marriage and that there were designs to make him King of Poland, the present King being unacceptable both to the Czar and the King of Sweden. Dr. Erskine (who died before the end of the year) was very ill.

On the 23rd Jerningham wrote from Danzig that he had retired there five weeks before finding that his stay at Mittau was not agreeable to the Czar (*p.* 566). The little sunshine which had appeared on his arrival at Petersburg was clouded when the Czar found that his offers to Görtz in the King's favour did not advance the negotiation.

Jerningham returned from Danzig to the Hague. He wrote on 20 Dec. (*pp.* 658, 659) that there was little doubt that the treaty would shortly be finished. The fatal delays in making it had persuaded other princes that nothing would come of it, which was the origin of the Quadruple Alliance.

He believed that neither the Czar nor the King of Sweden had any real scheme in view directly to serve the King, but were inclined, should circumstances favour, to execute such a project.

All the Jacobite hopes of assistance from the King of Sweden were terminated by his death before Frederickshall on 11 December. The news of it did not come in time to be noticed in the present volume, but the siege is mentioned in a London letter of 27 Nov.–8 Dec. (*p.* 616).

The Spanish fleet which had sailed from Barcelona on 18 June (*p.* 3) surprised Palermo (*pp.* 38, 79). The inhabitants throughout the island declared for them, and the Viceroy took refuge in Messina (*p.* 79). There was a report that they were acting in concert with the Duke of Savoy, the King of Sicily, who was ready to give up the island for an equivalent in the Milanese (*p.* 80). The siege of Messina began on 3 August (*p.* 110) and the citadel surrendered on 29 Sept. (*pp.* 379, 439).

While Mr. Stanhope, afterwards Lord Harrington, and the Marquis de Nancré, the French ambassador, were carrying on interminable negotiations at the Escorial (*pp.* 30, 60, 190), endeavouring to induce Spain to abandon the Sicilian enterprise, the English fleet under Admiral Byng, which had sailed from England on 14 June (*p.* 3) with instructions, if the Spanish Court would not agree to an armistice, to support the Emperor (*p.* 60) arrived at Naples and sailed for Sicily (*pp.* 117, 119). On 11 August an encounter took place between Capt. Watkins' and Marchese Mari's squadrons off Messina, in which most of the latter were destroyed (*pp.* 222, 224). A copy of Watkins' laconic dispatch, "We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships that were on the coast, the number as in the margin," is given (*p.* 226). The greater part of the two fleets sailed southwards and a second battle ensued off Cape Passaro, in which most of the Spanish fleet was taken or destroyed (*pp.* 199, 210, 222, 225, 226). The squadron commanded by Admiral Camocke, the English Jacobite captain, who had gone into the Spanish service, escaped and sailed eastwards, and after touching at Corfu finally reached Malta (*pp.* 305, 312, 588). On 28 Nov. having careened his ships he sailed from Malta for Messina where he was appointed commander-in-chief of the fleet (*p.* 664). Camocke's proposals to win over officers and seamen in the English fleet were apparently not favoured by Alberoni (*p.* 132).

Lord Stanhope had arrived at Paris the end of June, and he and Lord Stair had long conferences with the Regent (*pp.* 2, 7). They concluded the treaty between England, France and the Emperor, known after the accession of the Dutch as the Quadruple Alliance. Marshal d'Uxelles at

first refused to sign it, but afterwards consented (*pp.* 31, 48, 195). It was approved by the Council of Regency, notwithstanding the opposition of Marshal Villeroy and others (*p.* 61).

On 22 July Lord Stanhope set out for Madrid, where he arrived on 12 August. He was ready to propose giving up Gibraltar to Spain and leaving Spain in possession of Sardinia (*p.* 196), but his proposals were declined, and he left suddenly on the 27th for Paris (*p.* 216).

On 30 August Sir H. Paterson wrote to Mar (*p.* 219) enclosing the letters of 23 July–3 Aug. and 25 July–5 Aug. from Stirling and Jerningham, noticed *ante*, *pp.* xix, xx. He observed that Stirling thought that money would soon be wanted, and repeated what an advantage it would be if a treaty could be made between the King of Spain, the King of Sweden and the Czar, as he had already written to Stirling and Jerningham. He had reason to believe that some advances had been made in negotiations between the King of Spain and the Czar, but those between Sweden and Spain were delayed by the King of Sweden's expecting that the King of Spain should make the first advances to him, he not having embraced some former proposals he had made. The Swedish minister at the Hague desired the King to advise the King of Spain to send a proper person fully instructed to Sweden, who, he did not doubt, would be well received by that King. The King of Spain could supply the money the other two wanted so much, whereby they would be able to do the King's business, which would be an essential service to the King of Spain. Both Jerningham and Stirling had been informed of this.

A French translation of part of this letter and of parts of those from Stirling and Jerningham was sent in September to Cardinal Aquaviva (*p.* 347) to be forwarded to Alberoni (*p.* 222).

In July Cardinal Aquaviva had suggested to Alberoni that now was the time for carrying out Admiral Camocke's plan for bringing over part of the English fleet to the King's interest (*p.* 100), and proposed in October that the King should send some one to Spain about his affairs. The consent of the King of Spain and Alberoni should be previously obtained (*pp.* 347, 360). The King found Alberoni's answer oracular, which was that Aquaviva might let the friend know that Alberoni had no want of any confidant of his or any instructions, and that he had only to think of preserving his own health since he had one that thinks of his interest (*p.* 563).

The King replied to Aquaviva that, as they did not want the assistance of any person on his behalf, he should never have thought of sending one. He had been surprised by

having just heard from Ormonde that he was leaving for Spain with the utmost secrecy. This step had been taken without his orders or even his knowledge. The only explanation he could find was that the Duke had gone there as the only safe refuge he could find. He had written to the Duke to keep himself as private as possible. He begged the King of Spain's assistance for himself and his subjects, the pension of 600,000 *francs* a year to the late Queen and that of 50,000 crowns given to himself on his coming to Italy having been withdrawn. He offered to supply sufficient officers for six regiments of foot and four of horse, who, if given power to raise regiments of their nation, would in a little time attract from his kingdoms or from France soldiers enough to complete the regiments, especially from the garrisons near Spain, and, if the King of Spain would receive him or openly declare for him, the bulk of his subjects in the French service would little by little find means to go over to the Spanish service (*p.* 559).

Ormonde had been living in retirement near Paris (*p.* 4) since his return from Mittau. Stair had pressed the Regent for his immediate removal, but Dillon at last induced him to consent that he should remain at a certain distance from Paris till the great heats were over (*p.* 195). He suddenly left for Spain on 5 Nov. (*pp.* 494, 544) and arrived there on 1 Dec. Alberoni, who indeed had invited him, received him very kindly, and assured him that he and the King of Spain were ready to do every thing that could be reasonably expected to forward a restoration (*p.* 604). An invitation was sent to Dillon to come to Spain at once, with the offer of a commission as captain-general and of other advantages (*p.* 614).

On 27 Nov. the King wrote to Ormonde expressing his surprise at hearing that he was going to Spain (*p.* 604) and enclosing a copy of his letter to Aquaviva. He advised him to keep as private as possible and to be guided by Alberoni's advice. He cautioned him to be on his guard with Sir P. Redmond, who, though a perfectly honest man, was very indiscreet and not to be trusted with secrets. He also sent him a copy of Alberoni's oracular note.

On 17 December Ormonde wrote from Valladolid a long and most important cipher letter to the King (*p.* 644). Alberoni had come to him privately and informed him that he had sent Sir Patrick Lawless, the former Jacobite agent in Spain, to the King of Sweden to engage him to enter into an alliance with the King of Spain, of which the chief article was that they should endeavour to dethrone their common enemy, the Elector of Hanover. He carried bills with him to enable the King of Sweden to make the attempt, with promises of an annual subsidy. At their next meeting

Alberoni inquired what force Ormonde demanded as necessary for a restoration and told him they could not then spare a man, but would give 15,000 arms and ammunition proportionable, and that money would be supplied to the King of Sweden for an invasion. He showed Ormonde a memorial sent him by the Prince de Cellamare, the Spanish ambassador to France, from a minister of the King of Sweden at Paris, in which the King of Sweden desired to enter into a strict alliance with the King of Spain, of which the chief article was to depose the Elector of Hanover. The minister had arrived at Paris the evening Ormonde had left it. Ormonde again visited Alberoni at his desire, who told him that the King of Spain would give 5,000 men, 10 field pieces and 1,000 barrels of powder and 15,000 arms. Ormonde told Alberoni that a diversion in Scotland would be necessary and desired that two or three thousand arms might be sent there, and recommended the Earl Marischal to command the expedition. Alberoni desired him to write to the Earl to come with all speed and as privately as possible, and to let him have one in whom he could confide to send to the King of Sweden to press him to invade England before the spring, especially since the King of Spain had resolved to send troops, which he had not done when Lawless was dispatched. Ormonde selected George Bagenal, who had accompanied him to Mittau and had met Görtz. He expected him at Valladolid every hour, and he was to tell the King of Sweden that no money would be given by Spain unless he consented to make an attempt on England in the time proposed. He was to propose to the King of Sweden to send 2,000 men to Scotland with 5,000 arms. Alberoni was very uneasy about the King's safety in Italy and thought Rome the worst place for him to be in. On what he said and on James Murray's letter of 9 Nov. (*p.* 508) Ormonde thought that the King ought to come to Spain with all expedition that he might be out of the Emperor's power, and might either embark with the troops or follow as soon as possible. Alberoni desired the strictest secrecy. Not even Aquaviva was to be informed. Five days later Ormonde wrote again to the King that it was the King of Spain's desire he should come away immediately and as privately as possible and not bring more than two or three with him at most (*p.* 661).

On December 17–28 war was declared by England against Spain (*p.* 687).

The letters of the Bishop of Rochester of 14–25, 15–26 and 16–27 June to the King, Mar and Dillon, calendared in the last volume, did not arrive in Paris till 26 July (*p.* 104), and a few days later came his answer, dated 13–24 July (*p.* 84) to Dillon's letter to him of 13 July (*p.* 33). In the last he wrote that the Jacobites could have no reasonable expectations from England

and that though nine out of ten there certainly wished the King well, they will wish only without stirring a step, unless foreign troops came to their relief, of which he found now no reasonable hope. He mentioned that great endeavours were making to unite the Tories and the outed Whigs in the House of Lords in opposing the Court at the approaching session, which he scarcely thought would succeed, but, if it did, he did not see that it would tend towards the King's interest, especially if his friends should find a way into profit and power and cover themselves under the pretence of serving by that means what they would most assuredly afterwards neglect.

The Bishop's packet reached Urbino on 19 August, but Mar did not reply till 8 September (*pp.* 175, 238). He gave at great length his reasons for writing the year before to Cadogan and enclosed a copy of his letter to him. He had informed the King of what he had done, who had approved of his action. He thought Sunderland was, could he be gained, the most to be depended on of that party. He reminded him of the declaration on which both the King and he desired his words and thoughts. There might be occasion for it soon, and in any case it was well to have it in readiness.

In August Mar replied to Lord Oxford's letters of the previous March, agreeing with him that everybody should, if possible, be drawn into partnership with the King (*p.* 180), and also to Lords Orrery and Gower (*pp.* 151, 182). To the former he wrote that the King's letter to him (no copy of which is among the papers) answered most of his letter, and particularly the part relating to his religion.

Mar wrote again to Lord Oxford on the day he wrote to the Bishop (*pp.* 260, 261) referring him for an account of his letter to Cadogan to the Bishop, whom he was to ask for the copy of it.

At the end of October Anne Oglethorpe, Lord Oxford's confidante, unexpectedly arrived at Calais (*p.* 465). Her ostensible reason was that Lord Oxford had sent her to order Capt. Ogilvie, who had the care of forwarding the correspondence between him and the exiled Court, to change all his addresses and to remove to some other place, where there were no spies, Calais and Dunkirk being pestered with them. He suggested Dieppe. She also pretended that she came to warn him that there was danger that he and his wife might be surprised and carried over to England. The real object of her journey was very different.

One D'Eon, an agent of the King of Spain, Anne Oglethorpe had saved from arrest, and had got safe out of England under the escort of James Hamilton (*pp.* 538, 551) (of which further details are given in the papers of the following January). Before he left, Lord Oxford had seen him at Anne Oglethorpe's lodgings and given him full information of the present con-

dition of the Jacobites in England with a project to give the King of Spain from Lord Oxford of a safe way of serving himself by serving the King. As the time necessary to communicate with the exiled Court might have lost an opportunity that might never recur, Lord Oxford, having a full power from the King, sent by this agent to the King of Spain, directed to his chief minister, so full and easy a scheme that it was not doubted it would deserve their attention. What they could do was laid down, and also what Lord Oxford assured should be done on his side. Lord Oxford undertook that whatever agreement was made between the King of Spain and the King should be ratified by Parliament as soon as the King was in possession.

It not being safe that the answers should come to England it was resolved that Anne Oglethorpe should go to her brother-in-law, the Marquis de Mezières, at Paris and follow his advice in seeing and managing with the Spanish ambassador there the means of receiving from the King of Spain and his chief minister their answers to the proposals and settling a correspondence between the Spanish Prime Minister and Lord Oxford. On her arrival at Paris she found everything more difficult than they had imagined from the almost open breach between the King of Spain and the Regent, which made it dangerous for one in the position of the Marquis to venture meddling with the Spanish ambassador, but he managed it and everything was settled. Before she left England, she informed Lord Arran of her journey and generally of the reasons for it. He undertook to write to his brother, and did so, to let him know she was to be where he was and would see him if he liked. She found him gone to Spain, and, being asked by the Spanish ambassador whether the Spanish Prime Minister might inform him of the transaction, replied he might, but no other person. She requested Mar to let no one into the secret. Lord Orrery knew of her journey, but not of the reason of it.

Mar replied to this letter on 13 Dec. (*p.* 624). He expressed the King's sense of her good will and zeal and of Lord Oxford's indefatigable endeavours and his approval of his taking hold of opportunities without waiting for directions. The King desired further particulars, especially who was the agent to whom Lord Oxford spoke and what had brought him to England, whether he had been sent on purpose and if he returned to Spain directly and by what route, if he had any concert with the Spanish ambassador to England and whether he had seen the ambassador at Paris, and what he proposed to Lord Oxford and what Lord Oxford proposed to him. An account was also desired of the answer to the proposal which it was hoped she might have by the time she got this letter. Mar was not surprised at the generous part acted by her

brother-in-law, and his being intimate with the Spanish ambassador at Paris might be of great use. Mar would be glad to know how far that ambassador had been consulted and how far he was really pleased with Ormonde, it being of great consequence that he and the Spanish Prime Minister should be so and a little of the last might be guessed by the first. She should endeavour to find out whether Cardinal Aquaviva was in the secret. Mar approved of the way she had taken with Lord Arran and wished that she had met Ormonde. In a letter of the same date to her sister Fanny he desired to know who were the people Anne dealt with in Paris, and particularly whether Hooke was one (*p.* 628).

The arrest of the Prince de Cellamare, the Spanish ambassador to France, frustrated Anne Oglethorpe's expectation of receiving through him (*p.* 647) Alberoni's reply. Lord Oxford and his party expected only Alberoni's assent to begin their part, and his great credit with the King of Spain and all his favourites would not a little advance any negotiations with him.

James Murray was accused of having given offence to Lord Oxford and Mr. Cæsar by his discourtesy to them before he left England (*p.* 467).

Instructions were sent by Mar to George Flint (*p.* 239), the Jacobite pamphleteer at Calais, to prepare a pamphlet to be published some time before the meeting of Parliament, in which he was to assume the character of a Hanoverian Jacobite, that is, of one who had been prepared to acquiesce in the settlement, since it was made, and had hoped that the nations might be happy under King George and his son, but had since found how different they were in reality from their reputed characters, which would afford him great scope for censuring them and doing justice to the King. That the latter was of a different religion from his people might be attributed to themselves, as they had driven him abroad in his infancy, but he was far from being a bigot and had given sufficient proofs that priests did not govern him. Since he had people to make choice of, he had with few exceptions employed only Protestants. His declarations were so ample that there could be no reasonable doubts of the security of the religion, laws and liberty of his people. Flint was to point out the endless trouble and charge caused by the disputed succession, and to enlarge on the failures, cruelties and mismanagement of King George's government, on his oppressing the Church of England and on his minding his own interest as distinct from that of the nations as evidenced by his conduct to Sweden and Spain, showing that this was inevitable as long as the title of the possessor of the throne was disputed and he had a separate dominion of his own on the Continent. A second pamphlet might be ready for publication at the meeting of

Parliament founded on the measures which he should be informed the Tories intended to take.

Towards the end of October the first pamphlet was nearly finished. It had been delayed by the composition of a letter pressing the early attendance of members at the meeting of Parliament. Father Græme would get the papers privately printed in London (*pp.* 420, 424).

Flint's pamphlet was to be submitted to Thomas Bruce, Lord Ailesbury's brother, at Brussels, whose criticisms on it will be found on *p.* 546. He thought it might be very useful at that juncture and might pass as the work of Mr. Hutchinson or Hutcheson, M.P. for Hastings, a Hanoverian Jacobite (*p.* 526), who had written to show the impossibility of paying the debts of the nation. Robert Arbuthnot, brother of Hutchinson's great friend, Dr. Arbuthnot, had met him at Rouen in September and found him positive that the King should give no assurance of paying these debts, but on the contrary should say plainly that he would not concur in paying them, only compensating deserving persons who might lose thereby. He said that not six per cent. of the nation were interested in the debt, that the refusal of payment would be a bait to the landed interest and that the generality of the fundholders would be always the King's enemies. (Compare the vision of Public Credit in the *Spectator*, *No.* 3.) He seemed to think King George an obstinate German-ridden fool and believed that the government could not stand as it was, whatever might come in its place. He admitted that the King's party was increasing in England and that many of the old Whigs saw that a new revolution was necessary (*p.* 314).

Early in November the Prince of Wales and King George came to London for the meeting of Parliament on 11–22 November, the former in a great deal of splendour attended by above 20 gentlemen's coaches (*p.* 541). All persons that had visited the Prince since his coming to town were forbidden the Court (*p.* 558). The origin of the quarrel between the King and the Prince is said to have been certain letters which came into the Prince's hands from the Duchess of Munster to Lady Anne (? Bellomont), in which the former requested the latter to use her influence with the King to persuade him to make the marriage between him and the Duchess public (*p.* 559).

The Dukes of Devonshire and Argyle and others were said to have presented to King George a paper of proposals, of which the heads were : a pardon to all the Pretender's followers, not to intervene in the Emperor's quarrel, a coalition ministry of old Whigs and moderate Tories, a settlement of trade with Spain, the rebuilding of Whitehall in order to give employment, and the building of hospitals in every parish for the lame and blind and the taking off of the taxes as much as possible from the land (*p.* 558).

Accounts of the debates on the addresses in both Houses will be found on *pp.* 567–570, 574, 592. In the Commons Walpole especially distinguished himself. The new alliances concluded since the last session were laid before the House by Mr. Craggs, on which a member insisted that they should be translated into English. Mr. Craggs replied that he would not say that Latin was a strange language to any member, on which General Webb declared he was not ashamed to own his ignorance ; he was not brought up at a university but in the army since he was 16, and did not understand a word, and therefore insisted that they should be translated and that they should not be forced to vote for what they did not know. Craggs answered that it was a usual thing, instancing Count Gyllenborg's letters. Walpole told him his memory was very short and that those letters were printed both in English and French, and insisted on a translation, but he was outvoted.

13,500 seamen were voted and 12,000 land forces, and the malt tax was to be increased. There was a scarcity of silver coin (*p.* 615).

On 16–27 December there was a violent debate in the Commons on an address thanking his Majesty for entering into this just war, which was opposed with great heat by Pulteney, Walpole, Shippen and others, but carried by a majority of 60. Two days later there was a hot debate in the Lords on the Bill for repealing the Acts against Occasional Conformity and the Schism Act (*p.* 687).

In the summer Charles Kinnaird was in the West of England and found that the sentiments of Sir W. Wyndham and his friends towards Bolingbroke were all that could be wished (*p.* 34). Bolingbroke himself had been at Aix during the summer, living in his old cheerful manner, with a French lady and her daughter in his company, and taking every opportunity of railing at the Pretender (*pp.* 65, 151). His statement that in the late declaration for England the article he had drawn for religion had been expunged (altered) by the Chevalier himself (*p.* 148) is borne out by the first volume of these Papers. (See *Introduction*, *p.* lxxxiii.) In July he returned to Paris to meet Lord Stanhope (*p.* 100) and supped with him (*p.* 48) and it was said that he had got drunk at Lord Stair's on the day of King George's accession to show his joy (*p.* 158). A paper in French reflecting on the King, of which he was supposed to be the author, had been dispersed in Holland (*pp.* 557, 595). His neglected wife died in the autumn (*pp.* 541, 545) and was said to have left him nothing.

There was a report in the *Leyden Gazette* that the Jacobites at Worcester on 29 May had proclaimed the Pretender, but were soon dispersed. 10 June, his birthday, passed off quietly in London (*p.* 50).

One Avery at Calais pretended that he had received over-

tures through some Nonjurors from Colchester and Norwich for a rising, but all that came of it was a contribution of 24 guineas for the King's service (*pp.* 13, 144, 177).

William Erskine (Pittodrie's brother) sent Mar a list of well-affected persons in the second and fourth troops of Guards and the second troop of Grenadiers and the third regiment of Guards (*pp.* 58, 59). Some of the English Jacobites disapproved of Erskine's proceedings, thinking that no good would come of them and indeed some of the Guards were arrested on a charge of treasonable practices, and one of them turned King's evidence (*p.* 20). Mar feared that the whole plot was discovered and that some of those concerned would pay dearly for it (*p.* 141). Erskine excused himself on the ground that he had only taken charge of the letter and list sent by some of the Guards (*p.* 244).

A scheme for seizing the Tower was laid before Mar (*pp.* 222, 287). The originator of the design was Richard Minshull of Burton, from whom a letter is calendared on *p.* 288, in which he states that in return for their services several honours were bestowed on his family by Charles I, part signed by his own hand, part conferred by the Earl of Somerset. No doubt in this letter were enclosed the commission to the Earl of Glamorgan and his declaration that he had given to Sir *Richard* Minshull *of Burton, Bucks*, a patent for creating him Viscount Minshull of Lemster, which documents are calendared in *Vol. I. p.* 1. These documents are perhaps the origin of the statement in the *Complete Peerage, Vol. V. p.* 318, taken from Courthope, referring to the alleged grant of a peerage to *John* Minshull of *Minshull, Cheshire*. This, it is believed, is the only instance known of an exercise of the powers purported to be granted by the commission to Glamorgan.

The differences among the Nonjurors mentioned in the last volume were doing much mischief and no expedient for composing them could be found (*p.* 280). The Jacobite prisoners Newgate continued to receive weekly payments through St. Amand (*p.* 646).

Ker of Kersland, the Cameronian leader, who had joined and betrayed every party in turn, gave information to some of the English Jacobites of a design for attacking the Spanish possessions in America by the Emperor's giving a commission to some of the Whigs (*p.* 65). He also declared his readiness to print all the secret transactions of the Whigs (*p.* 69). At the same time he was offering his services to King George, which were rejected, and he then communicated the above design to the Spanish ambassador (*pp.* 112, 339). Information of it was sent by the exiled Court to Cardinal Aquaviva through Cardinal Gualterio (*p.* 211). Mar wrote to warn the Jacobites against Ker as a notorious scoundrel, but promised that any service he might do would be remembered (*p.* 234).

More details of the plan are given on *pp.* 523, 524, which was originally conceived during the negotiations before the peace of Rastadt, but the Emperor had not then come into it till it was too late (*pp.* 523, 524). Blank commissions were given by the Emperor's envoy in England to all Englishmen that applied to seize all Spanish ships, and a Capt. Rogers had been sent to the Isle of Providence with King George's pardon to all the buccaneers and pirates who should join the expedition. The King was likewise to supply some fifth-rates and two regiments of Marines, and the South Sea Company offered to supply them with necessaries (*p.* 524).

In quite a different part of the world, on the application of the pirates of Madagascar and the Isle Sainte Marie the King of Sweden, by letters patent of 24 June, 1718, took them under his protection and appointed one Morgan, a subject of the King's, as their governor, empowering him to take possession of the islands. Morgan was desirous to be useful to the King, and was of opinion that being authorized by him would enable him to stipulate for such terms with the pirates as might turn very much to the King's advantage (*p.* 362). Mar did not see what the King could do, for his interference might be ill taken by the King of Sweden, and his doing anything for those pirates might have very bad effects in England. Mar had been offered some years ago a very considerable sum, if he would get their business done. All that he thought practicable at present was that Morgan should negotiate with the pirates for a sum for the King in return for his promising them what services he could on his restoration (*p.* 535).

Lord Portmore saw Sir H. Paterson twice at the Hague and desired him to assure Mar of his good inclinations and that he had resolved to disengage himself entirely from King George and the English ministry. He had made up all his differences with the Duchess of Buckingham and Normanby, his wife's daughter by James II., and had sold everything and would put his money out of the reach of the English ministry (*p.* 113).

The Duke of Leeds wrote in August from Amsterdam to the King expressing his regret for having taken the oath of abjuration and for his other crimes against him and declaring his intention of going to Sweden as soon as he could in hope of influencing that King to conclude peace with the Czar. He was sure it was not the Czar's fault that it had not been concluded. He also hoped to be able to advise him in his proceedings against the English and Danish fleets and that by his interest with the common seamen he might serve not only him but also the King (*p.* 168). Thomas Bruce doubted if he would do any good there, but he had been daily doing

harm at Brussels without intending it (*p.* 326). He got no further than Schwerin, where he was to winter (*p.* 641).

In August the famous Dr. Arbuthnot paid a visit to his brother at Paris (*p.* 236).

A new cipher was going to be sent to Fanny Oglethorpe by Lord Ilay (*pp.* 10, 45). Mar had heard that Argyle was very hard on all who had come under his power through the forfeitures, and suggested to her to mention to Ilay Glendarule, who was one of those who had come under Argyle's power (*p.* 45) and whose wife had been given much trouble by him (*p.* 476). Ilay had gone to Scotland (*pp.* 10, 48) and returned to England in the autumn (*p.* 476). He still seemed to be entirely on the Jacobite side (*p.* 10), and Mar was glad that he continued his correspondence with Fanny Oglethorpe (*p.* 628).

Campbell of Auchinbreck had on his own account been endeavouring to bring Argyle over to the King's side, but had desisted on orders to forbear further meddling with him (*pp.* 164–167). Lord Glenorchy had not only accepted an office from King George but had avoided all opportunities of conversing with Campbell of Auchinbreck about the King's interest (*p.* 168).

There was no truth in the report that Lord Breadalbane was selling his estate to Argyle (*p.* 476).

Glendarule repeated his apprehensions that Argyle would continue to increase the power of his family by buying up lands in the Highlands, and advised that he should be excluded from the indemnity, there being no reason for setting up that family a second time at the expense of the King's interest and to the ruin of the honest men of the Highlands. For four generations that family had been constantly designing against the King's family. He suggested that all Argyle's possessions in Scotland should be annexed to the Crown and an equivalent given him in England (*pp.* 94–98).

The Jacobites in Scotland were much plagued by the new Court of Enquiry mentioned in the Introduction to the last volume, *p.* xix (*p.* 27). It was suggested that any buyers of the confiscated estates should be threatened with reprisals in case a restoration should take place (*p.* 6). Lady Panmure, with much trouble, obtained a gift of her jointure, but her claim for interest on the bond for 10,000*l.* given her by her husband was rejected (*pp.* 7, 156, 398, 668), and she endeavoured to get a tack of the house and grounds of Panmure (*p.* 378). The Earl's shares in the Bank at Edinburgh were sold by auction and bought by the Countess. Bidders were told that the Countess wished to buy them, which deterred many from bidding, but some did so, which made the price pretty high (*p.* 398).

The sale of the forfeited estates was stopped in consequence

of an omission in the Act to provide for the payment of personal debts as well as of those that were real. The former much exceeded the latter and occasioned a hideous outcry amongst the creditors (*p.* 280).

The Commissioners of Enquiry eventually sustained the claim by the banks of personal debts on the forfeited estates and rejected all the others and turned out all the factors appointed by the Lords of Session and put in others of their own. The annual rents of heritable debts were stopped till their preferences were discussed (*p.* 541).

Accounts of the proceedings before the commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer* which sat at Perth, Dundee, Cupar and Kelso in September and October, are given on *pp.* 340, 407, 410. At the first trial at Perth the grand jury returned *Ignoramus* against Freebairn and Fullerton. On the first return the Solicitor-General demanded that the evidences be re-examined in Court and, if the proof was clear, to ask the jury's reasons for their return, citing Lord Shaftesbury's case. When this was done, the jury were desired to reconsider the case, on which some of them said they had done so already and given their judgment. However they retired, and after a short stay, returned a second *Ignoramus*. When the jury were dismissed without thanks, the Clerk read to the crier to say "God save the King and the Justices," and Mr. Willis, one of the King's counsel, added in mockery, "and the jury," which the crier took to be in earnest, and followed his words with a loud voice.

At Dundee bills were preferred only against Fotheringham of Powrie and Wallace of Craigie, and on both the jury returned *Ignoramus*.

At Cupar the jury being composed mostly of mean, ignorant, bigotted Whig feuars, returned Billa Vera against Lord Murray and 9 or 10 others.

At Kelso *Ignoramus* was returned on the bill against Mr. Cranston, and the jury refused to give their reasons, as they were bound to secrecy.

The judges were so discouraged that no more bills were preferred, and they adjourned till November, and it was believed they would not sit even then.

How it was that the Duke of Atholl returned such a jury at Perth was uncertain. It was supposed that he did so not out of any sense of duty to the King, but because he thought himself ill treated by King George's government (*pp.* 408, 411).

The Scotch were as hearty to renew the old trade as ever, and were heartily pleased at the news of the King's marriage (*p.* 410), but any attempt to collect money was suspended till an opportunity should appear to encourage it or Mar gave directions for it (*p.* 411).

Mar had desired to know what was doing in the matter, as money was likely to be soon demanded by the Czar and the King of Sweden (*p.* 349). In the same letter Mar undertook that the enigmatical Lord Dunfermline* mentioned in the Introduction to the last volume, *p.* xxv, should be taken care of.

It was reported that Rob Roy had made his peace with King George's government, and was to be sent to France as a spy (*p.* 615).

Numerous letters (*pp.* 23, 24, 43, 46, 78, 127, 140, 147, 153, 162, 249, 250, 589) refer to the alleged intrigues of certain Jacobites in Paris, headed, it was said, by the Earl Marischal, Brigadier Hooke, General Hamilton, and Robert Leslie, against Mar, which are mentioned in the last volume (*Introduction*, *p. xxii.*) Gen. Hamilton denied that he had anything to do with Leslie, and Walkingshaw of Barrowfield declared that no-one was more attached to Mar's interest than he was (*p.* 83).

Dillon submitted to Ormonde the King's letter, calendared in the last volume, *p.* 406, about Father Callaghan's project of a rising in Ireland, which was entirely a thought of Robert Leslie's. Ormonde found the proposal as absurd as it was impertinent. The friar and Leslie had talked over the matter in March with Dillon, who desired that the scheme might be given him in writing, which Leslie had refused, and found the proposal so little authorized and so uncertain that he did not think it worth troubling the King with it. Leslie himself admitted to Ormonde that it was only his own thoughts that, if Ireland could be brought at the same time into a joint trade with England and Scotland, it would facilitate their work (*pp.* 86, 154, 155). In fact both during the 1715 and the 1745 there was not the slightest stir in Ireland on behalf of the Stuarts.

Lord Seaforth was annoyed at Mar's delay in answering his letters in the straits he was under, being unable to live when not paid his small allowance from the King (*p.* 288). Mar replied that the King was sorry if his allowance had not been punctually paid. If it had not been, the cause was the want of money. He again reminded him of the King's money he had got from Mr. Sheridan when in Scotland (*p.* 387). Seaforth replied that he had often written about the money and all the answer he could obtain was that it was lodged where it could not with safety be got at (*p.* 611). His cousin

* It is somewhat doubtful whether the person meant is really Lord Dunfermline. In H. Straiton's letter and in Mar's reply, the name is Don, which in the key to H. Straiton's cipher is keyed as Lord Dunfermline. As the Earl of Godolphin is one of the names in this cipher, it must have been drawn up between his creation as Earl in 1706 and his death in 1712, and possibly in 1718 Don may have been used as the cipher name of some other person. In any case, however, when the cipher was drawn up, some person known by the Jacobites as Lord Dunfermline must have existed, though according to all the Peerages the title became extinct in 1694.

Sutherland declared that he knew that the Earl had left the money in his mother's custody sealed with Col. Rattray's and his own seals, and that he had only 40 guineas when he landed in France (*p.* 363). Glendarule met Seaforth more than once in November at Paris, and found him full of doubts and jealousies with respect to Mar's friendship towards himself. He denied having gone into any of the Earl Marischal's projects, but declared there would never be a reconciliation or real friendship between the Earl Marischal and Mar. The Earl Marischal and his party had left nothing undone to make an irreconciliable breach between Seaforth and Mar. Before Seaforth and Glendarule parted he declared his resolution to get into a firm friendship with Mar. At one of these meetings at a tavern the Earl Marischal suddenly came in and seemed much disconcerted. Seaforth admitted that he had not wished the Earl Marischal to find him and Glendarule in such close conference (*p.* 600).

Many notices occur of the internal affairs of France which furnish the subject of some of the most piquant passages in Saint Simon, such as the quarrel between the Regent and the Parlement of Paris, caused by their arrêts against the debasement of the coin (*p.* 18), the *Lit de Justice* at which the arrêts were quashed, the degradation of the *bâtards*, and the arrest of the President and two others of the Parlement (*pp.* 213, 219, 229, 249, 278). The Duke of Maine acquiesced in his degradation. His humour was to risk as little as he could even at the head of an army and nothing at all anywhere else (*p.* 278). The Duchess, a granddaughter of the Grand Condé, however, joined with the Prince de Cellamare, the Spanish ambassador, in a plot against the Regent. Papers sent by the ambassador to Spain were seized at Poitiers on the Abbé Porto Carrero, and the son of the Marquis de Monteléon, the Spanish ambassador to England, among them a letter from the ambassador importing that the Regent was waiting for the renunciation by the King of Spain of his claim to the Crown of France to end the life of Louis XV, and, as perhaps an accident might happen to the Regent, he was waiting to know, since the French would then be divided between the Duc de Bourbon and M. de Chartres, the Regent's son, which party he was to take, adding that he was sure of 60 of the nobility and certain provinces, and that he had distributed the money he had received. The ambassador was arrested on 8 December, three persons were sent to the Bastille and others had fled (*pp.* 620, 629, 649). The ambassador was sent to Spain (*p.* 629). It was said that an insurrection in four provinces (*p.* 630) and in fact a general revolution had been planned, and that many of the nobility and army were engaged in it (*p.* 649).

In September a general change of French ministers took

place, the Abbé Dubois being made minister of Foreign Affairs in the place of Maréchal d'Uxelles (*p.* 324).

The Pope excommunicated Cardinal de Noailles, who appealed to a general council (*p.* 324) and resigned his archbishopric (*p.* 345). Nearly all the French bishops withdrew from communion with the Cardinal (*p.* 506).

The last document in the volume (*p.* 707) is a libellous sketch of the life of Madame de Maintenon.

A project of William Fraser, son of Lord Saltoun, to enter into negotiations through his friend, the Archdeacon of Tournai, with certain members of the States General (see last volume, *Introduction, p.* xxvii.) was approved of by the King and Mar (*pp.* 38, 39) and a full power was sent him to negotiate with the States General (*p.* 40) with instructions how to proceed in negotiating with the Baron de Velderen, a member of the States General for Guelderland, and a friend of the Archdeacon (*p.* 41). Immediately on receiving the papers Fraser went to the Archdeacon, who expressed great keenness to serve the King, and was to beg the Baron to consent to Fraser's waiting on him (*p.* 252). The Archdeacon wrote in October (*p.* 457) that the Baron knew not how he dared think of the project after the defeat of the Spanish fleet and declined to come to the Hague (*pp.* 507, 617). Fraser suspected that Cadogan had made up things with him, but desired the Archdeacon to take the first opportunity of renewing a correspondence with the Baron (*p.* 617).

It was hoped by the government of Brussels that by their agreement to allow the old oath (see last volume, *Introduction, p.* xxvii.) an immediate subsidy to the Emperor would be obtained. It was refused, because of a late sentence of the Council of Brabant against some of the *doyens* or deacons of the nine nations, which the nine nations insisted should be reversed, razed out of the records and burnt (*p.* 26). This being refused, the mob on Saturday, 16 July, began to assemble in threatening numbers, on which they were sent word that their desires should be complied with on Monday. About 10 on Monday they were advised that some formalities had been omitted in annulling the sentences, and therefore on Tuesday they plundered the Chancellor's house and two others before 5 on Wednesday morning. A decree was then passed annulling the decrees of 11 June and 24 July, 1717, and all other decrees against the *doyens* or against their privileges, a copy of which was given to each *doyen*. During these disorders no regular troops appeared but only the burghers, who made no opposition to the mob, except at one place, where some burghers were stoned and fired on the mob, killing two or three. Three were also killed and some wounded by the servants of M. Vanderbrook, the greffier, when they were forcing his gates, which they did and plundered his house.

The mob had no arms, but stones and cudgels, and yet, when two or three of them were shot, they never halted but went on against an equal number of burghers with firearms, and at Vanderbrook's house they carried their dead and wounded into the next house and returned to their work. They took very ill the burghers firing on them, saying they had come to recover their liberties (*p.* 67). No further violence had been committed up to 30 July. T. Bruce considered these tumults bad preparations to the execution of the Barrier treaty (*p.* 100).

The demand for the subsidy was not renewed (*p.* 149).

The people of Brussels were mortal enemies to the Dutch, and declared that, though by the Entrée Joyeuse their sovereigns were bound not to alienate any part of their territories, by the Barrier treaty the Dutch were to have a small part west of the Scheldt, which would give them both sides of the river and enable them to inundate part of the country towards Bruges, and that, if the King of Spain would come to terms with the Regent and should declare for the liberties of the country under a younger son of Spain, a Spanish army or a French one with a Spanish commission would be welcomed by a dissatisfied people, who longed for a sovereign of their own, who had no possessions elsewhere (*p.* 338).

The States of Flanders continued to oppose the Barrier treaty on the ground that the Emperor by his inaugural oath had sworn the contrary (*p.* 534).

It was intended to print the keys to the remaining ciphers at the end of this Introduction, but in consequence of the size this volume has already attained, they must be postponed to the next volume, should the finances of the country ever allow the printing of this calendar to be resumed.

F. H. BLACKBURNE DANIELL.

THE STUART PAPERS

AT

WINDSOR CASTLE.

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

VOL. VII.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Friday, July 1.—The Lombardy post last Tuesday brought me two of yours of 11 June with one from *Menzies* to you and one from C[amoc]ke with a copy of *Sir H. Stirling's* to *Ormonde* of 28 April. I am very glad that *Sir H. Stirling* is not quite so much to blame as we imagined, but that says little as to *Dr. Erskine's* way of behaviour, if there was not something from him in one of those letters which Ze[ch]y (Ezekiel Hamilton) says did not come to hand. Since *Jerningham* was not allowed to go where *Sir H. Stirling* is, it is good at least that he was not bid return and I hope, now that *the King of Sweden's* and *the Czar's* people are met, as we have it from all hands, that he may be still allowed to go further and that he may be of use and see things go more prosperously there, but for all that we must have patience.

We long much to hear of *Ormonde* and of his being safe in your neighbourhood. Nothing has occurred here worth troubling him with a letter. I hope you kept a copy of *Sir H. Stirling's* letter you sent me last to show him, for 'tis like Z[ech]y may be long of reaching him with the original. *The King* orders me to desire you to make his compliments to him and also to send you the enclosed to give Mr. Dicconson, who sent it here to Sir W. Ellis. *The King's* reason was that *Ormonde* and you may see by it that his being as coming to your neighbourhood was no secret, Wells in that letter being *Ormonde*. If *Ormonde* informed him of it himself, it signifies nothing, but, if not, it is pretty odd and worth *Ormonde's* knowing to inquire into it.

By what you tell me, I'm afraid *the Regent* is not so clever in the affair of *the pension* as might have been with reason expected, and, if he does at last what is hoped, he does it

but with an ill grace. If he can do what you informed me of with relation *to the English fleet* without [the] *Council of Regence*, much more sure can he do that of *the pension*, and his not doing so looks too like his having a mind by that to throw the odium of its not being done off himself. If it prove so, I hope he may live to repent it heartily.

C[amoc]ke has had good luck, for which he is obliged to you, and I hope it may prove of service. I have written to him and sent him what was necessary for our further correspondence the surest way I can think of to reach him, but, where that may be, we are yet uncertain. I hope he has written to his friends at home to let them know the encouragement given him for those of his profession to go thither, and, if you also inform some of our friends of it, the better. I wish that had been done sooner by *the King of Spain*, which he might have found the good effects of by this time, but better late than never.

I am very glad *Sir R. Everard* thinks of coming to see *Ormonde* and I doubt not of his bringing *the Bishop of Rochester's* dispatches with him, which have been so long expected.

The King is now very well and *Mar* is almost so too. The medicines given them have had wonderful good effect. *The King* orders me to tell you there is a picture of his done at Rome now in Mr. *Dicconson's* hands, which, if you have a mind, you may call for to keep for him, but, it being by no means a good picture, he would not have any copies made from it, and but too many are done already, which I am sure do no honour to the original. There are two others given him at Rome also in Mr. *Dicconson's* hands, good ones I am told. *The King* leaves it to you either to take them with the other to keep for him or to order their being put with those which were at *St. Germains*.

Postscript. July 2.—I have just now yours of the 14th. We have just now letters from Bologna of the Spanish fleet's being come before Vada and that they were about disembarking the land forces. I believe you had best not write any more by the Lombardy post.

I think you advise *the King* well as to *the King of Spain's* man with you, but it will be next post before he can do it.

What made people fancy with you and t'other side that *Mar* was coming to your parts? I hope this will find you well again and your weather not so violent, as it has happened with us for some days past. 4½ *pages*.

George Maxwell to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 1. Cahors.—When Lord Kenmure first displayed the standard in Annandale, I and my elder brother were of the very first that joined it with our servants and followed it till the surrender at Preston, as the Earls of Nithsdale and Winton can testify, the former having written from Lille

about 21 months ago to your Grace in my favour, but I never had any more account of the letter, and as to Lord Winton I was known to him from Wigan to Newcastle under Lyme, during which time we were prisoners in the same detachment and then dispersed, Stanhope's dragoons being called back to Scotland. After inexpressible sufferings and vast expenses during ten months' imprisonment in the Marshalsea, I thought myself happy enough to escape and get to this side of the sea, where I subsisted these 22 months on what I had of my own, but now necessity obliges me to beg your protection to be put on the list, being reduced to carry arms in the regiment of Berwick on the pay of the last soldier. I am the second son of Master Maxwell of Munchess. 2 *pages.*

MATTHEW HAIRSTENS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 1. Brussels.—As he has some thoughts of going to Muscovy to offer his services to his Czarish Majesty, begging him to send him his recommendation to Dr. Erskine, but, if it is his Majesty's pleasure that he should remain where he is some time, he will be very well satisfied, and hoping that, as his journey to that country will be expensive, his Majesty will order him some money for it. 2 *pages.*

SIR MARK FORSTER to JAMES III.

1718, July 1. Bilbao.—Since my woeful departure from your Majesty at Gravelines, I have led a retired life in Brittany, but now cruel necessity obliged me to come to this country in hopes that I may have a ship of war from his Catholic Majesty. I therefore crave your leave to serve him and, that my solicitations may be effectual, I beg you may order a letter to be obtained from his Holiness to Cardinal Alberoni in my favour, since I dare not presume to beseech you to order a letter of recommendation to be sent me for his Catholic Majesty.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Saturday, July 2.—Acknowledging his of 10 and 11 June.—I am very sorry to find *the King's* health was not entirely re-established and that *Mar's* was indisposed by some fits of the fever, but hope this will find both perfectly recovered.

Capt. John O'Brien informed Mr. *Nairne* by the last post of *Dillon's* being taken ill with a colic and fever 27 June, and he has not been able to leave his chamber since, though he is at present mending.

You'll know before this reaches you that *the English fleet* parted for the Mediterranean 14 June, and that the Spanish fleet sailed from Barcelona the 18th.

I wish the latter may have due time to settle affairs before the other can give any interruption.

Lord Stanhope arrived here three days ago and, I am assured, both *Stair* and he have been in long and deep conferences

with *the Regent.* The Parlement here made remonstrances to the King, as I already mentioned, and 'tis said that the answer, which is to be given to-morrow, will be very short and not satisfactory.

Ormonde and all his family are in this neighbourhood in a close and private manner. He is in perfect health and no notice taken as yet of his arrival in these parts. How long that calm will continue, God alone knows. I have taken the measures that depended on me to keep all ladies out of the secret, without which the matter would not only be divulged but soon made public. Experience confirms me in this opinion without prevention against the fair sex. *Ormonde* expects *Sir R. Everard* to-day and I suppose he'll be charged with the *Bishop of Rochester's* answers to *the King* and *Mar.*

I enclose my last letter from *Jerningham*, one for Mr. Nairne addressed to me by the *Prince de Vaudemont*, one for *James Murray*, one for Mr. Forster and one for Charles Wogan. You'll also find enclosed the last Dutch Gazette, which, as believed here, gives a true account of the affairs in the North. I sent you lately an English printed paper contradicting the enorme falsity mentioned in a Holland Gazette some time ago in regard to *Queen Mary* and another print giving a fine character of *Dillon*, who despises that invention and the authors of it. I'll take due care to avoid all mistakes in delivering *the King's* letters to the proper persons. 3 *pages.*

JAMES MURRAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 2. Venice.—I arrived here last Tuesday at 12 at night. Next day, being a holiday, I could get nothing to buy I had occasion for, and we had such a prodigious storm of thunder, rain and lightning on Wednesday and Thursday that I could hardly stir abroad, for which reason I shall not be able to leave this before to-morrow. The weather is at present perfectly cool here, I wish it may be so with you. After considering all the ways into Germany I am determined to go through the Tirol, which, though the longest, is by much the best road. Assure *the King* I will make all possible haste to execute his commands and wish my performance and the success may answer his expectation. I have not had the least uneasiness since I left the place where you are, though I was in a climate which is reckoned worse in summer. It's not so much the heat of the sun which prejudices your health, as those hot winds to which you are excessively exposed.

JOHN ALEXANDER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 2. Rome.—I have endeavoured as much as possible punctually to obey your commissions, which I could not send last post, as promised, they not being ready, but you will receive them now from the post. There's Caputi's two Ios,

which in my opinion would be very well, if the ideas of the heads were more beautiful. I have paid him 10 Spanish pistoles, for which he renders you infinite thanks. There are likewise the box of flowers, which costs 8 Roman crowns, and your three alphabets, for which I paid 3 Spanish pistoles. Signor Domenico told me he was not able to do your arms in so small a bounds because of the letters of the Garter, but, if you would be pleased he did them a half larger, he would serve you, but he hopes then you'll consider him something more than a pistole for his extraordinary labour.

I hope by this time you have received the Mount Parnassus in good condition. I pray you to excuse my weak performance in these two little ovals, being only rude sketches and embryos of large pictures, if I were to finish them. I find I have not the patience I was wont to have in little; notwithstanding, when you command me, I shall undertake anything, though never so difficult, because I surpass myself, when I labour for those I esteem and love, for which reason I hope to succeed in the life of Mary Stuart, that great queen, for, if my performance could equal my love and esteem for her glorious memory, I am confident I should equal Raphael and Titian.

I am ambitious to be able one day to represent her glorious actions and sufferings as Rubens has done that of Mary de Medici.

Padre Abbate Ramelli prayed me to make his compliments to your Grace. Yesternight I had a letter from Dr. Littlejohn at Naples desiring me to present to you his duty and most humble service, which Cavaliere Giraldi did likewise. I hope you received my last letter before Cardinal Gualterio left Urbino, for he is arrived here. Canonico Howard is likewise arrived here from England. *Enclosed,*

Receipt for payment for the above mentioned flowers.

James III to William Dicconson.

1718, July 2. Urbino.—Power of Attorney to receive all sums due or to become due to the late Queen or to himself. *French. Entry Book 5, p. 94.*

There is also another copy and an English draft among the papers.

Lord Clermont to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 3. St. Germains.—About ten days ago I arrived from the waters, which have done me a great deal of good, at this place, where I intend to wait his Majesty's orders.

Alexander Robertson of Struan to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 3. Montpellier.—The last time I troubled you with a letter, I think I signified my inclinations rather to go to Scotland to fetch money than to be expensive here to his Majesty. I am confident, was I on the spot, I should find a way to make my tenants pay the government and yet by

leger de main convey the money into my own pockets. I am still desirous with the King's leave and your approbation to try my fortunes that way. Besides I am apt to think the rumour of my being in Atholl might make some people shy of putting in for the seal of my fortune. The Duke of Atholl is too proud for such meanness and the now Earl of Breadalbane too much my friend, so that all I fear is from the the family of Menzies, whose retaliations of evil for good must never be forgot. They are bent on my extirpation ; you know the cause. I could wish the King and you thought fit to issue a declaration that such as should attempt the buying of any of the confiscated estates must expect to have reprisals taken, as often as occasion admits of such satisfaction. This, I think, would make the Low Country at least stand in awe of the Highlands. I am told from Scotland that all my projects for preserving a little against the evil day have proved abortive, so absolute are the lords of the Inquisition. If you let me go, you are, I hope, persuaded it is not to make peace with a government I have been these 30 years snarling at, but to do myself justice and to execute whatever commands the King will charge me with. 4 *pages.*

——— to Cavaliere Lucci.

1718, July 3. Bilbao.—The person who writes to Don Giovanni d'Escalera is a native of this place in the diocese of Calahorra and is called the priest Don Giuseppe Labiele y Hemaldi, a person of quality and worthy of confidence in correspondence. *Italian. Prefixed,*

Requesting him to deliver the enclosed paper to the junto who are with King James of England, who is at Urbino, and requesting him, if his Majesty desires to answer it, to send him the answer as quickly as possible. Spanish.

Philip V to James III.

1718, July 4. The Escurial.—Condoling with him on the Queen's death, and excusing himself for not having sooner answered his letter on that subject on account of some attacks of tertian fever he has had. *French. Holograph.*

Elizabeth, Queen of Spain, to James III.

1718, July 4. The Escurial.—Replying to his letter to her on his mother's death. *French. Holograph.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, July 4.—I was very sorry to see in a letter of yours to *Dillon* that you had been indisposed and were not then able to write a long letter, but I hope before this you are perfectly recovered. *Jerningham* and *Sir H. Stirling* give you constant accounts of what is doing in their parts.

Dillon will inform you of *Stanhope's* arrival at *the Regent's* and, if he can, the reason of his visit. (Other news, as in the next letter.)

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 4.—Two days ago *Stanhope* arrived at *Paris* and, as soon as he had rested a few hours at *Stair's* house, they went together to the *Regent's*, where they stayed two or three hours with him.

Mr. Brit alias Davis (*i.e.* Sir R. Everard) came to *Paris* two days ago. He says that *the King's* friends increase daily; *the Elector of Hanover* and *his son* at as much variance as ever. He expects every moment to receive *the Bishop of Rochester's* and *Lord Arran's* letters for *the King.*

The Earl of Panmure to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 4. Paris.—I was very glad to know by yours of the 10th that the King was then almost recovered of his ague. In my letter of 9 May desiring an employment, in which it seems he who now has it is to continue, I mentioned my loyalty and sufferings for the King, which, it seems, he has taken no notice of, seeing you mention nothing of it to me, which I was a little surprised at, and in the same letter, when I desired your good offices, I said you might depend as much on my friendship as on anybody's that could be employed, but of this you took not the least notice in your answer, so that it may be inferred that either you do not regard my friendship or that I am not to expect acts of friendship from you as you say nothing of it in answer to the rise I had given you for it. If so, it is none of my fault, seeing there has been no failure of friendship on my side. This I thought best to signify to you, though perhaps others in my case would not have done it, but would have spoke of it to others without saying anything to you.

I had a letter from my wife last Saturday from London, desiring me to make you her compliments. I am glad to know by it that the Duchess of Mar was recovering. After her long delays and trouble my wife hopes now the affair of her jointure will come pretty soon to a period, G[eorge]'s pleasure being signified to the Treasury, which is, that he grants the ladies' petitions and gives them their jointures according to the law, but revocable at his pleasure. How they will interpret "according to the law" or whether her additional jointure will be included, I know not. The Treasury has orders to draw up warrants to the Exchequer in Scotland for drawing their signatures. So soon as these orders are sent to Scotland, she intends to go there and not to ask liberty to go abroad, till the gift for her jointure is past the seal, which must take some time. Her jointure being granted only during pleasure is a very hard circumstance, but she must take it as she can get it.

Baillie Oliphant of Dundee, who was a captain in my regiment, wrote a letter to Dr. Blair from Brussels, giving an account of the hard circumstances the King's subjects there seem to be in, which I transmit, that you may consider what remedy can be given. 3 *pages. Enclosed,*

John Oliphant to Dr. Blair.

Our gentlemen here are in worse circumstances than ever. For the French livre they will have no more paid them than 10 *stivers and a liard, current money. Four months are due to us,* 1 *July, and, if not sent, we must of necessity dwell here. Two months ago requests were made by several here, in view of the money falling, to send what was then due to them that they might have gone to the French frontiers where we might have our full money. Mr. Dicconson wrote to Mr. Hairstens, that pays us here, that no more would be paid by the Regent till the beginning of July. If the money were remitted us by bills from Paris we could not expect it sooner than it came to his hands. Mr. Hairstens draws a bill on Mr. Gordon at two months after date and so we pay the two months' interest. I am sorry to write to you on this subject, but, if you knew in what circumstances a great many of us are in and none in a condition to assist another and some, that pretend of not having the King's bounty, are close-handed in loaning, though they are sure of being paid, and, when our friends deny us, it is not to be expected from strangers. Mr. Crichton and I offer our service to the Earl of Panmure and shall write to him where we settle.* 1718, *June* 28. *Brussels.*

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 4.—I had yours of the 10th and can never sufficiently acknowledge his Majesty's goodness in accepting so graciously my poor endeavours for his service and that of my late mistress and in continuing me in the same employment, and must also most gratefully acknowledge your goodness in honouring me with your protection.

I wish I could give you a more satisfactory answer to your enquiry about money matters, for, though the Regent told me himself above 6 weeks ago that the arrears should be paid out of hand, yet we have not received anything since the Queen's death and indeed have got but one whole month's allowance since last Christmas, and, notwithstanding Mr. Dillon's repeated instances, his Royal Highness has not yet declared his intentions as to the future, which, besides the uneasiness of such a situation, gives no small reason to apprehend the consequence, especially since Mr. Stanhope is now here, whose presence, I doubt, will not forward any good intentions the Regent might have towards the King or his people. By this you may imagine how unable I am to furnish a fund for paying

the new list regularly and, had it not been for 1,000*l.* sent me from England by a particular friend for the King's use, and some lingots I have already given an account of, it had been impossible to have paid them to the end of March last, which is done to all, and Mr. Gordon has paid some even further, because the money I furnished him with held out, but that made me less able to do it to others. However, when we get any from the Court of France, I shall endeavour to pay all to the end of May, but, till the Regent declares what he will do after that and his Majesty has made a new regulation thereon, there is no possibility of going beyond it to anyone. If all the arrears were paid up, I believe there might be something to spare, which his Majesty might apply to the payment of the new list or as he thinks proper, but I fear it will be long ere that be, and in the interim I believe his Majesty will look on it as a point of justice to acquit the Queen's debts and to pay up her domestics &c. to the time of her death out of the arrears as they come in preferable to anything else, and before that time the Regent will surely declare his mind and the King have leisure to regulate future payments.

I am extremely surprised at your information from St. Omer of indirect means being used to make people turn Roman Catholics, of their pensions being stopped till they consented &c., which I am very sure is a mistake, not to say a malicious invention. I heard indeed a good while ago that some were inclined to change their religion and, there being a College of English Jesuits there, it is not to be wondered the Fathers should offer to instruct such as desired it, but I cannot think it possible that Mr. Ord or any others should be so indiscreet and unjust as to stop what was people's due or use the least constraint on such a score. However, I wrote immediately to Mr. Ord, who pays them, to give an account of that affair, which I shall transmit you.

As to the persons affirming that many have gone to England and ventured hanging to avoid this, it is like the rest. A great while ago, when those people sent up their pretensions to be examined at Avignon, such as had not sufficient were ordered by the Queen to be dismissed, in which, I am sure, no regard was had to religion, but since that I know of none that went to England but Leonard and Avery, who both lived at Calais, and the latter, I think, is returned, and the former did not seem to be much troubled with scruples about religion, but, be that as it will, they have both been paid, though absent, as regularly and as far as any others, viz., for March, but there are people there of a turbulent spirit, who, because I have not been able to remit money as fast as they could spend it, do all they can by complaints and stories to create trouble to those they do not affect. 3½ *pages.*

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1718, July 4 ?]—I have received yours. I am very sorry your silence was caused by sickness, but I hope this will find

you recovered. I have had three letters from the Doctor (Lord Ilay) lately, to tell us he is going into his own country for two months and a new *cipher*, which, when it's completed, I'll send you all together. He seems entirely for us. I am very glad you are pleased with him and wish it may continue. What I wrote you of D[illo]n was founded on his having told it the easy gentleman (the Regent), who repeated it to your new friend. The easy gentleman again repeated to him that he was resolved to continue what was formerly, that it was a thing determined, and therefore I hope he talks in the same way to those that press him from *the King* and the case is now to have it done more effectually than by words, for there is great occasion for it here. I don't doubt you know that Lord Stanhope is here to ask for money and troops, that the affair between the Parlement and Regent begins to be pacified, that the Dutch refuse to sign the treaty, that the peace between Sweden, the Czar and the King of Poland is concluded. The Spanish fleet sailed the 17th ; it is not yet known where they are to debark. I am glad you're pleased with what René has done. 'Twas despair inspired him. I'll deliver the trunk to Gordon.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 4.—The news is now positive and you may depend on't that the treaty between the Swedes, King Auguste of Poland and the Czar and Prussia is finished. Lord Stanhope is come about it and it's confidently reported that Lord Cadogan is here also. It's said they ask money and troops and Calais, Toulon and Brest for surety. It's also said that the Czarish fleet and the Swedish is joined. There is great noise about all this and it's believed that George is very ill at his ease. The Abbé de Bois is a little out of favour. Monsr. du Xhell (d'Uxelles) declares he knows nothing of the Quadruple Treaty. I wish all this may be of some use to unhappy us. You're perhaps sorry to have two letters from me the same post, but I'm extremely sorry to have the trouble to write.

The Duc d'Albret, who is in love with Mademoiselle Culant, grand-daughter to M. d'Alegre, has been refused to marry her these two years by her family. Last night the Regent gave a lettre de cachet to order the first priest to marry them and orders the marriage to stand good, by which means he has enjoyed his bride this morning, and to-morrow the Parlement will break it. How many men would be in the same case !

Capt. John Ogilvie to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 4. Dunkirk.—I intended to have written last week but was so affrighted with the dismal accounts of *Lady Mar's* illness that I knew not what to do. She is out of danger and I enclose a letter that came last night from Mrs. Oakes.

I suppose you will know both the hand and seal. This will confirm you of her recovery. This letter was directed to Mrs. *Ogilvie* to acknowledge your letter I sent under cover to Mrs. Oakes. You will see by it I had reason to take off little Hamilton's cover, for Cockburn is a noted Jacobite, so that no letter can go to him from this side safe, so that Hamilton was a very foolish creature to venture any letter from you under such an address, but, had I known you had written within the cover, I would not have taken it off, but you may be assured *Lady Mar* had both your letters safe.

Now I beg you will not take ill what I am going to say, which is, the less you write to these little creatures, I mean the Squire (James Hamilton), the better, for, having a vanity to be thought of consequence, they go up and down showing your letters to every mortal. This you know I can have no interest in but my love to you. The poor creature never disobliged me, but the contrary.

Three days ago Mr. Johnson (? Kelly) passed at Calais in his return from England and Sir Redmond Everard with him. Sir Redmond is to come back by Rouen to wait on Lord Marischal, notwithstanding I believe they are not acquainted, but Sir Redmond is no conjurer more than others, but of all that ever went over Johnson has the reputation of the most impudent liar that ever came there. I fancy I told you in one of my letters that *Lord Arran* brought him to *Lord Oxford*, desiring that he would see him, but *Lord Oxford* begged *Lord Arran's* pardon, for he would have no such acquaintance ; besides I know he has no great esteem of Hibernian politicians.

Secretary Stanhope passed also last week by Calais for Paris and about ten or twelve gentlemen with him. His business we cannot tell as yet, but all the spies at Calais or hereabouts are all gone to Paris to wait on him, where, I suppose, they will receive their instructions. One of them was here named Thrasher, a man of about 40, of a middle stature and a down look, marked with the small-pox. A greater villain is not upon the earth. He designs, I am told, for Italy and has great matters to communicate to *the King*, but it must be to himself. This man is an atheist, so you may judge what he may be capable of. If I were with you and you would but allow me, I would scour about the country and knock two or three of those ruffians on the head, if they came near where *the King* was, for, till some such course be taken, you will always be in danger, but once dispatch two or three of them, it will fright the rest from attempting to come near you and I dare say it will be good service to God.

I told you in one of my letters I was importuned by Capt. Maghie and Macnamara to go to Paris and see Brigadier Hooke. I never answered their letters, because I had no orders from you, but one thing I observed amongst our malcontents and ministerlings, that Lord Marischal was always

the toast in drinking, but, after I came here and found the circular letters going about, I took advantage of that and wrote a bantering letter to Macnamara at *England* and another to Capt. Maghie with a design that the party should see it. (Summary of his letter, to the same effect as that calendared *post, p.* 16.) I received an answer from Capt. Maghie, who is still at Paris with his friend Hooke, but, what is most remarkable, he vindicates Gen. Hamilton, whom he had never any knowledge of before, but I find that Maghie's letter is their dictation, for it is sealed with the Hamilton arms. They are all now like the discontented ministers of state in *England*; they are all for laying down and meddling no more. I would have you remark their design was not to have *Lord Mar* out of his place but be assisting to him. This is just what they were taxed with, that they might be counsellors and *Mar* have but one vote.

I also enclose a letter from Mr. Gough begging you will recommend his son, who has engaged himself in the King of Spain's service, to Capt. Camocke, whose lieutenant he is. It's what Mr. Gough deserves, for he is a worthy, zealous man for the *King's* service and a close and faithful friend to our interest. I wish you would write him a kind letter with your own hand. He has a great stroke in this place.

Next I send a letter from Flint, who is in a most desperate and miserable state. The Queen settled a pension of 500 livres a year on him, but Francia, the Jew, undertook to pay it, so the poor man has been cheated and tricked by him and is reduced to a most miserable condition, so that he has attempted to poison himself. This he swears he will do or kill the Jew, for to England he dare not go. For God's sake let something be done for him. Davis, the master *Anne Oglethorpe* recommends for conveying over goods, is here, but I am informed that Capt. Leonard, a poor unhappy man of ours, was retaken out of his vessel coming over with him. I shall send you the part of the newspaper relating to that. Pray let me know your orders about the conveyance as soon as you can. If you will allow the 30*l.*, no doubt it will be done and 200 livres added a year, for you know he had but 600 livres, which is really too little to maintain three men and entertain his vessel with necessaries. Let me have your orders and they shall be obeyed.

I send you Father Græme's letter anent the master of the boat. He is but too ready to give trust to this fellow as you will see. He is so honest himself, that he believes everybody to be honest that swears they are so, but I have no mind to venture on him, unless I be commanded.

This is *Anne Oglethorpe's* man and I lay everything before you, therefore you are the best judge.

I wish you could fall on some way to help me out of debt here. Mr. Gough is just come in and desires you would delay the recommendation for his son, for he has written to him to

wait on you, and then you will present him to your friend and give him the letter of recommendation. As to what you write me about *the King's* laying it down for a rule, that he will not give any about him the name of a place, it mortifies me that I should have asked it, since it's refused me, for, had I known it, I should have been very loth to expect an exception made for me, but Mr. Cameron and those people, who have been nominated *the King's* servants, having but very lately served him effectually, encouraged me to hope that a continued tract of 34 years' services to that family would have merited the grant of a demand which others got without asking. However, *the King* is best judge, and I shall always think it my duty to be content with whatever he does. In the meantime it is a great satisfaction to me to be conscious that none of my character has run greater risks than I have since the misfortunes of *the King's* family, for I have been often tristed with the loss both of my blood and liberty and in all the trials I ever met with I thank God no man ever suffered by me nor was it possible by any hardship to extort a word from me that could be injurious to either king or subject. No disappointments I can meet with shall ever make me lose any opportunity of venturing my life for *the King's* service, and even laying it down, if by losing it I could be useful to him. I shall never complain of *the King* nor blame anything but my own hard fate, nor would I have said so much to any mortal but yourself. If what I asked had been granted, none should ever have known it, but *Lord Oxford* and yourself. I am not apt to ask favours for myself, which *Lord Oxford* can bear me witness of, for, when he had it in his power to have done what he pleased for me, I never asked him a favour on my own account.

One thing I have been pressed several times to advertise you of. There is a Mr. Eurie (Avery) at Calais. He was subsisted by *the Queen*. He is a Church of England man and very well esteemed by the Nonjuring clergy, and I always heard he had the reputation of an honest man. He has gone over several times privately to *England*, and he chanced to be there, when I was there last. He, being advertised I was there, sent me a letter by a very trusty bearer. Its contents were that Colchester and Norwich had sent up to the City to speak with some of the Nonjurors, some of them that they were recommended to. It seems those two towns had sent them to see if it was possible to find a way to advertise *the King* that they were ready to come out to the field with 10,000 men, but that they had not arms sufficient nor ammunition. They had some and were very willing to advance whatever money should be needful in buying of arms and all other necessaries, if *the King* could fall on a way to have the arms bought and delivered to them, they themselves being at all the charges. Mr. Eurie came over with me and is now at Calais. He sends me word he has received several letters since to know if there

be any answer yet from *the King* or *Lord Mar*, and they desire a person may be sent to them to treat with them, Mr. Eurie himself not being of character enough for that. However, Mr. Eurie offers to go himself with the person and to bring them together. Now I think that Mr. *Cæsar* may be a proper person. If you approve of him, you may write to him and send your instructions at large to Mrs. *Ogilvie*, who shall go over and manage that affair, for I know that *Cæsar* has an entire confidence in her, but you know best what to do.

Mrs. *Ogilvie* was cutting some paper here and I desired her to cut you a paper for your watch, which I enclose. She prays you to accept it, being her own work and the motto her own poetry. The vellum is not so white as she would have wished, but this place afforded no better, but she is resolved to cut you a finer one.

I send a letter from Mr. Loftus, by which you will see how I am stated with the payments from St. Germains.

Postscript.—I write a line by itself which you may show or not as you think proper, relating to poor Father Græme, it being in your power to make him easy for the rest of his days. It is to write to Cardinal Gualterio to send you the character of a bishop for him, he having all the requisite qualities, being a learned and a pious man and a gentleman of a noble family, it being what he might have had long ago from the said Cardinal, who knows him particularly well and has an esteem for him. I need say no more, only you will relieve him out of the slavery he is in and from under the feet of his enemies.

One Mr. Keer was recommended to *England* by Mr. Friebarn to somebody, I know not whom, unless it was to *Menzies*, but he found himself very much slighted and disappointed, which I am sorry for, he having very good parts and being a very fit person for a correspondent there, but it seems the person Friebarn recommended him to was afraid of a coadjutor. If you think Mr. Mist's Journal be worth your while, I can have it every week and send it you. 8½ *pages. Enclosed,*

Edmund Loftus to Capt. Ogilvie.

I wrote to you 24 *May concerning a first and second bill for* 20*l. sterling I sent you to be signed, and since received none from you, though I expected your answer. I am not yet paid at St. Germains the* 400 *livres due to you for April, May and June, because of the scarcity of money, but Mr. Bancks promises to pay it out of the first money they receive. They used to pay by advance but payments go on slowly.*—1718, *June* 4, *Paris.*

George Flint to Capt. Ogilvie.

Last Monday I arrived here afoot all the way from St. Omer, 24 *strapping miles in a day.*

I am ever ready to execute with the best of my capacity whatever commands shall be conferred on me by his Majesty or those in authority under him, but I was long since assured, that, if I ventured to write, not only my writings but myself would be crushed, which I have experienced but too true, being now here with my wife actually starving for no other cause that I know but my unquenchable zeal for his Majesty's service.

To lay the foundation of our measures upon a supposition that our inactivity will lull our enemies asleep and we shall catch them napping at a season when our activity would at least embarrass and confound our enemies and perhaps alarm in our favour all the well-disposed princes in Europe, to send about circulatory letters that the King's cause is desperate, exhorting every man to shift for himself, driving us with prices on our heads into the hangman's hands, at the same time that some assure me the King don't want money enough for his present use and his cause is in a better plight than ever it was after the revolution—if I am mistaken in judging these measures pernicious, the plausibility of the grounds may plead for a less punishment than to be starved to death with my wife. (*Giving an account of the services and sufferings of himself and his wife as in the letter of* 18 *June calendared in the last volume, p.* 551.)

(*Giving an abstract of his dealings with Francia whom he accuses of detaining various sums that belonged to him or were given for his use to Francia.*) *I had such a confidence in him, that I never would believe anything ill of him till all these things and much more flashed in my eyes almost all at once, whence I reflected on some other usage, how I was at Paris ordered* (*as alleged by her Majesty*) *to lie concealed and not to appear so much as near her person, nor would Gen. Dillon see me, but once to take my leave of him with Messrs. Daulmay and Francia, when the whole burden of my charge was that I should not write. Here the practice grew more fierce on me. I was often told by Francia that I should be like a man abandoned on a desert island and was often exhorted to seek pardon of the usurper, to which I preferred to venture starving, the first royal bounty to me being soon exhausted by my debts and necessaries and expenses to and from and in Paris, and my pension beginning but last January and paid by him out of my own money and that by driblets, and now for two months he has refused to pay, saying he does not expect to be reimbursed what he disburses for his Majesty, and, as he in England goes under the notion of a fellow sufferer, 'tis not proper for me to éclat in a quarrel with him. I cannot get a word of answer from Gen. Dillon to the many I and my wife have writ him. If speedy succour comes not, God*

only knows what will become of such a desperate couple.—1718, *June* 9. *Calais.* 5 *pages.*

Capt. James Maighie to Capt. John Ogilvie.

I thank you heartily for the justice you render me by yours of the 13*th, which I received but yesterday. My character by all that ever knew me was to be true and sincere to my friend. Mr. Loftus, as I told you, was the address agreed on betwixt us to receive our letters.*

Had you let me know by our friends' means out of London as much as you do to-day, or after your arrival on this side of the water, or even desired me to go and speak to you, I would have satisfied you in all your doubts, as I propose to do now.

I can answer upon my life that neither Gen. Hamilton nor Brigadier Hooke ever joined in any party against the Duke of Mar, or to have him changed out of his employment, nor either of them ever conceived a thought contrary to the King's interest, but would do all in their power to be of assistance to the Duke of Mar, nay, I dare affirm more that it's the opinion the Duke has of them. As to Brigadier Hooke in particular, I can assure you he has not this long time meddled directly or indirectly in any business that regards R t s (i.e. the King) nor will see nor speak to any man on that point.

As for Mr. Leslie or his children or all those Grumeltonians your correspondents give you an account of, I know so little of them or what they do, that I can't make you the least answer to that point, for all my life I was a stranger to factions or parties, though I have reason to believe I am comprehended in the number, though uncertain of the rank given me, whether comprehended in the number of strangers or little fellows, but I can say for myself that no man living is more ready to spill the last drop of his blood for the King's service than I, without ever examining who is general or who is minister. I am perfectly well cured of the distemper of meddling with state affairs or any man's business but my own.—1718, *June* 20. *Paris.*

Capt. Ogilvie to Capt. Maghie.

I received yours of the 20*th. I never thought it proper to concern myself with such matters, for I was well assured that, as soon as those proceedings came before him, who had only power to crush them, they could not miss to be quashed. This made every good man easy. I am heartily glad of what you tell me of Brigadier Hooke and Gen. Hamilton, for I esteemed the Brigadier, and for his not meddling in anything that regards the King, I could wish he was otherwise disposed. I know as little of Mr. Leslie's children as you do, and believe*

neither you nor I are at any loss. As to your not being concerned in factions and parties, it's what I ever believed of you; for your being comprehended in the rank of the strangers and little fellows, I never comprehended you in either of them. As for strangers, I term every man so to the King's affairs that is not trusted in them, and you may easily judge that men of estates and quality in England, if the King has any such friends, would be strangely startled to find their lives and fortunes put in the power of men altogether unknown to them. I mean by little fellows a set of men of no distinction, who would run their noses into affairs as much above their sphere as their understanding. I do not doubt your being ready to spill your blood, when the King desires it. For your being cured of meddling in state affairs, the less we all meddle the better, unless in what we are commanded. As to what you tell me of the Grumeltonians my correspondents have given me an account of, no correspondent of mine ever wrote to me on that subject, for it was a letter from one of the first quality and, I suppose, a head of the discontented party to his friend, vaunting of their noble proceedings. I must say they may be able statesmen, but they are no good secretaries. If ever it be judged necessary, I dare maintain whatever I have said, in declaring the names both of the writer and the receiver of the letter.—1718, *June* 29, *Dunkirk.*

Father Græme to Capt. Ogilvie.

Having heard Davis' whole story, if all be true, he is one of the honestest fellows breathing and the fittest for our purpose, for, though it's most certain he is blown upon, he is a man of so much courage and conduct, that I should think anything surer in his hands than in another's, who may be less suspected. However, I am a little surprised he is desirous to be employed by us as formerly, whereas he ought naturally beg to be excused, since he has so much reason to fear being narrowly searched for some time. (Proposing to send a test packet by him and to see if it arrives with the seals untouched.) By this means we shall know how far we may still rely on his fidelity and whether the large offers made by the government to make him enter into their measures have had any influence on him. Till this be done, it will be against all the rules of common prudence to entrust him with any thing of moment.—1718, *June* 26, *Calais.*

M. Oakes to [Mrs. Ogilvie].

I hope you will excuse my not acquainting you sooner of the receipt of your letters, but my lady has been very ill, so that her life has been despaired of, but the fever has

left her now, so I hope she will soon recover. Mr. Cockburn desires the letters may not be sent him, for he is afraid of any accidents about them, so I desire you to send them by the following direction.—1718, *June* 16[–27].

P. Dunn to Mr. Gray (? Ogilvie) at Dunkirk.

I am on buying a hoy here of about 40 *or* 50 *tons, in which I hope you will assist me, as you promised me, of the* 50*l. My friend here will be the rest.*—1718, *June* 16[–]27, *London.*

Edward Gough to the Duke of Mar.

I will not trouble you with my thoughts of Capt. Ogilvie's *great danger by his late journey to the other side.* (*Requesting a few lines to Capt. Camocke in favour of his son, James.*)—1718, *July* 4 (?). *Dunkirk.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Tuesday, July 5.—I was abroad yesterday for the first time since my late indisposition, but am not yet in a condition to go much about. I wrote to you last Saturday in answer to yours of 10 and 11 June. (Then follows a long passage printed in the *Stuart Papers, p.* 41, note, about the conclusion of peace between the King of Sweden and the Czar and about Stanhope's visit to Paris.) This contingent is pretty strong but the fact is most certain, and, though I have good reasons to believe all this will be soon publicly known, I hope *Mar* will take care that *Dillon* be not cited as author of such news. Now that the *Spanish fleet is sailed* towards the *coasts* of *Italy* and that in all appearance Miss Farmer (the English fleet) will follow, I hope due attention will be given to the proposals *Camocke* made in relation to that lady and that proper persons will be sent without loss of time to the places mentioned in mine of 14 June. I enclose a letter from *Ormonde* and suppose he gives an account of *Sir R. Everard* who is actually with him. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 5. Paris.—(About the receipt and dispatch of letters and packets.) I made your compliments and excuses to Gen. Hamilton and told him he might expect a letter very soon. If Mistress Oglethorpe gives me a strong box, it shall be taken care of till further orders. I shall tell Boyne and Charles Forbes what I was ordered.

Lord Stanhope has been here several days and there's a report that Cadogan came last night. The Divell take the couple, that neither of them may get safe home. I'm charmed to see those rascals here. I fancy they are not come for nothing.

Our Regent and Parlement are very ill friends by a new coin that's coming out at 6 livres the crown, which they say

is worth 55 sols and all the gold and silver coin in proportion, so that the exchange on London is 2,200 livres here for 100*l.* sterling. Enclosed are copies of two arrests of the Parlement by way of remonstrance, which they delivered by word of mouth by their President and so many deputed to attend him, and the copy of the Regent's answer. *Enclosed,*

The said reply of the Regent and two arrêts of the Parlement, dated 20 *and* 21 *June,* 1718.

John Dunbar to the Duke of Mar.

1718, June 24[–July 5]. Rotterdam.—I am come here that I may have his Majesty's and your commands, if you have any for me. I have been a long time in Sweden and in coming from that to France was shipwrecked and have lurked privately in Scotland till now, so that all the money I could get of my own is exhausted and I am therefore obliged to entreat you would put me on the same footing with other officers in my circumstances.

Account of George Flint, from Rome.

1718, July 5. [Received at Urbino.]—He came to the English College 31 December, 1700. He attended lectures on philosophy for 3 years and in theology for 2½. He received the first two minor orders 2 June, 1703, and the other two, 5 July, 1705. His health was long bad and he had a weak head, and was consequently thought unfit for promotion to the higher orders and therefore by mutual consent he left the College, 30 May, 1706. *Latin.*

General Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 6. Dormond.—I have not been honoured with any from you since that from Ly[on]s, before you passed the Hills. I trouble you by reason of several reports here of E[arl] M[arischa]ll. That unthinking and too amb[itious] young gentleman persisting in his former folly, we hear, has got Col. Hooke into his interest, of whom I presume to inform you things I'm sure none on this side of the water can do, unless by the channel they have been conveyed to me, I mean J[ames] M[alcolm] alias Laird. (About the offer through Hooke of the Crown of Scotland to the Duke of Hamilton as in Glendarule's letter of 18 June, 1718, calendared in the last volume, *p.* 547.) I thought it my duty to acquaint you with this. I desired the Laird to write you the whole affair himself. He told me he had written the whole to his nephew, G. M[ackenzie], whom he had ordered to give you an ample account thereof. I saw a few days ago letters from E[arl] M[arischa]ll to three of his friends hereabouts, confessing his readiness but want of power to do them service.

I spoke with your friend *Glendarule* of this a fortnight ago and desired him to acquaint you with it, as I did since to *Tullibardine.* 2 *pages.*

JAMES HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, June 26[–July 7]. London.—To-day I had yours of the 11th, your style, and obeyed all therein recommended, but the books of 19 May are not come, though I have lately heard from *Sir H. Paterson*, who mentions that of about 20 May from *Mar*, so I'm doubtful of their coming that way, though very much desired. Something from *Mar* would be of great use in suppressing the bottle criticisms of *the Tories* and even others, who are unaccountable that way.

I was this morning with *C. Kinnaird*, who sends his compliments to your aunt, François (*i.e.* Mar), and intended to write fully to her yesterday by *Holland*, but, since he slipped that opportunity, will do it before he leaves this, which, he says, will be in a few days. He is in hopes of making *Hamilton's* (my) affair easy this week, having some time ago very good hopes and being in the old familiarity and friendship with *Stanhope's* new partner, *Craggs*.

Menzies sends Mad. François (*i.e.* Mar) his most hearty compliments, who is inseparable from her interest, though not a little anxious for a return to what her squire lately sent and also her commands, for that lady, notwithstanding the caprice of some and private views of others, has the most valuable in our family for her friends. I have strong proofs that *Menzies* omits no opportunity to cultivate a right harmony.

*A namesake of *Mar's* has had some dealings with *the army*, which some merchants did not altogether approve of, foreseeing no real profit could rise that way, but he said *Mar's* cousin employed him that way, which some brokers very much doubted of. We have little news, only last night some of the Foot Guards were taken into custody for treasonable practices, of which number are two Douglases and one Leslie, who has informed against the rest of the conspirators.* *With a list of watches and chains sent, probably to produce the impression it was merely a business letter. Enclosed,*

J. HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

Your friend (Lady Mar) wrote last post and continues mending. C. Kinnaird *is now in town and intends to write in a few days.* 1718, *June* 23[–*July* 4].

G. BLACKWELL (ORD) to W. DICCONSON.

1718, July 8.—I have yours with all the surprise imaginable that an information so contrary to truth should be made against me and with horror that I should ever be thought guilty of such indirect methods to convert people to our religion. I solemnly assure you that this complaint is false and groundless, that I never had a thought, much less a hand, of obliging any man to change his religion, nor that ever any was stopped in his pension 24 hours after your orders to pay,

* Quoted in Mar's of 12 August.

nor that any, since I came here, went off on any such account. I believe Father Sabran can attest my moderation as to the first and my continued payments will attest the last. As to the Fathers of the Society, they never made it their business more than their common duty and Christian charity to all mankind, so I am amazed at the report. But, when I consider the sort of people I had under my care, and the small pretensions most of them had to his Majesty's bounty and the unlimited lives many of them lead here, it reconciles me so far to the report as not to admire it or anything else such people do or say.

You know very well I made complaints several times of their behaviour and of the discredit their way of living gave even to our whole affair, nor has any been taken up but Leonard, who pretended himself a Catholic from the beginning, though I cannot assert it. I am told Key and Dallas are brought into the Church. I know not the truth, not making it my business, but they haunt the churches, as others do. As for Stewart and Anderson you intimated to me that they had turned at Paris. I wish them all sincere. I am sure it was not their want of payments made them, for I have their receipts and no man due a double but since April last, which you are sensible of as well as I. I can say no more to clear myself of that irreligious as well as unpolitic way of making converts, and, if you knew how I value an interested convert, you'd never think I should take an hour's pains to make one. I dare affirm that never any such indirect methods were used here, so I cannot imagine who they are that are said to be forced to change or that are run away in apprehension. Of the four I named Dallas and Key were reconciled by Father Sabran, as I am told, who knows best their motives. I'm very sorry the true aim I have taken these 30 years to serve my late and present masters should be in hazard of a stain, if in the least guilty of such an unpolitic way of proceeding. 3 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Panmure.

1718, July 8.—I had yours of 14 June with one enclosed to the King, which I delivered. He is very good and has great allowances to give to people's humours, whom he knows to be truly attached to him. All he said was that you were very peevish and that you had no reason to think you had fallen under his displeasure by what I wrote you. He will give no answer to what you say was new in your letter, for he thinks it proceeds only from your being out of humour, and that it is not at all your case.

The King, I believe, used not to get letters in the strain yours was, and as your friend I cannot but wish you may not write any more so to him, at least if you do, that you would take some other way of transmitting them than by me, for I am far from liking to deliver any such, especially when

they are from any friend of mine. You always desired me to speak freely to you, which is the reason I do so now, but, if it offends you, I promise I shall do it no more, and it is my good wishes and friendship for you that has made me do it now.

His Majesty is so uncertain as yet how his money matters will be in future that he can say nothing of anything concerning those matters just now, but he orders me to tell you you need not doubt of his continuing to supply you as far as shall be in his power, as he will think himself obliged to do to all those who have suffered for him, especially your lordship, who has done so so eminently.

I am glad you find any entertainment in the family you mention, but I fear you mistake, when you think they can do you any service on the other side, so I cannot help being sorry you have employed them in it, for I am almost sure it will be to no effect and may have inconveniencies otherwise.

I am very glad Lady Panmure was well. By what I hear from England the Commissioners of Enquiry are not like to do much till Parliament meets again, occasioned, I suppose, by the judges refusing to accept of the part assigned them in the new Act. Whether this may be of advantage or not to us I cannot determine, but, if it keep the Commissioners from acting at all, the factors put in by the Lords of Session will continue, which can be no disadvantage I should think, though the judges not acting may put a stop to the ladies getting their jointures settled. This may perhaps stop Lady Panmure's coming over to you at this time, which I am sorry for.

Postscript.—July 9. Pray make my compliments to Madame de Mezières and her sister, whom I wish joy of the young Christian, and tell Fanny I cannot answer her letter of the 21st till next post. 3 *pages. Copy.*

The Marquess of Tullibardine to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 9.—In my last of 17 June I mentioned *Brigadier Campbell's* being at a little distance. We are now met and two posts ago sent under cover to *Dillon* the letters *Barry* wrote to *Campbell* and *R. Gordon,* that he might see the originals and afterwards forward them to *Mar.* There were likewise enclosed returns from them to *Barry* that *Dillon* might keep them back or not as should be thought fit. All this he'll probably give an account of, which *Brigadier Campbell* does now, so I shall add no more. Three days ago *Tullibardine* heard from the Knight (Sir P. Redmond) on his arrival at *the King of Spain's.* He is very hearty and doubts not every thing will go well in those parts, particularly what was talked of here, which he will soon carefully try as far as lies in his power. The correspondence is so settled that nothing will be retarded by *Glendarule's* and *Tullibardine's* present removal,

which others as well as they are now obliged to by a warrant *Marlborough's* nephew (*i.e.* Berwick) has got against them. They'll endeavour to avoid a formal intimation of it by going into another district, till they receive further accounts how to behave. It's not likely they will be observed again for some time, since they go towards the *Loire*, where few of their friends have been, and think of staying somewhere about or in *Blois* or *Orleans*, which are on the road, and there they may be privater than in other by-places where people have been generally more observed. *W. Gordon* shall be informed, so that no letters can miscarry.

It seems *the Earl Marischal* sets up more of late than ever for innovations. There are odd accounts passing of this and also one *Hooke*, who is said to be amongst the principal managers of the expert junto they are framing, who think of working mighty changes by raising dust and clamour only to disturb *the King* in the steady management of his private affairs and overturn all, particularly *Mar*, but such people can in effect hurt none besides themselves, which I wish they may prevent for their own good by showing in a right way that their inclinations are, without any by-view, bent to perform the outward duties faithfully according to their professions. On this occasion *the Earl Marischal* has writ very particular letters to some in these parts. *Gen. Gordon* saw them and will give an account of the whole, so I'll say no more. (Commendations of *R. Gordon.*) 2 *pages.*

Brigadier Campbell to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 9. Bordeaux.—I wrote to you about David George's affairs a few days before he died. It is very difficult getting fuller information, by reason his papers are kept up from any that would give me an account of them. I received some time ago a letter from *Barry*, who was then at Amsterdam. I make no doubt of his being now at Paris to learn what he can, worth discovering to *Stair* there. I sent *Tullibardine* his letter to me with my answer, who forwarded them to *Dillon*, who, no doubt, has advertised you of them. I recommended Sir Peter to make use of *Clanranald* as the person that can be most serviceable to him. Therefore it were proper you would write to him that, if Sir Peter should send for him, he should presently go to join him. I wrote to W. Gordon to give *Barry* a kind reception, if he should come to him, and am hopeful to get him decoyed to *Mar's*.

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 9. Bordeaux.—(About the departure of Tullibardine and Glendarule and about Clanranald as in the last two letters.) It's true *Clanranald* showed me a letter to you, desiring leave to winter at *St. Germains*, but he told me that was only in case he was not otherwise employed. I know he is so intent to have the goods of *swords* and *targes* provided,

that he will accept the employment most willingly, which he thinks will take a good time to provide and to do it to purpose, for he says, if he is employed, he will first see the sufficiency of all the goods and at the same time have them put up in parcels so as not to be imposed on by the workmen. I think he is in the right, for such goods are not every day to be bought. If a return can be had to these letters before the Knight (Sir P. Redmond) writes for him and *Brigadier Campbell*, it may not be amiss *Mar* writ two lines to *Clanranald* and recommend this matter to him, but, if the Knight writes sooner, things are so concerted that *Clanranald* goes there without loss of time.

In my last I wrote a long story of *the Earl Marischal's* folly. It's now become no secret in these parts, which made me think it might not be wrong that *Gen. Gordon* should himself inform *Mar* of what he told *Glendarule* or that he and the old laird (Malcolm of Grange) should also discourse with *Tullibardine* upon it. The old laird told me that to his knowledge *the Earl Marischal* and his folk had applied to *Lord Seaforth* in hopes to get him into their measures. He said also that he had corresponded with him and that he hoped he was too wise to be concerned in *the Earl Marischal's* folly. The laird is now in the best humour possible, and I wish *Mar* would take the first opportunity of writing him two lines. It would encourage and comfort him very much. The moment *Tullibardine* comes to the place he proposes to stay some time, I will trouble you with a line. 2 *pages.*

G. Ord to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 9.—Defending himself against the charges of endeavouring to make converts and of stopping pensions as in his letter of the 8th, calendared *ante, p.* 20. *Enclosed,*

Declaration by George Blackwell (Ord), John Wood, James Kay, John English, John Coughlan, Henry Anderson and George Dallas that they were never threatened by any person whatever to change their religion or to embrace the Roman Catholic, nor had any promises or prospect of interest for doing the same. 1718, *July* 9. *St. Omer.*

Thomas Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 9. Brussels.—I must explain a mistake in my last of 24 June occasioned by my misunderstanding my friend's French. I told you his friend's master had sent recent directions to proceed no further in that affair. I asked him again and he says that he had not given directions not to proceed, but that he had signified to his managers that he expected little or no benefit by that affair and that they should manage themselves accordingly.

T. Bruce, having seen the enclosed paper in a friend's hand, gave a copy of it to *M. de Wilda*, who tells him that he sent it to his friend and that he wrote to him his opinion that it is by no means the Emperor's interest either to treat with Spain by mediators or to meddle at present in the dispute of France and Spain. My friend here expects in some few weeks a full account of all matters from his friend. Meantime, he had a letter last post, in which his friend confirms what he had formerly written and further that he had three of *the Emperor's* chief *ministers* in his view to assist him where he is in promoting the affairs of *the King*. He had already gained two and hoped to have the third, and that he did not doubt that, if *the Emperor* had made up his accounts with *the Turk*, he would take some measures to give credit to *the King*. I fear *the King's* interest with *the King of Spain* may give him other thoughts. However, as it was not my business to make any observation on that point as an impediment, so, I suppose, there can be at least no loss by what his friend does in this manner, and besides it is not impossible that in the course of such a trade *the King* may find his account in dealing, either now or in time to come, betwixt *the Emperor* and *the King of Spain*, if *the Emperor* is willing to it.

Perhaps *T. Bruce* is meddling with things beyond his sphere and dangerous. I told him so, but he hopes there can be no danger in what a private man does in that manner ; that either it will have no consequence, or, if it have any, it will give no offence to friends, it may somewhat temper enemies, and may give second thoughts to those who are wavering, if it is communicated in time, or, if these last shall proceed and find some disappointment, it may lead them into a more proper way of thinking, if in future occasion offers.

The Earl of Ailesbury and his daughter went to Paris a week ago, to return in two months. I have just now heard from a pretty good hand here that the Dutch have condescended to enter into the Quadruple Alliance. M. de Prié goes in a week to the Hague, I suppose to finish the affair of the Barrier for that purpose, and two lawyers go to-morrow to make some preparations for that end. I was told to-day by my friend that M. de Wilda, an eminent lawyer here, was desired by M. de Prié to go on this errand, but he formerly refused to go with him to the last congress at Antwerp and has refused this invitation. We have hitherto been made believe that the Dutch have been backward in this matter of the alliance and their coming into it now seems somewhat surprising, if what their own Gazettes of to-day mention is true, namely, that by letters from England they are informed that Stanhope was sent over to Paris of a sudden on Abbé du Bois' unexpected refusal to sign that alliance, and that on Stanhope's arrival at Paris the Regent desired, before he would sign, that England should let him know what assistance they would give him, if tumults at home or force from Spain should attack him.

Some people are apt to believe that the Dutch are as backward in that as formerly, but, judging that these accidents in France may put a stop to it, they would now amuse the Emperor by a counterfeit compliance, thereby to obtain the execution of the Barrier treaty, which, it's to be feared, will be no small addition to the disorders of this country. It was expected by the government here that their agreeing to allow the old oath would have entirely tempered the spirits of the people and would have obtained an immediate subsidy to the Emperor. Accordingly, about a week ago the demand was made of two twentieth pennies, which I find is the same as our 2*s.* per 1*l.* and levied in the same manner. This was refused, because there had been a sentence or decree of the Council of Brabant lately passed against several of the recusant deacons, in which they are termed rebels. This decree they demand should be reversed. It has been refused twice, but at length the government sent them word that it should be reversed by the Council of State. This message was intimated last night, and to-day compliance was expected as to the subsidy, but the nine nations and their deacons insist that it be reversed by the Council of Brabant, which passed it, and that it be razed out of the records and burnt. Thus it stands at present; the Emperor has not got the money and the people grow daily more mutinous.

Since I wrote the above, I have seen a letter that the provinces of Holland have all consented to the Quadruple Alliance, except the town of Delft. 2½ *pages. Enclosed,*

Paper.

Containing reflections on alliances in general and in particular what is the Emperor's most advantageous course with regard to them, and arguing that to ally himself with Muscovy and Sweden is more to his interest than with Holland and France. 4 *pages.*

William Drummond to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 9. Bologna.—When Mr. Murray passed this way, he told me to cause to be copied out for you some of the finest airs of the opera. I spoke to Mr. Orlandini, who sent the airs of the opera of Reggio and he chose twelve of the finest, and likewise caused to be copied out twelve more out of the new opera composed by him the last carnival and acted at Venice with univeral applause, and it is just now to be acted again at Brescia and in September at Genoa by the most part of the same company that's here just now. I have sent them all by this post, directed to you. I paid the copyist 24 livres for the 24 airs. They are all noted to be accompanied with instruments and make in all about 50 sheets. I have waited here these nine months, the Duke of Perth having ordered me to wait his coming to go with him to France,

but now I see there's no more hopes, so I will wait patiently till his Majesty orders me to return. 3 *pages.*

Thomas West to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 9.—I received your commands by Mr. Morphy (Murray). On the few and short opportunities I enjoyed of his agreeable acquaintance I found him truly deserving of his character. You are sensible of my small abilities towards being of any considerable use to him myself, but I recommended him to a friend or two, whom I hope he found of some help to him in furnishing himself with certain utensils he had occasion for and Governor George, I doubt not, played his part too with no small regard for the honour you conferred on him in owning him for yours. Mr. Morphy left this last Sunday evening through the Tirol for Germany.

Sir Hugh Paterson to John Paterson.

1718, July 10. *Leyden.*—I hope you will excuse my being so long in giving you a return to yours. I thank you for enquiring so kindly about my family and for the friendship you express in yours. When I heard last from home, they were all very well, but much plagued with the new Court of Enquiry, who have very unlimited powers and are like to do us all the mischief they can. I hope we shall be evens with them and have day about. My friend's affair is still depending before the Exchequer and she as yet is like to get nothing done in it, though it has cost her a good deal of expense, which you may believe with some other circumstances has pinched me pretty much of late, for ever since the beginning of our affair in S[cotlan]d I have got little or nothing paid out of the estate and far less can I expect anything now that they are taking such violent measures. However, I think myself much happier and easier than many others who have a great deal more to depend on, and, if I had had millions, it should have all gone in the same cause.

I am very weary of this country, it being expensive in everything, and nothing would have kept me in it so long but the intention of doing the King any small service I was capable of. I have lived as frugally as I could, yet it will be impossible for me to continue in the expense I am necessarily put to, if I should continue in these parts, for, besides the dearness of living here, we are necessarily obliged to see multitudes of our friends and well-wishers who daily come and go from and to the other side, whom it is impossible we can shun seeing, when they inquire for us. This adds considerably to our charges and proves a greater expense to me than others. I went about two months ago to a little retired place in the country not far from this, thinking to be easier there, but I found that inconvenient and was obliged to return here. It's true it's a pleasure to see one's friends and to hear so

often from the other side, but, when other things cannot answer, that pleasure must be dispensed with. I have run myself out near 1,000 guilders here, and I scarce know how I shall get it paid, and, though I am sure more than this has been laid out in the King's service, I will be most unwilling to give him any trouble about it while it's in my power to do otherwise. I have written home to see if it's possible to remit me as much as will pay it, which I fear will straiten them pretty much. I am very sensible what occasions the the King has for money at present and my greatest concern is that I should ever be obliged to give him the least trouble that way during his present circumstances.

The postages of letters that have come to me have been a considerable charge, particularly the Duke of Ormonde's. Two accounts have been paid on this head by Mr. Gordon to Mr. Dundas, who had paid out most of it, but I am even on this account a good deal out of pocket, for it's impossible I can mind every single letter, besides several other things occasion an expense, some of which I shall mention. At the desire of friends on the other side sometimes papers are printed here and sent over, which I have been at the charge of, and there frequently comes here of the King's friends who are in want, and they are all sent directly to me, and, though they are often people of no great consideration, yet they having been engaged in the King's cause and that a small thing often pleases them, I rather choose to give it them, than that they should have any cause to complain or think they are neglected. I never had any orders for doing any of these things and for that reason never put these articles in any account. I wish I had it of my own to bestow that way or any other that might be for the King's service. I have given you a long detail about myself, which I did not think proper to trouble *Mar* with, and you'll judge whether it's proper to say anything of it to him.

None of the King's faithful subjects on this side have as yet been reduced to any great straits by the care he has taken of them and I think it their duty to suffer even the greatest hardship with cheerfulness in such a cause. (About their uneasiness concerning the King's health.)

I wrote to *Mar* the 17th about an affair to which I long to have an answer. I will acquaint him before I leave these parts, and, if I find my being here any longer may be of any use, I will do all in my power to comply with it.

There has been a great deal of work here to get the Dutch to come into the Quadruple Alliance, in which there has been more difficulty than was expected. However, the province of Holland has been got to give their consent, though, it's said, with some restrictions that much clog it. The other provinces have yet come no greater length, they say, than to offer their good offices for an accommodation, and, if the news we have here be true, that the Regent makes difficulties to sign

the alliance and the Spanish army is landed in Italy, it may make those here perhaps not very hasty in their resolutions. Great things are, however, expected by Stanhope's journey.

I have heard from my brother but once since he left England, nor did I know how to address him. Pray send him the enclosed, which, I suppose, you'll find some sure way of doing, and let me know when you heard from him.

The enclosed from *H. Straiton* came to me this morning. I have this minute received one from *Mar* of 12 June. I am much concerned that he was indisposed the same way *the King* had been. You may easily imagine how agreeable it is to us to know of *the King's* perfect recovery and I will be uneasy till I hear again from *Mar* to know the same of him. They continue still pressing seamen in England and talk of fitting out a great many more ships. The trade suffers very much by this, and, should the commerce with Spain be lost, the nation must suffer very much by it. (Desiring his service to various friends.) The exchange is so low betwixt this and France by the altering of the money that a French livre does not give the one half this country money. 7 *pages.*

Alexander Littlejohn to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 10. Naples.—Thanking him for remembering him when he was at Rome, and assuring him of his hearty and sincere inclinations.

The Secretary of Baron Görtz to Count Reventlow.

1718, July 10. Wenersburg, Sweden.—By Baron Görtz's order I write to inform you that he is coming from Stromstat and is returning with the utmost speed to Aland, where he reckons on soon finishing in a satisfactory manner the negotiation with the plenipotentiaries of his Czarish Majesty. *French. Extract enclosed in one of Stiernhock's or De Busi's letters.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, July 11.—I have little to say since my last of the 4th. I enclose a letter from *Jerningham* to Mr. O'Brien, a gentleman that was with me at *Spa* and has been with me from that time to this. You will see what *Jerningham* says. I wish *Dr. Erskine* had been so civil as to have informed me of what he acquainted *him* with. I wish this new channel he mentions may prove more successful than the first. He wrote this in answer to one from O'Brien giving him an account of *Ormonde's* having passed through *Danzig* some days before he came thither. I have not received two of *Sir H. Stirling's* of 4 and 11 April that he says he sent me. Mr. *Butler*, the Bava[rian], desires me to present his most humble duty to *the King*. He is gone home, but will be ready at any time to attend *the King's* service. 3 *pages.*

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 11.—Sending the enclosed from Mr. Ord with a paper signed by all those then at St. Omer, the rest who are paid by him being at Calais and elsewhere, who, he is sure will sign the same, if required, but being desirous to be as expeditious as possible in sending his justification, he thought it not proper to delay it till he could have their hands to the said paper.

Lady M. Macleane to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 11.—Requesting his protection, which she is told he so generously bestows on all the Macleanes, being the widow of Sir Alexander Macleane, and begging him to give the King the enclosed letter.—The Queen honoured her particularly with her protection and often told her that the King would always have the same consideration for her.

Sir Peter Redmond to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 11. Madrid.—I have been these eight days at the Escurial, where the Court is, and, as the Cardinal promises me his protection, I hope I shall gain my process, though 'twill be in suspense till the present affair with the English be determined, they are selling their effects all so fast in this kingdom. Their fleet, though late, is come at last to Gibraltar, 20 men-of war, and Mr. Stanhope went yesterday to the Escurial to have the last result, that the fleet may act accordingly. The Cardinal could not give him audience till the evening and then no resolution. He goes thither again to-morrow and may come back as wise as he went. The fleet waits Stanhope's resolution, he the Cardinal's, and the Cardinal the King's. Kings must consult and deliberate and in the meantime the invasion is finished, our ships of Spain returned to their ports, the season advanced and the successless ministers Stanhope and Nancré fretting at the immortal delays of this Court. Perhaps Lord Stanhope may have the same success at Paris, where he is to persuade the Regent to make war on the King of Sicily. There is a glorious prospect in view. As I succeed, I shall advise my friends at Gordon's, Bordeaux, the result. This affair naturally delays, but no want of good will and affection for us. If there be a war in Italy or any opposition to us, you may assure my master that I'll study day and night to improve all opportunities to inculcate in great and small that just consideration that's due to him and I hope to some effect. His Catholic Majesty's chief physician, without whom he does not stir, morning, noon or night, is my friend and countryman and deserves your mentioning him kindly for his attachment to our master. The King and Court have a just value for him and he really deserves it. If things work with that precipitation one may expect, perhaps there will be no time

to make the goods we want. The cipher Mr. Paterson gave me is all wrong. The Pope's Nuncio goes hence to-day, beginning his journey out of Spain as fast as possible, according to orders. 2¼ *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, July 12.—I wrote two lines to Mr. *Nairne* by last Saturday's post to own the receipt of yours of 18 June with several enclosures which shall be delivered. My health is still so much out of order that 'tis not in my power to write or dictate more than this short note. *John O'Brien* is also ill of the fever, which is a common distemper at present.

*I am positively assured by a friend well-informed that *Stanhope* has obtained all he could desire from *the Regent* in order to maintain the *neutrality* of *Italy* and that *the Regent* has concluded a new *treaty* for that purpose. You may depend on his being so far plunged into *the Elector of Hanover's* measures that he'll comply with whatever is required for their mutual interest. *The Council* of *Regency* has no share in this matter, and *D'Uxelles* refused to sign *the treaty*, though his doing so as prime *minister* is a necessary form, which was always practised in like occasions.* You'll be much surprised at this proceeding but the fact is true.

The governors with Holland have not yet consented to the Quadruple Alliance, which is no small trouble to *the Elector of Hanover* and *the Regent*, whose emissaries leave nothing untried to bring them to a sudden compliance.

I enclose a letter from *Ormonde* to *the King* and presume he sends *Jerningham's* original letter to *Daniel O'Brien* of 2 June, o.s., whereby you'll find that *Dr. Erskine* declines meddling with *the King's* concerns, which is odd enough after the proofs of friendship he already gave.

Sir R. Everard has been twice with me since his arrival, but I don't find he has anything new to say, at least he has not communicated anything material to *Dillon*, which makes me believe his chief business is about *Ormonde's* particular concerns. Mr. *Kelly* came to town two days ago, who tells me that *the Bishop of Rochester's* answers were sent by *Sir H. Paterson's* channel. I have no news yet from the latter, but suppose I shall soon hear from him. There is no sure account here of the Spanish debarcation on the coasts of Italy, which is surprising, the fleet having sailed from Barcelona 18 June with a fair wind. 3½ *pages. The part between asterisks is printed in the* Stuart Papers, p. 41, note.

W. GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, July 12. Paris.—Acknowledging his of the 18th with the enclosed, which he forwarded.—Pray tell his Grace that, to keep his old servant David Cochrane out of ill company I kept him with me, till he is become so insolent that there

was no living with him, so I was forced to put him away and even then he told me he was the Duke's servant but none of mine. I know he has been at General Dillon to complain.

CHARLES FORBES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 12. Paris.—I have taken the freedom to write to you along with my cousin Will. Erskine's letter, Pittodrie's brother, who is lately come from London. As to his proposals, I leave you to his own information, only you may rely on the truth of what he writes and they may be of use in due time, particularly that concerning the Guards and the Tower. I will advise him to impart his mind to none here, for no man can be sure of friend or foe. The clamour against you is more than ever and I hope with as little ground. All pains are taken to misrepresent you to the Duke of Ormonde's friends in England and, if possible, to make a breach betwixt you and him, which I hope God will prevent for the King's interest and both your honours. Several are not pleased at David Kennedy's appearing publicly at London with the government's liberty and some insinuate that his Grace has been ill-used by you and your friends in his correspondence, which, I hope, is false. All people agree that, if you are not absolutely sure of a foreign force, nothing can excuse your not making some attempt without it in the present conjuncture, where everybody believes a Whig in England is hardly to be seen, except those in the ministry, and many think, though they had good grounds to expect a foreign assistance next year, they would not lose the present opportunity for any such future hopes. For my part I would as soon trust the Devil as an Englishman's promise of loyalty without I had a broadsword to oblige him to make his word good and a few foreigners to assist our convening, and I think a small number would do our affairs as matters stand at present and, if the war 'twixt England and Spain go on, it were not impossible to get men under the notion of privateering from ports in England and Brabant, if there were no better method.

I hope you will pardon my freedom in acquainting you of what people say of you, although it's against my temper, yet, where I think the King's interest or your honour concerned, I judge it my duty to inform you of it. Everybody regrets your being at such a distance where, though there were never so favourable an occasion, before your advice could be had, the time of execution may be lost.

Stanhope is still here and waits the return of a courier from Madrid before the Regent gives his last answer. The Dutch are willing to give their name to the Quadruple Alliance but declared they are not able nor will not furnish either ships, money or men.

One Capt. Barcklay, brother to Johnstoun in the Mearns, was an officer in Preston's regiment and is turned out on suspicion. He is come over with Will. Erskine to go into

foreign service. He has a letter of recommendation from Monteleon to Alberoni, but he desires to acquaint you that, if there be any prospect for his King's service, he will wait some months here. He is a brave pretty fellow and a good soldier.

I have had no subsistence since the Queen's death, so, if you would write to Mr. Gordon to allow me at 60 livres a month, it would be very kind and what I very much want. All correspondence 'twixt Marischal and Seaforth is broke off.

I find Will. Erskine's letter will not come in time to this post.

FRANÇOIS TEVI to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, July 12.—Receipt for a tailor's bill paid that day.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

1718, July 13.—*Sir R. Everard* promised to give you an account of family concerns last post which is the reason I have not troubled you. (Then follows a long passage about the expected peace between the Czar and the King of Sweden and about Stanhope's mission to Paris to the same effect and sometimes in the same words as his letters of 5 and 12 July to Mar. *The material parts of this letter except a request by Dillon not to be cited as the author of this news are printed in the* Stuart Papers, *pp.* 41, 42, 46, *notes.*)

RICHARD PLOWDEN, Provincial of the English Jesuits, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 13. St. Omer.—I persuade myself that you will not be unwilling to be informed of the truth or falsity of certain reports, which, I understand, are spread abroad and which, if true, might very much reflect on some of our body and bring them into his Majesty's displeasure. I am informed that it has been writ to you that some Protestants here have been told they should not be paid any more, unless they would turn Catholics. You have most certainly all possible reason to blame in the highest manner such rash and indiscreet proceedings as extremely prejudicial to his Majesty's interest. And, because it may perhaps be surmised that some of our religious here may have given occasion to this report, I have made a most strict inquiry and examined all our religious, and they all assured me that none of them all, either directly or indirectly, had ever said any such thing or used any such means to persuade any Protestants to become Catholics, looking on such proceedings as altogether unallowable and contrary to his Majesty's interest. After this assurance I hope you will be persuaded that, whencesoever such a report came, at least no such thing was said or done by any of our college or society here. In case we have been represented to his Majesty as faulty in this kind, I beg you will be so good as to

remove those impressions by assuring him of our entire innocence as well as of our constant zeal for his service and continual prayers for his prosperity and restoration. 2½ *pages.*

CHARLES KINNAIRD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 2[–13].—I entreat you may lay from time to time your commands on me by *H. Straiton*, with whom I am to be very soon. The two things *Mar* recommended to *C. Kinnaird* at *Liége* will be punctually complied with as soon as possible, for all that matter is entire and as *Mar* could wish it, but *C. Kinnaird*, not knowing how to address these things, desires as soon as can be *Mar's* orders about them. All your friends in *England* are well and mind you with great affection as also those at *Scotland*. I was lately with *the West of England* where I saw *Sir W. Wyndham*, and *C. Kinnaird* delivered him from *Menzies* a message of *Mar's*, which was most acceptable, and I need not tell you the true sentiments *Sir W. Wyndham* and his friends now have of *Bolingbroke*, seeing I am sure *James Murray* has done it already. *C. Kinnaird* was not wanting, when he saw *Menzies* the first time, to remonstrate fairly with him about many things complained of him, and he satisfied him in the most material points, particularly as to the *money* entrusted to him by *the Bishop of Rochester*. I am sorry these two cannot trust one another, but that is all one, seeing they may be both very useful in different roads. I think *Menzies* a fair dealer and I can say it from long experience. I cannot but notice another matter of the same nature concerning the misunderstanding between *James Murray* and *Menzies*. I think, for what I can know of the matter, they were both peevish and more of humour than real disobligation between them. *Menzies* has certainly a deal of kindness and respect for *Mar* and I dare say he may rely on his good endeavours and I can vouch that he ever endeavoured peace and unity amongst those of *England* and heartily applies himself to the advantage of the society. If anything *C. Kinnaird* says can be depended on, he is a man of value with all his faults, I wish matters were made up between *James Murray* and him as also between *Menzies* and *the Bishop of Rochester*.

Everything here seems at a stand. The peace of the North, that between the Emperor and the Turks, the Quadruple Alliance and the attempt of the Spaniards upon Italy move the attention of every one, but what is of greatest importance to us is the affair of Spain. I find those of all parties and persuasions averse to a war with that nation, especially the trading people, who dread the consequence of it, and, though our fleet be sailed long ago, most people are of opinion they will not act offensively. You shall hear from me when I am gone into the country, for in a very few days I shall leave *England*. *Nearly 2 pages.*

COL. W. CLEPHANE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 14.—I believe the Duke of Perth will not take that Johnston into the King's family, till he be better informed about him. I have taken an abstract of his discharges, passports &c. which I enclose. *Enclosed,*

The said ABSTRACT.

Of John Johnston's attestation from the King of Poland's service as lieutenant of cuirassiers dated 4 *April,* 1718, *and passes to him to go to England signed by A. Stanyan,* 12 *Oct.,* 1717, *and from the Council of War of the Empire and from the Venetian ambassader at Vienna dated* 4 *Feb., and* 14 *March,* 1718.

JAMES MURRAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 14. Vienna.—I arrived here yesterday morning and expect to be gone about 10 to-day. I have delayed endeavouring to make any acquaintance with the two gentlemen we spoke of till my return, when I shall, I hope, have a little more leisure. I am obliged to thank you for the opportunity you gave me of being known to your kinsman. He seems a man of a great deal of worth and integrity. You may believe I have inquired little after news during so short a stay, but I find it's generally believed the peace with the Turks is as good as adjusted. As I passed through the Tirol, I met several cavalry regiments marching to Italy and they told me that by different routes near 2,000 men were going that way. The storm which happened while I was at Venice has done a prodigious damage in this country, in so much that for miles together the trees and vines are stripped of their leaves as if it were in December.

The DUKE OF MAR to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF PERTH at St. Germains.

1718, July 14. Urbino.—The King has ordered me to acknowledge yours to him of 28 June. He thinks you very much in the right to go to look after your affairs in Scotland, if you can do it safely, of which he supposes you have informed yourself. He has no particular commission to give you thither but to tell his friends that he hopes a day will come ere long, when it will be in his power to relieve them from all their oppressions.

Since his great loss by the Queen's death he is so uncertain in what way his money affairs will be for some time that he can promise nothing in particular to any of her or his servants, but, as he has always done what was in his power for their support, so he will continue and particularly to your Grace both on your own account and your lord's. *Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to the EARL MARISCHAL.

1718, July 14, Urbino.—I laid yours of 11 June before the King, who very much approves of your brother's going into

the service you mention, and wishes heartily he may find no difficulty in it. He cannot as yet give any recommendations there openly and, if he did, he's afraid it might rather do hurt than good, but he has already taken care to have your brother recommended there in such a way that it will be more effectual than any other way he could have done it. 'Tis likely ere long these folks will not be so scrupulous and then no recommendations he can give your brother will be wanting.

You are sensible that in his Majesty's present circumstances money is scarce and I fear the long delay of payments, which it has been far from being in his power to help, makes it go hard with a great many of his people, but for so necessary a thing as what you propose for your brother, his Majesty would not let it be wanting, and I have written to Mr. Gordon, so that you or Mr. Keith may call for the 1,000 livres, which you proposed, when you please, and it will be answered, but, because it has not been possible to make the current payments punctually for some time to the King's people, his Majesty desires that neither you or Mr. Keith speak to anybody what has been done as to him. I wish Mr. Keith good success with all my heart and should be glad to have it in my power to serve him.

The King is very well again and quite free of the ague as others of us who were troubled with it. We have had terrible hot weather and been plagued with the Corina, a wind which is scarce to be borne, and 'tis as bad here, I believe as anywhere. You will not be surprised that we are all sufficiently weary of this place which is no better than a kind of prison. We are condemned to it, though, now till after the heats, and then the King is resolved to remove to some place else, but it is not yet sure where. It cannot sure be to a worse and I hope it may be to a much better. I wish it were to be northward, but I fear that time is not yet come and that we shall go a little further south. I trouble you with the enclosed answer to the letter you sent me from Mr. Wallace. 3 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Sir Hugh Paterson.

1718, July 14.—Acknowledging his letter of 17 June and mentioning what letters he had written to him lately.

I enclose such an answer to that knave, Barry, as he deserves. He was recommended to me by *Sir Patrick Lawless*, on which I employed him about buying some contraband goods to be sent to *the clans*, when there should be occasion, and I afterwards sent *Brigadier Campbell* and one or two more to be assisting in it, but, before much, if any, of the money was paid, he was discovered to be concerned with a gang of coiners, which forced him to take shelter in a religious house, where he continued privately for some time. Poor *Campbell* was at his house at that time, and had very near been brought into great trouble as if he had been an accomplice of his.

Campbell by good luck got some papers of his into his hands, which he sent me, and there are more than sufficient proofs of his having kept a correspondence with Carpenter and of his discovering the whole to him and the rest of the government. He left the convent without acquainting *Campbell* and we heard he was gone for England, but it seems he is now come over to try if he can trick us into anything for his discovering it. He dares not return to where he lived, which I suppose he keeps a secret from Carpenter and Cadogan and pretends certainly to them that he left it only to give them the fuller information. I wish you could find out a way to let Cadogan know so that he would credit it, that he was forced to leave that country on account of the coining, which is literally true.

I communicated yours with Mr. Fraser's to the King, who has done thereon as you advised, as you will see by the enclosed papers. He fancied Mr. Maule would not care to be the person principally employed and therefore thought it better to name Fraser in the power and to order him by the instructions to be directed by Mr. Maule and you. He desires you to tell Mr. Maule that he doubts not of his giving his best assistance and that it's on the directions he'll give Fraser that he principally relies. Neither he nor I believe there will be much fruit from this negotiation; however, we thought it worth trying and that little can be lost by it. You will write to Mr. Fraser as soon as this comes to you, and he had best come by Tournay or write to his friend there that the papers are come as full as could be expected on the accounts he had wrote from him and that there is a letter for himself, so that he may come to Holland upon it as he promised. I would not venture sending these papers by Germany and had no other way but by *Paris* and you thought they pressed, so they were not to be delayed till a more certain way than by the post should offer. However, as all our letters that way have hitherto gone safe, I hope this will do so too.

I thank you for the copy of *Sir H. Stirling's* you sent me. I am glad he thinks things there with respect to *the King* will not suffer by *Ormonde's* removing. I am glad though that *Jerningham* is still in those parts, but, if he and *Dr. Erskine* be long together, I'm afraid they will not agree over well. The letter *Sir H. Stirling* mentions to be sent to *Mar* by another canal is not yet come, which I wonder at and the more that I had a letter from the person with *Vienna* to whom was sent the letter, to which this which *Sir H. Stirling* mentions was an answer and who forwarded it to *Dr. Erskine*. I wrote to you in my last how much *Ormonde* was offended with *Dr. Erskine* for his neglecting him and that he was not over well pleased with *Sir H. Stirling* either, but I have heard of two letters which came from *Sir H. Stirling* after he had left his quarters, which perhaps may put him in a little better humour with *Sir H. Stirling*. I have sent *Ormonde* a copy of

Sir H. Stirling's letter you sent me, which I hope may help to soften him. I would have sent you a letter now for *Sir H. Stirling*, were it not that I think it best to wait a post or two longer to see if the letter you mention comes to hand, which you may let him know. I am afraid the affair betwixt *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* will come to nothing, they seeming both to be so positive, and yet, since it has come so far, it will be odd if they part without doing something. If they agree, I see not what they can possibly do so much for their mutual interest as to assist *the King*, but, without their agreeing, I see he is to expect nothing from these parts.

The Regent's management as to the affair of the *King of Spain* is wonderful, but, if the last go on vigorously and have any tolerable success, it may force him yet to change his measures.

L[or]d P[itslig]o has been with *Vienna* some time. He proposed coming on to us, which *the King* has agreed to, but I fancy he will let the heats be over first.

We have no certainty yet what *the Regent* will do as to Mrs. Anne (*i.e.* the King), which makes her pretty uneasy in her own mind and even the delays will come very hard on her people.

Postscript. July 16.—I wrote this two days ago and good it was I did so, for the post was so late coming to-night that I have scarce time to write before the other post goes, and besides I am in no small disorder on letters of *Lady Mar's* being ill. You will have heard of the Spaniards being in Sicily and having taken Palermo. 6 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Barry.

1718, July 14.—I was not a little surprised to receive yours of 7 June. I did not think impudence could have gone so far. You had best make a good hand with your friends Carpenter and Cadogan on the stories you have told them already, for you are not like to have any assistance from hence for furnishing out your plot, but by this time I judge they know you as well as others do, so that your old trade of coining will be more likely to succeed than thinking to impose either on them or on me. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to William Fraser.

1718, July 14.—I communicated yours of 15 June to the King, who very much approves of what you proposed in it and orders me to return his thanks for the pains you have already taken. You have herewith the papers he thought would be necessary for you, which are so full that I need give you very little trouble. In case anything shall be found defective in the plein pouvoirs in point of form, you'll make the best apology you can, for we are obliged here for want of form to do most things by rule of thumb and you may let

them know that, if anything of that kind be wanting, it shall be supplied as soon as you acquaint us.

You'll see by your instructions that you are to advise with Mr. H. Maule and Sir H. Paterson. I doubt not you'll be glad to have their assistance. I hope the enclosed to your friend, the Archdeacon, will have the effect you proposed, it being, as near as I could judge, in the terms you desired. I shall be glad to hear what you are doing in this affair.

The Duke of Mar to the Archdeacon of Tournay.

1718, July 14.—Your friend, Mr. Fraser, having informed the King of your good dispositions towards him and of your capacity to do him service, I have his orders to make you his compliments and return you his thanks for it. As being ungrateful to those that serve him was never any part of his character and I hope you'll find means to do him effectual service, so you may depend on meeting with a very just return on his part, which he has likewise ordered me to assure you of, and I have reason to hope that ere long he will have it in his power, as it is already in his inclination, to reward all who have ever shown the least good inclination to his just cause.

(Referring him for details to Mr. Fraser, who has been fully instructed.)

His Majesty is no stranger to the character of your friend, the Baron, nor insensible of his obligation to him. He knows very well that he is capable to do him very essential service and makes no doubt of his endeavouring it all in his power. He would have written to him, but did not know if it would be convenient, because of the secrecy you recommended, and which, you may depend, will be observed very sacredly on our part. This is likewise the reason I have put no direction on this, but left it to Mr. Fraser to address and deliver it. His Majesty desires you'll let the Baron know he puts a very just value on his good inclinations. 2 *pages. English with a French translation, the last dated the* 15*th. Copies. There is also a copy in* Entry Book 5, p. 102.

The Duke of Mar to Lady Strickland.

1718, July 14. Urbino.—Acknowledging her letter of 18 June and assuring her that the King is very sensible of her long and faithful services to the late Queen and will do all in his power to show his regard for her. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lady Sophia Bulkeley.

1718, July 14. Urbino.—I am ordered by the King to acknowledge yours of 20 June. Since his great loss, he is so uncertain how his money affairs will be for some time, that he can promise nothing in particular as yet to any of his own servants more than to any of the Queen's, but, as he has always done what was in his power for the service of both,

so he will continue. Before he had your letter, I heard him regret your case, but he said it was some comfort you had a daughter in a condition to take care of you, when it was not in his power. He orders me to assure you that, as I wrote to your son some posts ago, you may depend he will do for you what his circumstances will allow and will be far from forgetting your long services. He has already ordered Mr. Dicconson not to let you or any of the late Queen's servants want, so far as it was in his power to prevent it, but, unless money come in soon, I'm afraid it will not be in his power to do much that way. He orders me to tell you that he cannot enter into your proposal about the 2,000*l.*, because of the many inconveniencies that would infallibly bring on him, but he hopes a time will come when he can show his kindness to you and yours more effectually than by promises. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Brigadier Campbell.

1718, July 14. I acquainted the King with yours of 7 June and all the enclosures and by his orders put them into Sir William Ellis' hands, who is much fitter to examine such things than I, and besides I have no mind to have anything to do with Capt. George, both for what I have seen of him and because I am told he fancies me to be his enemy. Sir William has now written to you his Majesty's commands on that affair so far as it yet appears to him from the papers you sent, and is to write you his further pleasure, when you give the necessary informations, and you and all concerned are to look on what he writes as his Majesty's orders, so I hope there will be no occasion for my giving you more trouble on this head.

I am very glad you are pleased with the gentleman, who brought you a letter from me and another from *Dillon*, and I hope that affair will soon come to a good account. The enclosed is a copy of one I was surprised with from that discreet modest gentleman, *Barry*, and I believe you will be no less at his impudence. I have answered it as it deserves and, if the first news we hear of him be that he's hanged, he will have but what he richly deserves.

Pray tell *Tullibardine* I designed writing to him this post, but, expecting some accounts of things 'tis fit he should be informed of, I delay it till then.

Postscript.—Acknowledging the letters just received of *Tullibardine, Glendarule* and *Clanranald* of 17 and 18 June. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

James III to William Fraser, son of Lord Saltoun.

1718, July 14. Urbino.—Plein pouvoir to negotiate and enter into engagements with the States General. *Draft, and French translation. There is also a French translation in* Entry Book 5, p. 95.

Instructions to William Fraser.

1718, July 14. Urbino.—1. You are to confer with Mr. Harry Maule and Sir Hugh Paterson on the subject of these instructions and our plein pouvoir and take their advice, to which you are to conform yourself from time to time.

2. After concerting with them the properest method for meeting with your friend, the Archdeacon, you are to let him know you had acquainted us with his and the Baron's good dispositions and then to deliver to him the letter herewith transmitted after sealing and addressing it, it having been left open for Mr. Maule's, Sir H. Paterson's and your perusal.

3. You are likewise to inform the Archdeacon of our readiness to enter into terms with his friend, the Baron, or any others he and the Baron shall think fit on the proposals which he had formerly made you from the Baron and to show him our plein pouvoir, all which you are to desire him to communicate to the Baron and to ask his leave for you to wait on him to discourse further of the matter.

4. When you wait on the Baron, you are to assure him of our very kind sense of his good dispositions towards us and that we would have signified as much to him under our own hand but that we were uncertain whether he would approve of that, because of the secrecy he demands, as to which you may assure him of his being in the utmost safety.

5. You are to assure him of our earnest desire of cultivating a sincere friendship with the States and of our having empowered you to give them all possible security as to their trade and even further advantages on their coming into measures to be assisting to us and to show him our plein pouvoir, and then to propose that he would take his own way of discoursing of this matter to such of his friends of the States as he thinks fit and in whom he has most confidence, in order to bring them into the same measures. You are likewise to let him know we are very well informed of his capacity as well as good inclinations to serve us and that therefore we have instructed you to follow his directions and you are to endeavour to know from him what lengths they will go to serve us on any attempts for our restoration and how far we may depend on them in such an event and whether they will be willing to enter into any articles with you, if not to espouse our service openly at least to be assisting to us indirectly and underhand, and, in case they shall be willing to enter into any such secret articles or agreements, you are to subscribe in our name any such agreements as shall be found necessary by the advice of Mr. Maule and Sir H. Paterson, in which you are likewise to have a just regard to the interests of our subjects.

6. You are likewise to discourse him about purchasing for us such arms and ammunition and other provisions as may be necessary for us with a view to an expedition when we shall find a convenient time, as to which we shall signify

our further pleasure, after you have informed us how far he is willing to assist us in this.

7. That he may be in the better condition to discourse his friends on what we have already recommended and what may further occur to you for our service, you'll take care he be fully and rightly informed of the situation of our affairs at home, particularly with regard to the good dispositions of our subjects and their great aversion to the present administration, whence you'll be able to show him how weak and unstable that government is and how little dependence is to be made on any alliances with them, as to which Mr. Maule and Sir Hugh will be useful in supplying you with the necessary lights.

8. You will likewise insinuate to the Baron, besides the advantage to the States in general from espousing our interest, our being willing to give him all possible assurances of his finding his own particular account in it, and you may also let the Archdeacon know as much as to himself, if necessary.

9. To correspond with the Secretary of State and to follow his or the King's further directions. 5 *pages. Draft. There is also a copy in* Entry Book 5, p. 98.

James III to Cardinals St. Marco, Vallemani, Corradini and Tanari.

1718, July [before the 15th].—Replying to their letters of condolence on the Queen's death. *French.*

(These letters are entered between letters of 26 June and 15 July.) *Entry Book* 1, *p.* 269.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, July 15.—It was no small pleasure to know from your own hand, which I did by yours of 23 June, that you were safely again in a Christian country.

I hope mine of the 24th came safe to you. Very little has happened here since worth your reading it and *Dillon* would let you know any little that did. I will not add to what I told you in that letter anything on so disagreeable a subject as *Dr. Erskine's.* I send the copy of one *Sir H. Paterson* sent me, which he had from *Sir H. Stirling,* which is all I know about them, for the letter mentioned to be sent me by another canal is not come. It should be in answer to one I wrote him by *the Emperor's* town, and my correspondent there, who had forwarded mine, asked last post if I had got the answer to it by any other route. I am every day more ashamed of *Dr. Erskine's* ways, but I did not make him and so cannot answer for him. I am glad, however, that *Jerningham* is going on, but, if they be long together, I am almost sure they will not agree. I wish *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* may and, if that happen, I shall still hope for some good from that quarter.

As for news, we are told now from several places that the Spanish fleet was seen betwixt Sardinia and the coast of Naples, which if true, we shall likely hear more of them by to-morrow's post, and that may alter the face of affairs elsewhere as well as in Italy.

The Regent is very long in giving any answer as to *the King's* affair of the *money*, which has but a bad aspect, and, if he be much longer, God knows what will become of a great many honest and worthy people. He may come yet to have his own share of troubles and who will pity or assist him if he continues to do so? I am sorry the tide runs so high against the person thought to be *the Regent's* adviser in a certain affair, which, it seems, creates him uneasiness, for I was in good hopes that he might have been useful, as he had already begun to be. (About the irksomeness of Urbino and the prospect of leaving it as in his letter of the 14th to the Earl Marischal.)

It will be towards the end of next month before we can hear from *James Murray*, and I heartily wish he may procure some good company to be added to those who will be to remove from this place, and, if he be so lucky, they will probably be with us before we do.

I have not heard from any of our principal friends with *England* a long time, not since *James Murray* came, and I had so very little agreeable to give them account of that I have written to none of them since. I hope you will now hear often and have occasions of writing to them.

We wanted you not a little yesterday and you would have had some entertainment too. Your acquaintance, *the Pope's* near friend, is come to pass the summer here and has brought his beloved with him. They dined with *the King* yesterday. After dinner and reposing for an hour or two as their custom is, we had cards and music and, the day being wet, which prevented going abroad in the evening, it continued till 8. We had three voices and several instruments, which performed excellent music that we had a collection of from all places. It was too soon by the rules to have this in *the King's* own rooms, so it was in *Mar's*, but he got *the Duke of Perth* to do the ceremony. There was a lady of the place and Mrs. Hay of the company, a neighbouring Abbé and his brother,whom perhaps you may have seen in this country or in Flanders, and your friend, the President, who made love purely, though it went a little awkwardly and not without the Beauish Abbé's making merry with him, but he did the best he could. Our weather is much mended; we have had near two day-rain, so it is now sufferable.

I hear our schematists at *Paris* are very high against *Mar* for losing *the King of Sweden* designedly and I suppose they say the same of *Dillon* on *the Regent's* account, but, if it be true, which I have heard, that *Hook* is sent by *the Regent* to *Prussia*, what will become of them, for their second adviser,

R. Leslie, will never be able alone to bear all the weight of so great designs and then what will become of poor Paul (*i.e.* the King), whom they think incapable to take care of his own affairs? 5 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to W. Gordon.

1718, July 15.—Requesting him to deliver and forward the enclosed letters.—Mr. Dicconson is ordered to give you 1,000 livres for Mr. Keith, Lord Marischal's brother, but nobody is to know this besides yourself, and, when either of the two calls for the money, you are to let them have it. We long much to know what is done about our money matters in your parts and are in no small concern for many poor gentlemen, who will be hard put to it even by the delay.

Postscript. July 16.—The post to-day, which brought me yours of the 28th, was very late, so I have hardly time to say anything. The packet for you being so large, I divided it and wish both may come safe to you. I had two letters to-day from *James Hamilton* and, though he tells me of my wife's being out of danger, I am in no small concern about her. The one for Dougal Dalrymple is for him. Pray put it carefully into the post. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Fanny Oglethorpe.

1718, July 15.—Last post brought me yours of the 17th and 20th. I was writing to Lord P[anmure] the day I received it and, not having time to answer it, I desired him to make you all my compliments on the young Christian's birth. I have found out since by a bit of yours which was torn that it's a girl, which I thought you had forgot to tell me.

I find you did not like what I wrote of Theo[philus] and fancy it was only some malicious body who told me of it, but there you wrong me, for I would not have mentioned any such thing of him to you without knowing the information to be good and I am too partial to any belonging to your family to be very credulous of things which may be failings in them. However, I shall in future give you no uneasiness in that way. My design was friendly towards both him and you, not to make you angry with him, but that you might take what discreet ways with him you thought fit to get him to alter what of his actions did him prejudice. He said to me himself it was his sisters at Paris who had given him an account of what *the King* had done for him. I never wrote to England of the thing done for him, and only told that *the King* had done what was in his power at this time, the particular of which *M. de Mezières* knows, so how they inform him of it from thence you must know better than I. I told him how necessary it was to be kept a secret, both on his own account and *the King's*, but there was not one at the place where he then was belonging to the island but he told it to, for several of them have told me of it since. I'm afraid it's his natural

failing not to be very close, and I hope this freedom will not make you think but that I wish him well.

I wish there may have been no mistake by what you tell me *M. de Mezières* said to Monsr. Le D[uc], for I told you that *the King* for some reasons thought it was better for *M. de Mezières* to make him his compliments and return him his thanks than for him to write to him. You are the only body that has wrote to me of that order to the Intendants, so I would hope you have been misinformed, though, after what you tell me, I scarce know how to doubt it. I wish it may be no more than what *the Regent* said of it, but his ways are so odd that I doubt it may have some very uneasy consequences. *The Regent* delays very long doing anything in relation to t. (? the King) which has a bad aspect, but patience is necessary. Pray is H[oo]k to be employed by *the Regent* or to him, and what will our schematists, who were complaining so much in your town of u. (? the King) and *Mar*, do without him ?

You have strange doings in your town, it seems. I am sorry the tide runs so high against my friend L[aw]. I fear there is no great appearance of that general you mention being employed in that place. If we should lose a friend by it in one place, we should find him in another. This was talked of some time ago, but matters are much altered since. Your friends here, who were ill, are now all very well again.

I can give you very little news and we have no certainty yet of anything of the Spanish fleet. What we heard of it from what seems the best hand was that it had sailed from Sardinia towards the coast of Naples. We live in so dull a way and are so oppressed with the heat that you ought not to complain of my writing seldom.

I am glad the Doctor (*i.e.* Lord Ilay) is sending you a new cipher and I'll long for it and something material, which I presume he designs to write by it. I hear that *Argyle* is very hard on all those who have come within his power upon the account of *the forfatofs* (? forfeitures). I know not if this be true, but, if it be, sure it looks not much like what you would have us believe of them, nor does it seem very prudent for themselves. I have often thought to desire you to recommend to the Doctor from me a namesake of his own, *Glendarule*, who has been a particular friend of mine and was very useful to me with 160 (? the Highlanders). They two were angry with him formerly for his attachment perhaps to me, though it was only his wishes for t. (? the King) that made him so and now, methinks, there should be an end of quarrels on that head. He is one of those in *Argyle's* power, as I mention above, and has a wife and family at home, who, I fear, are not very easy. What kept me so long from writing of it was that I thought perhaps it might do the poor man more hurt with them than good. I now leave to you to mention to the Doctor or not, as you think fit. Their kindness to him and his poor family could not but be agreeable both to w.

(? the King) and me, and perhaps it may come to be no unkindness to themselves either, for he is a mettled fellow. All this is only to yourself and the Doctor, if you think it fit. This man believes the Doctor, *Argyle* and I very ill together and on their account I never durst undeceive him. 4½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to T. Bruce.

1718, July 15.—My last to you was, I believe, of 6 March and I since had seven from you with one to *Dillon* which he sent me. The last is of 14 June. This place affords very little news. (About the Spanish fleet, as in the last letter.)

I enclose an old paper, which by accident I got two copies of. The other I sent to a correspondent of mine with *the Emperor's*. I left the paper on that subject which I got from *T. Bruce* with *Inese* to be made proper use of, but I believe on account of this one, which was done before, no use was made of it. Out of both sure a good one could be made. (About the King's ague, as in other letters.)

You may have heard of *Ormonde's* being returned from his travels, but you need not be much alarmed at it, for, if the *King of Sweden* and *the Czar* agree, which is yet doubtful, though I would hope they will at last, the trade may go on well there still, and some are in those parts still to take care of *the King's* concern in it.

When you see or write to Mr. *Campion*, pray make him my kind compliments. I long to hear if he thinks of going to see *England*. I am afraid some of our friends with you and others elsewhere may be hard put to it, but it is not in *the King's* power to help it, till he knows what *the Regent* will do for him.

I almost forgot to mention a set of schematists, who are or were lately at Paris. They complain mightily, we hear, and of odd things, of which you may have heard, for I am told they write far and near. One main thing is that nothing is done for Mr. Lauder (? the restoration), which they say may be done without any assistance from abroad, and they have twenty schemes about it. Their cry is against *Mar* for all, and *Dillon* has, it seems, likewise fallen under their displeasure. They consist principally, I am told, of *the Earl Marischal* Barrow[fiel]d, *Gen. Hamilton*, *Hook* and 361 (? R. Leslie). I had an odd letter from the second, of whom I wonder much, and I wrote him a very plain answer but as a friend, so I fancy he will leave off such follies. Pray let me know, if you have heard anything of them. It is a little hard they should complain so much of things being wrong, have so many projects for making them better, and lay none of them before the person principally concerned. I hear they would have *the King* give them a full power to act every thing there, and that some of them are even for undertaking things without him, but I can scarce believe that *the Earl Marishal* can go into such nonsense.

Should one Barry, who goes under the name of Nelson, come into your parts, beware of him. He will pretend to be a friend, but is a great rogue. He is now in Holland. I have wrote his story to *Sir H. Paterson.*

Postscript. July 16.—Just as the post is going I have yours of 24 June which is surprising enough. You should not fail to give all encouragement to Badan (? Bandon, *i.e.* de Wilda) as to what might be expected of *the King*, if right methods be taken with him, but at the same time let him know how far that has been from being done, and nobody ought to wonder or be angry with him, should he endeavour to serve himself at other hands, when those of *de Wilda's* friends refuse him. *5 pages. Copy.*

JAMES HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 4[–15]. London.—The enclosed is from *C. Kinnaird* and wrote by my counting-book. I know not if he told you 'twas lately reported from Court that Lord Stanhope was to go to Madrid, in case the Quadruple Alliance did not go on, and to assure Cardinal Alberoni his master would not enter into any measures to the prejudice of King Philip on condition his Majesty would no ways assist the Pretender, but last night we have the peace with the Turk as good as concluded, so 'tis thought the above journey will be retarded. The discontented here expect great matters from the North and South alliance.

The hint you honoured me with relating to *the King's interest* has been most acceptable to friends, who are not a little impatient to hear from you.

Lady Mar is in perfect health and all the family except Peggie, who has had five blistering plasters applied to her back and arms in these few days. Yesterday the Squire (Hamilton himself) met with an ill face and is obliged to remove once more, but yet has good hopes of compounding with his creditors this week and then will be in a condition to write more frequently.

JAMES III to CARDINALS MARESCOTTI, CASONI, SPINOLA, CONTI, ZONDADARI and ASTALLI.

1718, July 15.—Replying to their letters of condolence on the death of the Queen. *French. Entry Book* 1, *pp.* 270, 271.

JAMES III to FRANCIS, DUKE OF PARMA.

1718, July 16. Urbino.—Condoling with him on the death of his sister, the Princess Isabella, Duchess Dowager of Modena, who was also the writer's aunt. *Latin. Entry Book* 5, *p.* 104.

JAMES III to the DUCHESS OF PARMA.

1718, July 16. Urbino.—On the same subject as the last. *Latin. Ibid. p.* 105.

There are also two drafts or copies of the first of these letters and one of the second among the papers.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, [July] 16.—It's a sensible satisfaction to us to hear you're recovered. *Lord Stanhope* being here makes great noise. He has seen a certain person you writ to me of, and has promised to render him all the services he can. The interview was by means of *Stair*, but, as that person is resolved never to take the oaths, I believe their civil speeches will end there and that he will find we prove true prophets to him. He comes at home very often, and talks of you as a man does of his mistress that he's in love to death but piqued with ; in French we should say boudé. *Bolingbroke* supped with *Lord Stanhope* and is soon going home. He says that what *the Elector of Hanover* promised him two years ago he executes now. We shall soon see what that is.

They say the Regent has signed a plein pouvoir which he has given to M. de Chiverny to go to England to enable him to sign the Quadruple Treaty there. Maréchal d'Uxelles at first refused to sign it, saying it was contrary to the interests of the nation, but the apprehension of seeing M. de Torcy take his place has made him turn the other side of the perspective and he's ready to do everything desired. It has not been proposed to the Council of Regence, where it's assured they would have met with opposition. The Regent gives 200,000 livres a month to George to support him against the alliance of the North, which makes him very uneasy.

Lord Ilay is gone to his own country. He has left a person who goes every post to O[ld] F[ury] (*i.e.* Mrs. Oglethorpe) to know if she has letters from Mrs. Welsh (? Anne Oglethorpe). What a pity he's in so good a disposition and that you have no use to put him to. *M. de Mezières* bids me tell you he can't but be surprised you have made him no answer on the letter I wrote you four months ago on the subject of *Spain*, the person that made him the offer pressing him for an answer, being in a situation to do what he will there. He hopes you wont neglect letting him hear from you one way or other about it. He does not desire to know the detail of your affairs but only Yes or No.

The person I sent you a memoir of about two years ago is still in the same resolution and able to *help you* with *arms*, *ships* and, I believe, even *money*. This I only tell you by the by, because he was here lately and told it to *M. de Mezières*. Would to God you had occasion for his service. Lord Marischal was cut for a fistula and, they say, is pretty well, Sir R. Everard is here.

Since I began my letter I must tell you the Treaty has been proposed to the Council of Regence. Great opposition and disputes. It was carried by one voice, the Regent's.

I have several of *Lord Ilay's* letters, which I don't send, they all relating to a fuller *cipher*. *Dated June 16th but endorsed July 16th.*

Capt. Rigby to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 16. Paris.—I am now at Paris to see if I can be paid what is due to me. I was last Sunday received Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, and yesterday I saw Mr. Stanhope at Court, who made me very great compliments. They are mightily intrigued with this league, which all the French are very angry at, but all the world says here that it is signed. The Regent has given a great supper to the ambassador and Mr. Stanhope, and yesterday Mr. Law gave them a great dinner. I dined the other day at Mr. Law's and met Gen. Hamilton and we drank the King's health and yours. If I can be serviceable to his Majesty or you here, I hope you will command me. Mr. Stanhope dines to-morrow with Maréchal Villars and I am invited. They say that Lord Bolingbroke has his pardon.

Lord Pitsligo to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 16. Vienna.—Last Tuesday I had yours of 23 June and next day I had the good fortune to see Mr. Morphy (Murray). I was alarmed to see in the papers that our master had been ill, but your letter relieved me. I hope to see him in a more natural air.

It seems you all suffered very much from the heats, which were much greater here also than usual, but some days ago the weather turned extremely cold after a violent storm of thunder and hail which did abundance of damage. To this change I believe I may impute a toothache I had pretty violent but now quite over.

When I found you had shown my poor letters to our master, I had a mixture of pleasure and pain. I could have wished like the poor woman, and I could have wished it not. But I had no more uneasiness when I considered he was not like the common critics. I'm very glad 'tis allowed me to make you a visit. I shall take your advice as to the time of it, for 'tis probable the heats may return, though they are a little moderate just now. I give you hearty thanks for your letter to Mr. B[usi], but have not yet delivered it, nor am I sure if I will. I found in short he has a very ill character here; Prince Eugene has such an aversion at him that he will not see him. This account I had from a Scotch priest, a nephew of Dr. Pitcairn's, who said Mr. B. had never done him the least injury but he thought himself obliged to inform me of what was generally believed of him here, that he would sell his soul for a farthing. I asked a Mr. O'Kelly, who has some employment from the Emperor and really passes for an honest, good-natured man, if he knew such a person? He said the acquaintance was but superficial. I desired him to tell me frankly what he heard of his character. He replied: Truly it was none of the best. I said, I had indeed heard he was un homme fin. Yes, answered he, pour ne dire pas trompeur. This I thought you should be informed of.

You would no doubt hear that Lord Stanhope is gone to France to press the Regent into the Quadruple Alliance, notwithstanding it was said in the Gazettes that he sent orders to the Abbé du Bois to sign it. They are afraid also to be abandoned by their genuine friends and allies, the Dutch, who not only find it inconvenient to make any more war, but have a mind to profit by the trade with Spain which the English are so kind as to throw into their hands, so that the expense of Lord Cadogan's late splendid entry is like to be so much money lost, as usual, to England. Discontents at that Court are daily increasing, and in the country the loyal hearts are growing still warmer. We have it in the Leyden Gazette that 29 May the Jacobites of Worcester proclaimed the Pretender, but that they were soon dispersed by the well-affected officers.

10 June they say there was little noise at London, but it was owing to the strict orders to the soldiers to post themselves in all the streets and lanes of the city. In Scotland they are very busy with their Court of Oyer and Terminer taking precognitions, and they are particular in their enquiries concerning a friend of yours, but let them work on, they'll run themselves out the sooner. I think often of my namesake Sir James, "All for the better," though he carried it a little too far.

Most people here affirm the peace is signed betwixt the Emperor and the Turks. They have frightful stories concerning the Czar, I hope without ground, though they are in the Gazettes. 3 *pages.*

John Alexander to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 16. Rome.—Acknowledging his obligations to his Grace in so graciously presenting and excusing his weak beginnings to the King, to whom he desires him to present his love and duty and to tell him he remunerates and encourages him extraordinarily in deigning to observe and be pleased with that picture.—I should be very glad to receive the favour you promised me of Mr. Crafurd's book, for I never read anything concerning that great queen but Floremond Remond in his book La Naissance et Cadence de l'Heresie and a compend in Italian taken, I suppose, from Caussin's Holy Court. Signor Travisani desired me to present his duty to you.

I heartily wish the King to take a lady and make her become the mistress and queen of nations, that there may be a fit companion to be painted on the same cloth with his Majesty and that she not only be a fine model for the painter, but, what is most important, she prove a good mould, that the King and she may give us many brave young masters. I pray that, when his Majesty shall give us a queen, God will bless them with all the blessings that the Roman Catholic Church pronounces on these occasions.

There are few engravers here to be compared with the French, though there is a Swiss here named Jacomo Frey, who, I believe, will be able to engrave the King's picture well. Signor Domenico has promised to do your arms as well and soon as possible. The flower woman has promised to make some of these small flowers in the next box I am to send. Cavaliere Giraldi returns you his most hearty compliments and says he finds himself well with his diet and has no need to drink wine to make him worse, for the good news he hears cheers him more than the most generous wines. I am glad Mr. Stewart is returned safe to Urbino. I return you infinite thanks as likewise Mr. Nairne for recommending in your name that English young gentlewoman to Cardinal Gualterio's protection. I have been to wait on him, who promised to serve her all he could. Some people have been pleased to jest me with Mistress Glanville, but that will not hinder me from serving all I can, till she be some way provided, for I know she and I do not think of marrying, seeing she knows I must go home to my father. I have 4 pistoles of your money still, which, I hope, will be more than will pay for the flowers and arms. I have written the description of Mount Parnassus apart, in case you should think fit to give it to the King. 3 *pages. Enclosed,*

The said description of Raphael's Parnassus.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, July 16.—I had yours of 25 June. I am sorry to find by a line to-day from *John O'Brien* to *Nairne* that you had been taken ill. The post was so late to-day that I have very little time, so I beg you'll excuse my saying no more, only you'll have the accounts of the Spaniards being in Sicily before this reaches you; however, I enclose the account of it, which Cardinal Aquaviva has caused to be published at Rome.

I was not a little surprised to see that impertinent article in the print *Menzies* mentions, but I think the gentleman named may be easy, for his character is too well established for any malicious insignificant contriver of lies to hurt it. (About Barry's letter and his answer to it.) *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Hew Wallace of Ingliston.

1718, July 16.—Last post brought me yours of 2 June, enclosed in one from the Earl Marischal.

The King thought your reasons for going to Scotland so very just that he readily agreed to it, provided you judge it safe for yourself. *Copy.*

John Paterson to Richard Butler.

1718, July 16.—I have often thought of your late situation with concern both on your own account and for the sake of some other honest gentlemen of your company. Sure it was

but a very melancholy one, but that gives me the pleasure to think you'll be the more sensible of the pleasures of the place, where you now are. I doubt not you'll have curiosity enough to taste of them and I wish you good luck. I have been so much a stranger for some time to every thing of that kind that, if I can keep as free of other sins as I have for some time of those we call gentlemanny, I shall deserve in time to be canonized. I really take this country to be a sort of purgatory and that it was intended as a place of trial for those God designed to make happy in a better one, I mean on this side of time, for I never saw a worse. (Desiring him to give his humble duty to the Duke of Ormonde and his compliments to Bagnal, Kennedy and the little fighting captain.) I heard that little hero was appointed first chaplain and chief engineer to *the Czar* on a discovery he had made of the strange effects of loading the cannon with puns, by which, they say, he proposed to outdo the famous invention of the circular shot, that is, he would not leave a man standing before him. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

ACCOUNT.

1718, July 16.—Of sums due to Barclay for wages and disbursements and of payments to him. *Two copies.*

SIR WILLIAM KEITH to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, July 17. Rouen.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed to the Duke of Mar and to procure an answer as soon as possible.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 17. Rouen.—I wrote some time ago desiring that my allowance might be augmented, but Mr. Arbuthnot has since a letter from Mr. Dicconson and I one to the same purpose, telling he has no money to subsist us after June. This is very mortifying news to us all and particularly to me, so I must beg you to tell his Majesty there is none that followed him on this last occasion in my circumstances but Major-General Buchan and Robertson of Strowan. There was never any appearance in Scotland for his father or himself but I was there, which will undoubtedly make my cause much more unfavourable, if I be forced home.

GEORGE MACKENZIE to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, July 17. Versailles.—I write this after drinking in form the Duke's health and yours and our friends'. We get crowds every day from England, most of them on the same errand with ourselves. All to us here seems ripe there. God grant an opportunity to gather in the fruit. I wrote to you now thrice without an answer, but W. Gordon says you promise me a letter by next post. You'll see I have meddled a little

of late in my letters to the Duke. You know I don't love to meddle further than I ought, and nothing made me use the freedom I have done but the extreme desire I have to serve the Duke and that I could not hear daily several things spoke of him without acquainting him. I beg you to let me know whether the liberty I have taken offends or not, that I may not, if it does, use the same again. If any offence is given, pray assure the Duke that he may have several better but none more willing to serve him faithfully and affectionately.

Gairntullie is dying and a little time must put an end to him, languishing under a confirmed stone. Poor Capt. Barclay's story you'll probably have from others. He's a worthy pretty fellow and may do service. You'll know best what can be done for him and what a broken officer wants.

The Duke of Mar to Capt. John Ogilvie.

1718, July 17.—What you tell me of that address for Dougal Dalrymple being discovered gives me a good deal of uneasiness, for scarce a week has passed since I wrote to you but I sent one for *Lady Mar* by it, some of which I have the receipt of, but all that does not take off my apprehensions about them. I enclose one for *James Hamilton* by another address which I desire you to send over as soon as possible. It is little more than a cover for one to *Lady Mar* and telling him of some other packets I sent him, and there's nothing in her's that can do much harm, should it miscarry. I had two from him yesterday, which besides what I see in the prints of *Lady Mar's* having been very ill gives me no small disquiet, but by what they say I hope she's well again ere now.

(Blaming him for having opened his letter and for not having sent over *James Hamilton's* letter as well as the other, and desiring him to send it immediately.)

Since Mr. M[urra]y, from whom you sent me a letter, is, you say, gone over, I suppose he expects no return from me and this you may let him know with my kind compliments, if you write to him.

Tell Father Græme he may be at ease on my account, for I have the same good opinion of him I ever had. He ought not to think odd my having left off corresponding with him, when that person who is now gone was so much incensed against him, nor should he think by that I had abandoned him. There was no other way for his ever being set right with that person without my having done so and I knew some time would bring all right again. He shall still find me the same towards him I ever was. How far some were in the wrong to him it is needless to say, having told themselves of it sufficiently. When I have occasion, I will write to him as formerly, but under the same conditions, and shall be glad to hear from him when anything happens worth a letter.

Let me know what Francia and Flint are now doing. The first from what I have seen and heard I can have no good opinion of, but the last I'll do all I can to serve.

(About providing a boat.) As for advancing the 50*l.* towards purchasing a boat neither *the King* nor *Mar* approves of it. It is a great deal of money, and we would be no more sure of her than another.

As for *Capt. Ogilvie's* (*i.e.* your) money, I can say very little now or of any others for, till *the King* know what he will have in future, he can give no orders about anything of that kind. We expect to know this every week, as we have done these two months past, but know nothing certain yet, which grieves him not a little and more on the account of many worthy people that suffer by it than on his own.

I heard a piece of news yesterday that gives me some uneasiness about many of our countrymen now in France on account of the late commotions in Britain. It is that orders, they say, are sent to all the provinces in France to remove out of that kingdom in a certain short time. They say the Regent was forced to this by the Court of England, with whom he was obliged by way of form to comply, but that it is not meant to be punctually executed, and that it will signify nothing against those poor people. I heartily wish it may prove so, but I expect a fuller account of it. However, it will not affect *Capt. Ogilvie* (*i.e.* you), he having had nothing to do in these commotions, so I hope he'll have no trouble where he is.

I am very sorry for Mrs. *Ogilvie's* illness and hope both she and you will be perfectly recovered before this. (About *the King's* and *Mar's* illness and recovery). When you write to *Lord Oxford* or *Anne Oglethorpe* my kind compliments to them. They perhaps wonder to be so long hearing from me, but I had little to say. I hope though, I shall now soon have to tell them what will be agreeable. You may perchance hear of *Ormonde's* being returned, but that need give no alarm to any of our friends as they shall know more fully soon.

I hope soon to tell you that orders are given about clearing the affair of *Capt. Ogilvie* (*i.e.* you), and its being put on a good foot for the future and in the meantime he must rub on the best he can. (About the Spaniards having taken Sicily, and warning him against Barry as in other letters.) 6 *pages. Copy.*

Sir W. Ellis to James III.

1718, July 17.—Informing him of the balance due to him from Sir William on that day.

James III to Cardinal Giudice and the Duke of Poli.

1718, July 17.—Replying to their letters of condolence on the death of the Queen. *French. Entry Book* 1, *pp.* 271, 272.

James III to the Constable Colonna.

1718, July 17.—Congratulating him on his marriage with Signora Catterina Teresa Salviati. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 272.

James III to W. Dicconson.

1718, July 18. Urbino.—I enclose "an abstract I made myself of as much of the Queen's Will and Codicil as I shall want your help and assistance in the execution of, I would have you therefore let me know how much of the contents thereof are already executed, and what methods you have to propose or think me obliged to towards the execution of the rest. It will be necessary you send me an exact list of all the Queen's debts, for, until they are paid, I do not see how I can touch either rents or personal estate which she has left me.

"The three articles to be paid as soon as I conveniently can should, I think, be postponed to the debts, but after that to be complied with preferably to everything else. In the meantime I have a Mass said daily for the intention that the foundation she directs requires. As for those three articles and the debts, they can certainly only be obligatory upon me as far as what the Queen leaves me can furnish, for in the miserable condition that so many of my subjects are in, it would, I think, be driving things too far to apply to any other use but theirs what casual help I may get in view of subsisting them, but for the 13,500 livres the Queen directs to be paid immediately; as I am glad you have begun the payment of it, so I would have you complete it as soon as possible.

"Pray let me know my title and right to the salts of Brouage, whether I could sell them, or whether I am master to dispose of them to who I please, and what may be the necessary form of such a donation.

"If you can give me any lights as to the Queen's pretensions on the Duke of Modena which are now mine, I should be glad to have them as soon as possible, being about entering into a process with him.

"When I tell you that all this is a morning's work, I need not add that I am now, I thank God, quite recovered. I can never sufficiently express to you how satisfied I am with and sensible of all your care and diligence in all that has related to the Queen, my mother, and myself. I can only desire that you would continue them towards me, and, as I know the just regard the Queen had for you, it will make me redouble that I have, and ever shall have for you.

"It is in vain to say anything here as to the Regent, but, if he does not help us, God knows what must follow, but sure 'tis impossible but that he must do something at last." 2 *pages. Draft. Signed by James and with alterations by him.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, July 18.—Last Saturday *Dillon* gave me *the King's* of 23 June. I am very sorry to find he has had so long an indisposition, but I thank God his physician has had so good success. I hope you will soon recover strength and that you will have all possible care of your health during your stay in that unwholesome place.

The greatest uneasiness *Ormonde* had in his residence at *Mittau* was that of his not being able to do *the King* the service he desired. I hope *the King* has good grounds for not despairing of success in those parts and am very glad *the King* has reason to be well pleased with *the King of Spain.*

Ormonde is extremely pleased to be acquainted with *the King's* resolution concerning *marriage* and that no time is to be lost in it. I hope it will be finished with all the haste that it can be conveniently, the concluding it soon being so much for his interest and those of his friends, who have so long set their hearts on *his* friendship with *marriage. The King* shall have no reason to fear the secret being discovered from *Ormonde. Dillon* will not speak or write it to any and according to your desire *Ormonde* will employ but one person in *the King's* affairs.

The person I trust is *Ezekiel Hamilton.* I know him fully qualified to be entrusted and will answer for him, which I will not do for many. He has given *the King* proofs of his zeal for *his* service on three several occasions, in which he might have been robbed and very ill-treated, had he been met with. *David Kennedy* is very honest but is so often afflicted with gout and strangury that he is very often obliged to keep his bed and after that not able to do business for some weeks.

Dillon will send you all the news here and a letter from *Jerningham* of 19 June. I wish him good success. I know nothing of what the politicians are doing and am so private that I shall not see them, nor do I intend to meddle with them.

The uncertainty of affairs is such that I cannot yet tell when I am to have the honour of kissing *the King's* hands, but I wish and hope to have that honour in *spring.* 7 *pages.*

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 18.—I have yours of 24 June. I am sorry the place you are in is so disagreeable and unwholesome, but hope you find yourself mending, but, till the heats are over or you change the air, you will not, I fear, be quite well. I wish all good success in *the marriage* and that it may not meet with delay.

I fear *the Regent* is so much attached to the *Elector of Hanover* that no good is to be expected from him, especially as to *England.* What he will do as to *the King's* private

affairs is more than I know. I wish your new friends good success and that you may have them in your neighbourhood as we wish.

I fear the news *Dillon* sends you of the bargain between *the Regent* and the *Elector of Hanover* may spoil the affairs in the *North* with relation to *the King's* interest.

I have nothing of moment from *England*. (About his going to Italy as in the last letter.) 5 *pages*.

GEN. GEORGE HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 18. Paris.—I received yours of 17 June. Since you mention Mr. H[oo]ke, of whom I never designed to have given you the least trouble, because, after all that has passed on this subject, you still insist that he might be of good use if he would apply himself to our master's interest, I am of the same opinion, but without power and instructions to act. I wish I could furnish a solid reason how this can well be put in practice, for statesmen often change their opinions, according as they are informed of affairs, and what they are to-day, to-morrow they are of different sentiments. No wonder then at this distance we don't nor can well all think alike, which happens every moment here, which is much nearer at hand. I spoke again to Mr. H[oo]ke on your letter as from myself, who made me the same answer as formerly, that by the little experience he had, he very well know the ill consequences of meddling in business without orders and was determined not to begin to make a false step now, when it was so easy to be avoided, and for the same reason I did not show your first letter. I could not well show him your last.

This expedition of the Spaniards occasions a great deal of discourse here. Lord Stanhope has had several conferences as with the Regent and ministry about this Quadruple Alliance, and, I am told, the States of Holland are already come in to it and it is to be signed here in a few days.

The common report here is that the peace with the Czar and Sweden is concluded, and that the former is actually on his march for Mecklenburg with 40 battalions and 100 squadrons to be joined by the Swedish, Prussian and Hessian troops. If this proves true, it will give such a diversion to this new alliance that any project they may have in view will come too late to be put in execution this summer. It's said also the Czar is to send 40 men-of-war to join the Swedish fleet, a sufficient number to master the Baltic, consequently they may undertake everything else they please. I wish this news may be confirmed and out of all these confusions it's an ill wind that blows nobody good. I hope it may come to our turn at last.

As I never was entrusted with anything of our master's affairs, being sensible of my own defects, it gave me very little uneasiness, because I thought myself secure of any reproach in disclosing your secrets and, though I have escaped

that shelve, some have found out other means, which is, that I have joined in a party with R. L[esl]y no less forsooth than to destroy you, and I doubt not you have been lately writ to on this matter, because that person has writ the same thing here. I assure you that what I promised you at your parting from Liége I have faithfully observed, and, though I don't love to follow idle stories, yet this is such a piece of falsehood that it would be but common justice to you as well as to me to cause this gentleman to be written to to be more sparing in his inventions with regard to me, for, whatever he may be informed as to R. L[esl]y's doings, I declare upon my honour I am entirely ignorant of his sentiments and, mine being very different, I think in our circumstances every honest man ought rather to heal than to encourage divisions, and, as far as it lies in my power, I am sure it never shall be wanting on my part.

I am very sensible of our master's loss and entreat you to make my excuse for my silence on that occasion. It was not want of duty and respect but unwillingness to revive so melancholy a subject.

Postscript.—You'll be surprised I have not seen *Dillon* these 5 months. Sir R. E[vera]rd is here and pretty often there, as I am told, but for want of a cipher I can't be more plain. *Ormonde*, I hear, has been in the neighbourhood these three weeks but I have heard nothing of his news. 5 *pages.*

WILLIAM ERSKYNE (brother to Pittodrie) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 18. Paris.—I forward the enclosed letter with a key to it from four gentlemen of the second and fourth troops of Guards at London. I don't believe any of them are known to you except it be Mr. Leslie of Buchanston, but the other three are very honest men and of tolerable good sense. All I shall say about the list of those well-affected in the Guards herewith also sent, is that I was present with those gentlemen and their assistants mentioned in the letter, when it was made out, and one or other of them vouched for every one as his name was set down that he knew his principles to be good and that he had engaged his parole of honour, except the officers in the third regiment, and I have ground to believe all of them are well-disposed.

If you think proper a particular list of the first and third troops be sent, please do them the honour of a letter in the same characters theirs is in, which will not only effectuate that but be a strong support to their zeal and resolution. If you will trust it to me, I know a safe way to get it delivered.

I shall make no other apology for not appearing for his Majesty's service than that the very unlucky situation I was in was more the cause than want of inclination. I have several things to communicate and, if you'll give me leave, I'll wait

on you at Urbino. Perhaps my being at freedom to go to any place openly and without suspicion may be of use.

Mr. Barclay, Johnston's brother, is just now with me. I shall not trouble you with a detail of his story, Charles Forbes having prevented me. He's an honest brave fellow and was turned out without the liberty of selling on account of his principles, though nothing could be made appear against him. He can be of very great use in the regiment he served in as well as otherwise in the country. 1½ *page. Enclosed,*

James Leslie and three others to the Duke of Mar.

We have, with the assistance of Mr. Thomson, Mr. Gilpatrick, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Menzies and Mr. Stuart, given Mr. Erskine, Pittodrie's brother, a list of all those whom we know (one or other of us personally) to be honest in the second and fourth troop of Guards and second troop of Grenadiers, as also a list, with the assistance of James Leslie, Hugh Douglas, George Jameson. James Kennedy, John Kennedy and Duncan McPherson, sergeants, of those whom one or other of them know to be well-affected in the third regiment of Guards, and we assure you in the name of all mentioned both in the horse and foot lists on 24 *hours' advertisement we shall be ready with our horses and arms to join the King's army at any place within* 20 *or* 30 *miles of London and venture our lives freely in the service of our lawful sovereign and oppressed country.*

Mr. Stuart assures us there are above 20 *of his acquaintance in the first troop of Grenadiers, but that they had obliged him to give his parole of honour not to give in their names, fearing this might be a trick of the Government's, but they desire him to assure Mr. Erskine that they would be ready on the first advertisement to join the King's army with the rest.*

Two gentlemen belonging to the first and third troops, who know all the honest men of this, and whom we could only trust such an affair to, being out of town on furlough, we cant give you a list of those two troops, being resolved to mention none but those we are sure of. We are afraid they are not so well-affected as the rest and, if there's 50 *in both it's the most, but, when those gentlemen return, if necessary, a list shall be sent.*

We hope our breaking off will not only animate many to their duty but also dishearten those that are villains among us. Wholly in cipher with a key and a decipher by John Paterson.

The said Lists.

Sir Peter Redmond to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 18. Madrid.—There's nothing new here since my last but that after eight days' importunity and travels to

the Escurial Mr. Stanhope has got the Cardinal's answer, viz., that the English admiral, Byng, may follow his master, George's orders, for it seems his orders were that, in case this Court did not hearken to a suspension of arms, he was to take part with the Emperor and commit hostilities against his Catholic Majesty.

'Twas but yesterday he got this answer, which he intending to dispatch immediately to the Admiral is again balked, for they'll give him no post-horses to go and how he'll help himself, God knows. If one were not hardened with long journeys and the ill-nature of the age, a man might pity Mr. Stanhope and M. de Nancré for their many fruitless journeys to the Escurial through extreme heats to dissuade this Court from the enterprise on Italy, which, I hope, before now has taken effect. The courage and resolution of this great Cardinal deserves applause as it causes admiration. The English find themselves in a labyrinth and are making of their goods and effects in all parts of the kingdom to depart, though some think they'll consider on't still before they dare enter into a war with Spain. 'Tis certain we don't fear their bullying here.

When Mr. Stanhope is weary of going to the Escurial, I'll go thither about my law suit.

Prince James Louis Sobieski to Casimir de Wybranow Chlebowski.

1718, July 19. Ohlau.—Full power to treat with James Murray, plenipotentiary of James III, about a marriage between him and Maria Clementina, the Prince's third daughter. *Latin. Holograph signature and Seal.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1718, Tuesday, July 19.—Yours of 23 June came safe. I have delivered the enclosed to *Ormonde* in the manner prescribed and *the King* may be sure that the secret he recommends shall be strictly observed. I give *Mar* an account of the news here and am very sorry they do not answer what we might have reasonably have expected some time ago. The *Regent* has not yet determined what he intends for the King, but I have good reasons to believe he will not misbehave in that as in other things. I'll explain this more fully when better able to write, but am not in a condition to do it at present.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Tuesday, July 19.—Yours of 24 June came safe with the enclosed for *Ormonde*, which I delivered, and showed him both the copy you mention and your letter to me about *Dr. Erskine's* proceedings. (About the King's and Mar's illnesses.)

I shall send the empletts you desire addressed in the manner prescribed, but literal Sheridan is with *Jerningham* and in all appearance will not return to these parts for some time.

In my last of the 12th I gave you an account of *the Regent's new bargain with Stanhope*. The latter having insisted on its being *approved by the Council of Regency*, it was communicated to them two days ago. I'm told by a good hand that *the Duke of* M,n,s,a,x, (B,a,i,n,e, probably mistake for Maine, Dillon having written m, the real letter, instead of b, the corresponding cipher letter) and *Villéroy* with two other *Councillors*, whose names I could not learn, opposed it in a high manner, but *the Regent's* great authority and unaccountable desire to give entire satisfaction to *the Elector of Hanover* overcame all difficulties, so that *the treaty* is perfected in the form required to the unexpressible affliction of *this nation in general.* Yesterday a courier from *the Emperor* arrived, who brought *the Regent* an account of the peace being concluded with the Turks and I'm assured that *the King of Sicily's* factor here has declared to *the Regent* that his master was in no manner of engagement with *the King of Spain* concerning the latter's enterprise on *Italy*, and, notwithstanding the former reports, 'tis now taken for granted that *the King of Sicily* is in a fair way of *agreement with the Court of Vienna. The Regent* gives out that the Spanish fleet parted from Sardinia 28 June, steering towards Sicily and Naples. If so, 'tis demonstration that *the King of Sicily* has no share in the matter. In a little time we shall see clearer. I enclose a letter from *Ormonde* and one from *Jerningham*. I can say no more, my health being still much out of order and *John O'Brien* not yet recovered of his late illness.

W. Gordon to John Paterson.

1718, July 19. Paris.—Acknowledging his of the 18th with the encloseds and about the King's and the Duke of Mar's health.—There is arrived from London with Pittodrie's brother Capt. Robert Barclay of Preston's regiment, brother of Barclay of Johnston, who is broke on suspicion of loyalty as he supposes, for they did not tell him for what. He is an officer these 14 years in that regiment and resolves to wait here till he knows if the King have any service for him.

Pursuant to an order Lord Stair has got from the Regent to drive such as were concerned in the late affair in Scotland and were condemned in their own country out of France some of our people have got it intimated to them and all the rest are alarmed at it. At the same time the gentlemen in Holland and Brussels, whose circumstances oblige them to be burdensome to the King, will be obliged to come into France or starve on account of the alteration of the exchange by which 30 livres French does not yield them 15 guilders.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 19. *Leyden.*—I received both yours of the 12th and 23rd with those enclosed. That to *Lord Grange* shall be taken care of. (Expressing his satisfaction at the King's and Mar's recovery.)

I enclose a letter from *Jerningham* with a later one *Sir H. Paterson* had from him, "by which *Mar* will see he has put his affairs in a very good method, at *Petersburg* and that the finishing of *the peace's* affair is only wanted to make all go well there. The note enclosed is part of a letter *Jerningham* has written to *Görtz*, the former part of which he says he has sent to *Mar* another way. Upon his having a return from *Görtz* he will be able to judge what is to be expected from thence, and I would fain hope that *the treaty's* affair here will hasten the finishing of *the peace* business at *Aland*, since it is designed as well against *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* as against *the King of Spain* and *the Czar* has represented to *the Regent* the ill consequence of that bargain's succeeding and that he ought not to agree to it, and this he has done in such terms as cannot but be disagreeable to *the Elector of Hanover* and we are told here that he has ordered *the Emperor's* factor to leave *Petersburg*. All this one may reasonably think he would not have ventured on, had he not hopes of settling with *the King of Sweden*.

"*Sir Hugh Paterson* has heard from *Ormonde* since his arrival near *Paris* and he sent him by last post a large packet from *England*, when he at the same time wrote to him and gave him the substance of *Jerningham's* two last letters to him, lest he had not heard from himself. He sent him likewise a copy of *the treaty* contract with some other papers, which he desired he might please forward to *the King*, if he judged it worth while.

"I thought myself obliged to acquaint *Ormonde* with a thing I was spoke to of here the other day by *the Bavarian Minister*, who is a hearty friend to *the King* and much in his interest. Upon my discoursing with him, he asked me where *Ormonde* was and said he wished he was with *Spain*, which he thought would be for *the King's* interest, upon which I said I did not know if that would be agreeable to *the King of Spain*. He answered that it was *the Spanish Minister's* opinion as well as his that *Ormonde* should be received there and that he believed *the Spanish Minister* had written some thing of it by that very post to *Cardinal Alberoni* and said he wished one was sent by *the King* or *Ormonde* to that very person about it to recommend his interest to him. This I have informed *Ormonde* of in the very same terms, which I thought I could not but do, the person that mentioned it to me having desired it. *The Bavarian Minister* likewise said further that a proposal had been sent to *Cardinal Alberoni* in order to *the King of Spain's prohibiting all commerce* with *England* much in the terms I mentioned I think to you in my last,

by which it was advised that he should publish a *manifesto* declaring among other things that he had been always willing and desirous, as he then was, to live in good correspondence and friendship with *England*, but that he was forced by what *the Elector of Hanover* had done so much contrary to the true interest of *England* to take these measures contrary to his inclination for his own defence &c. I told *the Bavarian Minister* that I judged it would be very much for the *King of Spain's* interest as well as *the King's* that a thing of that kind was done in concert with *the King* and his friends, who would be best able to advise its being done in such terms as would make it have the wished-for effect with *England* and for the mutual interest. This he agreed to and said he would mention it to *the Spanish Minister* and I promised to acquaint *Mar* of it. I am very much persuaded that a measure of this kind would straiten *the English Ministry* and *their* measures to the last degree and highly exasperate *England's* family against *the Elector of Hanover*, for those there are already in dread of it, and it would be insupportable at present to Holmes (*i.e.* England) and occasion the ruin of his credit, and he must see from whence it all proceeds. I hope I may be excused for mentioning all this, which I judged necessary to do and you may make the proper use of it. If *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* had their affair done and could be got to enter into measures with *the King of Spain*, it would be the best way they could take to defeat the designs of *the treaty*, in which they have a mutual interest, and they would be in a condition effectually to serve *the King* by it, for the two first only want *money's* assistance, which *the King of Spain* could easily afford them. I have written this to *Jerningham* at *the Bavarian Minister's* desire, who by what I could learn seemed to think *the King of Spain* would embrace such an offer from the other two, and, if *Mar* can learn *the King of Spain's* sentiments upon this, it will not be amiss that he write of it to *Jerningham* for, if such a thing is to be thought of, I wish it was brought about by *the King's* means and that *he* was likewise of the party and, if such a copartnership was made, it's scarcely possible that *the King* could fail in *the restoration's* affair.

"I am sorry for what you mention of the treatment *Dr. Erskine* has given *Ormonde*. I did apprehend by what he wrote me a good while ago that he was not pleased with *Dr. Erskine* and I think I told you that I had written so to *Sir H. Stirling*. I am persuaded that it has been out of no disrespect to *Ormonde* that *Dr. Erskine* has acted such a part, and I really believe it is to be a good deal attributed to his own situation, which I fancy he has been unwilling to mention, and besides you know his way of doing, which it seems is impossible for him to help. He is in no terms with the *Vice-Chancellor*, who manages all there, and therefore I suppose would not apply to him in anything, on which account I believe

every thing has been thwarted by that person, who seems by what *Jerningham* writes now to be very frank and friendly. *Sir H. Stirling* has been, I believe, a good deal difficulted what to say, which has made him write so seldom. I heartily wish though they had been more punctual. I am persuaded they will both do all in their power to serve *the King*, but I am afraid *Jerningham's* way and theirs does not altogether so well agree, and I took the liberty to write to both *Sir H. Stirling* and *Jerningham* that it was absolutely for *the King's* interest that they acted in concert together.

"You may be sure *Ormonde's* return could not be long a secret, for *the English Ministry* and *their* friends were at great pains to publish it and that he was gone by *the Czar's* orders. I am very glad that I happened to have the same thoughts about it, which you mention in your last, for I did apprehend it might have bad effects with our friends, who had put so much hopes in the success of that affair, and therefore I ventured to write the thing as it really was some while ago to both *Menzies* and *H. Straiton* and to one or two more and I told them that they ought to be under no uneasiness on account of *Ormonde's* journey, for that other factors continued at that port to take care of the trade, which was still in a good way and wanted only the clearing of the accounts to make it go as they wished.

"I am concerned for the letter you have had from my friend of which you have sent me a copy. It has certainly proceeded for (? from) his situation as you observe, together with the company he has conversed with of late. I hope *the King* or *Mar* will not take it in ill part, for I am persuaded he has had no ill intention in it. I heard from him much about the same time he wrote that letter, in which he mentioned the contents of it in general and complained of *the restoration's* affair not being attempted in the way you mention. I showed that letter of his to *H. Maule*, who laughed at that part of it and said he feared those schemes would not bear."

I suppose these they talk of are to come from *the King's friends in England* and I wish they may be good. I shall write pretty freely to my friend soon, but shall mention nothing of what I heard from *Mar*. I wish you would write soon to *H. Maule*, and I hope you will find him very frank and ready to concur in anything that can serve *the King*. I long to know that you got my letter of 17 June with one enclosed from Mr. Fraser.

H. Maule is much of the opinion that the affair mentioned in it should be tried here as far as it will go, but nothing can be done, unless one fully empowered meet with them. I submitted to your judgment what I thought might be proper to be done about it. I find by Mr. Fraser's friend they are longing for a return, and may think they are neglected, if they hear no more of it.

Bolingbroke has been some while towards *Aix la Chapelle* and went last week post for *Paris*. You may easily guess his errand.

Mar's cousin, Lord Pitsligo, is at Vienna and I send you his address.

I sent you a letter, the 10th, from *H. Straiton* under cover to John Paterson. All friends at home are well, but my friend is like to get nothing done yet in her affair. 6 *pages*.

HUGH THOMAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 8[–19]. London.—I flattered myself with a letter from you before this in answer to my two last, but an extraordinary occasion happening to your advantage I could be silent no longer. A very honest worthy trader, a Cameronian by education and many years a factor for *the Whigs* in many foreign parts but now strangely abused in his accounts by *the Elector of Hanover*, is resolved to serve them no longer, and desires your recommendations to *the King* and *the King of Spain* and begs you to acquaint them that, unless the latter take care of his factory in the West, he will be entirely ruined, for *the Emperor* has given a letter of attorney to *the Whigs* to take possession of it in his name, without *England's* engaging in the matter. This affair is carried on so secretly and so far advanced that they hope to be in possession of it, before *the King of Spain* can have any intelligence of it from his factor here, nor is it possible it should be discovered by any but one of *the Whigs'* partners and family as he is. He was so forward that he had a mind to come and acquaint you of it himself, but I advised him it was better for him to stay here and go on in the project with them and to let me know all their proceedings to transmit them to you, as a thing of much more use, and you would take care to put in a plea against them in due time, unless you ordered otherwise. Therefore your speedy answer is very much required, otherwise you will lose one of the most skilful factors in that trade in England. His name is *Car*, the chief of that name. He was brought me by Major *Barnwel*. If you desire, he will send you a copy of *the Emperor's* letter of attorney to *the Whigs*, which is mightily countenanced underhand by *the Elector of Hanover*.

We have no great news, but that our Company hopes to carry in a very good trade to the South Sea in spite of all Philip's armado and the pirates. We have now several men of war in the West Indies for the protection of our trade and 1,500 as brave fellows as ever bore a musket advanced as far as Providence, among whom are 150 Swiss, all old soldiers, and, since publishing his Majesty's pardon in those parts, most of the pirates are come in and entered themselves in our Company's service. Besides which we are daily fitting out ships and men for our Company's security, which, though they sail different points, look all one way and

may on an occasion make a very formidable body, so you need not fear leaving your money in our Company's stocks.

JAMES HERRIES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 20. St. Germains.—Describing his invention of a combined targe and blunderbuss and enumerating his services as in his letter of 12 October, 1716, calendared in *Vol. III., p.* 103.

SIR GEORGE COLGRAVE to JAMES III.

1718, July 20. Douay.—As the number of gentlemen ushers is reduced to six by deaths, begging that he will remember his promise to him on his marriage and order him to be sworn and treated as the six that remain.

SIR GEORGE COLGRAVE, Captain in Col. Lee's Regiment, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 20. Douay.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed and to represent his case to the King. *Enclosed,*

Certificates by F. SANDERS, the King's confessor.

1. *That the King and Queen have promised to pay him yearly* 550 *livres to be disposed of as he shall declare underneath, to be paid monthly, to begin* 1 *December*, 1705.
2. *That the said promises are for the use of Sir G. Colgrave on his marriage with Mistress Elizabeth Symes, to continue till he is in possession of a gentleman usher's place or its equivalent.* 5 *December*, 1705, *St. Germains.*
3. *That the King and Queen have promised to Sir G. Colgrave the first place of gentleman usher daily waiter or of the privy chamber, after the two they have already promised be provided for, but that the King said at the same time he intended to reduce the number of them to eight.* 9 *December*, 1705, *St. Germains. Copies.*

PIER FRANCESCO BELLONI to [? DAVID NAIRNE].

1718, July 20. Bologna.—Enclosing a letter which arrived yesterday morning by way of Venice under Signor Belloni's cover.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS SENT FROM VIENNA.

[1718, July 20.—]Baron Görtz wrote 6 June to Count Velling. What his Excellency has told me of the contents is that that Baron has strong hopes of making good work of it. Count Van der Natt wrote 10 June to one of his friends at Hamburg that all would go well. These are few words but say a great deal. 1718, July 9, Bremen. *French.*

(About an interruption to the peace negotiations between the Turks and the Emperor, which, however, had been surmounted and the treaties would be ready to be signed on Thursday,

the 14th.) They had also come to an agreement on all the articles of the treaty with Venice. 1718, July 11, Passarowitz. *French.*

This is only to tell you as certain news that the peace is concluded. It is as advantageous for us as it has been possible to make it without a battle. 1718, July 11, Passarowitz. *French. Noted as received at Urbino, 2 August.*

The King of Sweden's representation to the Emperor against an Edict enacted some years before by the chief government of Silesia in restriction of liberty of conscience by imposing penalties of loss of honours and property on whoever should go over from the Catholic religion to the confession of Augsburg, contrary to the provisions of the treaty of Osnabruck and the convention of Alt Ranstadt. *Latin. 4 pages. Noted as received at Urbino, 2 August.*

Thomas Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 21. Brussels.—I can give no other news except that of a fresh tumultuary entertainment we had yesterday. It's believed that the angry people have friends in the Council of State, in the Council of Brabant and in the States of Brabant, who give them advice from time to time. (About the sentences passed against the doyens of the nine nations and their annulment, as in his letter of the 9th calendared *ante, p.* 24.) The doyens insisted they should be annulled by the Council of Brabant which had passed them. This being refused, the mob began to threaten on Saturday and had got together in great numbers, on which M. de Prié sent them word that their desire should be complied with on Monday. About 10 on Monday morning it seems they were advised by some people that the Court had omitted some formalities in annulling these sentences and therefore on Tuesday about midnight the mob plundered the Chancellor's house and before 5 yesterday morning they had plundered two other houses. On this M. de Prié sent them word that these sentences should be annulled in what manner they thought fit, which was accordingly done about 7, but it seems they got some further advice that there were some old sentences standing against their privileges and therefore they insisted that all decrees whatsoever contrary to their privileges in all times past should be annulled. Accordingly a decree was passed thus :— Conform to his Excellency's act of the 8th and another of the 16th together with that act of this day, the Court holds these respective decrees of 11 June and 24 July, 1717, and all other sentences and decrees against the doyens of the nine nations of Brussels or against their privileges as not given and as for ever null and of no force, conform to the privileges of this duchy and country of Brabant and to the act passed thereon, 19 October, 1481, declaring that they have marked this on the margin of the said decrees and sentences in the registers of the Council where they are registered. A copy

of the act is given to each *doyen* and one was carried about town with a guard of burgesses at 1.

Whilst all this passed, the regular troops did not appear, the burghers only being in arms, but they made no opposition to the mob, except at one place, where some burghers endeavouring to save a house were insulted with stones, and returned some shot which killed two or three of the mob, which these people take very ill, because, say they, we were come to protect and recover your liberties. Three of the mob were also killed and some wounded by the servants of M. Vanderbrook, greffier or Secretary of State, when they were forcing his gates, which they soon did and plundered everything in it, the servants escaping by a back door. When the burghers found the Court had satisfied their demands, they dealt with the mob to go home, after they had plundered seven houses of those whom they were most offended at and amongst them the Abbé of Dilinghem's town house. Their prejudice against him was that he, being one of the States of Brabant, had left his charge in the abbey to reside constantly in town to promote the new oath and the subsidies and that they plundered his town house to oblige him to go and take care of his abbey. We are told the leaders of the mob had a list of the houses which they were to plunder and that the Dutch Resident's house was in their list. They designed also to have burnt one of the States of Holland's yachts, which lay in the canal, but she got advertisement and went off.

These seem to be dangerous preparatives to the execution of the Barrier treaty.

The mob here are certainly the fiercest in our parts of the world. They had no arms but stones and cudgels, and yet, when two or three in their front fell down with shot, they never halted, but went on about their business with their weapons against an equal number of burghers armed with firearms, and at Vanderbrook's house they carried off their dead and wounded into the next house and returned to their work without any stop, but they are very much piqued by the burghers firing on them, and will be more so, if the courts of judicature proceed against some of them, who were taken up last night. The fine church of the Jesuits at Antwerp was burnt on Monday by lightning.

The *Duke* of L[ee]ds is going for *Mecklenburg*. *T. Bruce* advised him to it for some reasons I need not repeat and chiefly because he was like to do hurt where he was. He was resolved to go either to *the Czar* or *the King of Sweden*, but knew not which nor how to come at them and he was told that *Mecklenburg* could determine that question and he can easily make him a visit. I believe Alexander Dalmahoy and Mr. Hairstens will go with him. 2 *pages*.

J. Menzies to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Thursday, July 10[–21].—Giving an account of the letters and packets he had sent lately.—As to the line you

marked in yours of 18 June from a former one of mine, the meaning of it is very plainly this, that I had been discoursing with some of the wisest and best friends about some things of importance and more than one that were in view, but that neither the thoughts nor concerts of those friends were yet ripe on those matters, so as to have them writ to where you were, nor indeed are they as yet, so many puzzling strange incidents have daily happened. But, when they shall think it proper to bid me say anything, there shall be no delay.

As to what you bid *James Hamilton* tell me in your last of 25 June, you need not doubt of my obedience, and your taking some care of him will be both honourable and seasonable, for I am run more in debt on that account than I can express or than I can pay. What you said in an enclosed in yours of 26 May, I shall answer by the first occasion that is surer than the post.

Our news or reports are very precarious and uncertain and depending on affairs abroad, of which we have so little from sure hands. The Court seems extremely exalted on what they have had these two or three days, the peace with the Turks absolutely agreed, the Quadruple Alliance signed by the Regent, the Spaniards promising not to land in Italy till the Emperor give a final answer what he will grant to Spain and Sicily. These are mighty news, yet stocks do not rise. 3 *pages.*

J. Hamilton to *the* Duke of Mar.

1718, July 10[–21]. London.—I have yours of 18 June and disposed of the bills enclosed. I communicated yours to *Menzies.* (Expressing his joy at the King's recovery and Mar's being better.)

Last Tuesday *I* had the welcome news of *my* matters being made up which *I* owe to the goodness of *Menzies* and *C. Kinnaird*, so that now *I* trade on a new bottom. I wish *I* may have success, for one unlucky accident will make *my* affairs irretrievable. *Menzies* longs to hear from you, for the goods you mentioned of 19 May are not yet come. Since I wrote the above I have received yours of 25 June and have obeyed your orders.

Last night we had an express of the peace being signed at Passarowitz and also of the Regent's signing that with England. Though all these things are very satisfactory to our Court yet all this day the stocks have rose but a quarter.

J. Rogers (Plunket) to Mr. Kennedy (James III).

1718, July 10[–21]. London.—*The Queen* laid her commands on me afore she died to let you know when I had anything particular relating to your law suit, but, being a stranger to your *minister*, I send this by *Sir W. Ellis'* address.

A certain *Scotchman* here, head of the Cameronians, offers his service now very seasonably. I have known him off and

on these 12 or 14 years, and during that time he has done you a great deal of disservice, which he owns and is sorry for. He hopes for your pardon, because he acted out of principle and for the good of his friends and *Scotland*. He was a great stickler for *the Elector of Hanover* and his family hitherto, but now he finds he and his *Germans* are bent, nay are under necessity, to ruin our *constitution* and nothing will prevent it but your speedy *restoration*. He has a scheme that will bring it about in a short time. He thinks it safer to concert measures with you by word of mouth than by letters. If he be as successful for you as he has been against you, he does not doubt but to engage *the King of Spain* and his prime *minister* to furnish you with as much *money* as will do your business. He will save him some millions and an *army* and a great deal of time and trouble, and bring matters to bear in a short time. He's well acquainted with *the King of Sweden's minister* that was formerly here. He desires only 2,000 *foot soldiers*. He has 8 of his own at command and will soon make 'em 30. He desires nothing for himself, till he compass his designs. He thinks to go to the *King of Sweden's* house and engage him to furnish him with the said quantity of *foot*, if you and your *minister* think well on't.

He is ready to print all the secret transactions of the *Whigs* which will be of service to you. I have seen some of 'em already. I am sure they are enow to ruin *the Elector of Hanover's* interest and open the eyes of the *Whigs*. He promises to leave me the book till he returns.

He designs to set out in a few days for *Holland* and make the best of his way to *Italy* and stay at a convenient place near your abode, till he knows your pleasure.

As I flatter myself he will edify you, you will give him all the countenance you can. He can and will, he says, bring in to you great many of the rich *Whigs* of *London*. As he is a man of observation and active with all, he will contribute much to place you on the *throne*. He carries a friend of mine with him that was useful formerly to your father and was with me in *Holland*. He has been subservient to your interest of late. He is as brave as his sword and will go through with anything you desire him.

Here are some so sanguine that they have been forming a *conspiracy* against *the Elector of Hanover*. Rogers knows one of the leaders and hopes to prevent them doing any thing till proper time, for 'tis not your interest at present they should attempt any rash thing. 2 *pages*.

BILL.

1718, July 21.—Of the Duke of Mar for various clothes amounting to 280½ pauls, with receipt at foot of that date.

JAMES LOUIS, PRINCE ROYAL OF POLAND, to JAMES III.

1718, July 22. Ohlau.—Your letter has been delivered me by Mr. Murray. "J'en commence la response par vous

remercier tres humblement, Sire, du desir que vostre Majesté a de contracter une alliance avec notre maison par le moyen du mariage de la Princesse Clementine, ma fille, et des sentimens avantageux qu'elle marque avoir pour elle. Les demandes et les souhaits de votre Majesté m'ayant eté exposé par son tres digne ministre, j'ay donné ordre aux miens munis de mes pouvoirs de traiter cette affair le plus promptement que l'on pourroit et de satisfaire aux veux ardents de votre Majesté, la Princesse, mon espouse, et le Prince Constantin, mon frere, n'ayant pas refusé leurs soins et leurs suffrages. Vous pourrez voir, Sire, par le contract de mariage, que nous avons approuvez et ratifié, a quel haut point j'estime une telle alliance que le Seigneur, dans la m[a]in duquel sont les sceptres des rois, puisse la benir a jamais, la conduise au comble de la gloire et a la consolation de ses fidels sujets. Ce sont les veux que je forme et que je formeray autant que ma vie durera, protestant que j'employeray tous mes soins a terminer cet ouvrage." *Holograph.*

ELIZABETH, PRINCESS ROYAL OF POLAND, to JAMES III.

1718, July 22. Ohlau.—" La demande que votre Majesté fait de la Princesse Clementine, ma fille, m'est d'autant plus agréable qu'elle renouvelle l'ancienne et etroitte alliance entre les maisons de Stuart et Palatine. D'abord que j'ay connu par la lettre que vous m'avez fait remettre par M. de Murray les desirs de votre Majesté, j'ay concourru avec plaisir au consentement qui y donne . . . mon epoux, et que je m'engage de seconder par tout ce qui dependra de moy, comme il sera plus amplement exposé par son tres digne ministre. Il me reste a rendre de tres humbles graces à votre Majesté de l'honneur qu'elle nous fait et des sentiments avantageux qu'elle a pour ma fille. Comme elle est instruite des son bas age dans les devoirs, auxquels une Princesse de sa naissance doit etre attachée, j'ose me promettre qu'elle partagera avec votre Majesté tout ce qu'il plaira à la Providence divine d'ordonner. En attendant l'accomplissement de nos voeux j'imploreray sans cesse des secours d' en haut, qu'il daigne benir et conduire nos desseins aux poincts où nous les souhaitons." *Holograph.*

CONSTANTINE, PRINCE ROYAL OF POLAND, to JAMES III.

1718, July 22. Ohlau.—Expressing his joy at having concurred in everything depending on him with the consent of the Prince, his brother. *French. Holograph.*

CLEMENTINA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF POLAND, to JAMES III.

1718, July 22. Ohlau.—" Les sentimens que votre Majesté marque avoir pour moy dans la lettre, dont elle a bien voulu m'honorer, partent de la generosité si naturelle aux grands Rois, et sont bien audessus de tout ce que je puis exprimer pour luy en faire mes tres humbles remercimens et luy en

marquer ma vive reconnaisance. Si jamais j'avois la presomption de les meriter, ce seroit à moy à mettre tous mes soins et toute mon attention pour justifier le choix de votre Majesté. Mais le sort d'une Princesse ne doit se regler que sur la volonté de ceux dont elle a recu l'etre, et tout ce qu' on luy permet est la gloire d'obeir. J'ose cependent vous supplier, Sire, d' agreér les voeux et les prières, que je fais au Seigneur, afin qu'il comble votre Majesté de toute sorte de prosperités et benisse tous ses desseins. C'est un des plus ardens desirs de celle, qui a l'honneur d'etre avec un profonds respet de votre Majesté la tres humble et tres obligée servante et cousine." *Holograph.*

SIR H. PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 22. Leyden.—I wrote you a long letter last post, sent the same way this is, which is chiefly to forward the enclosed. *Mar's* friend is perfectly well again. *Lord Portmore* is come to *the Hague.* I design to go there to-morrow and see him if I can. If I do, *Mar* shall know what passes. I sent a packet to-day from *England* to a friend with *Dunkirk* as I was directed, who is to forward it for *Mar.*

DONALD MCMAHON and CHARLES WOGAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 22. Urbino.—We are in such confusion and concern about this unhappy accident, that we think ourselves unworthy to make any direct application to his Majesty for his pardon, and we hope you will use your interest with him in our behalf. We are as much surprised to think it could as we are grieved that it should happen between us, who have always lived in the best correspondence with one another and in the highest sentiments of duty to his Majesty. This accident makes no impression and can never have any consequence but to redouble, if possible, both the one and the other.

The DUKE OF MAR to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1718, Friday, July 22.—The Lombardy post last Tuesday brought me one from you for *James Murray,* which shall be kept till he return or I have an occasion to send it.

I am glad to know by *Dillon* that *Ormonde* is yet undisturbed. Nobody has been told or wrote to from hence that he is in those parts, so it will not be known by that. By orders which we hear are given to all the provinces, I am afraid he will not enjoy his quiet there long, and we'll long to know what course he intends to take.

I enclose a copy of a letter I had last Tuesday from *Jerningham.* The precarious way in which he says *Dr. Erskine* is there at present in some measure accounts for his odd behaviour to *Ormonde,* though nothing can excuse his incivility. I will long to hear what the communing between *the King of*

Sweden and *the Czar* will come to. It is probably ended by this time, so we must see it soon, and I would hope that some good may yet come from that quarter. Poor *Jerningham*, I think, does all that can be expected of him.

A foolish thing happened here two or three days ago betwixt McMahon and Wogan. Ever since the last returned, they have lodged together and been scarce ever asunder, so that, though there seemed to have been some difference betwixt them before, every body thought it was now over. They had made several parties to the country by themselves and always returned seemingly good friends. Some nights ago they invited some of the gentlemen to sup with them, where all the company say they were very merry, good company and without any appearance of a quarrel betwixt them, and the last two who stayed say they left them hugging and dancing together. They went out alone together early next morning and fought, though without much hurt by either. McMahon has a scratch in the cheek and Wogan the same in the arm, I am told. They were seen by the country people, so it made a great deal of noise and their master is very angry with them. He sent and arrested them in their rooms where they still remain. They said to the person sent they were sorry for what had happened and were very good friends again. Wogan told him, that when they had been together the night before with the company, McMahon took him by the hand and, he thought, squeezed it harder than he ought, and believed he designed to affront him, so, though he said nothing of it before the company, reflecting on it and several other things next morning which he recollected and thought the other had some design in, he asked McMahon about it, who, not giving him the satisfaction he expected by his answer, he asked satisfaction another way and so out they went. This is as the person their master sent reports it and I believe it is as odd a ground of quarrel betwixt two men, as you have heard. They were, I believe, a little in drink, but the company say they were not drunk. It has been, I suppose, some old grudge, which is now over. It will take them some time before they can pacify their master, and, if he allow them to see him or stay where he is, they will first have a public and severe reprimand with a certification to all his people, if any such thing happen, how severely he will use them.

The King thought you might perhaps hear the story wrong and therefore ordered me to write it to you.

The letter, which *Sir H. Stirling* said in his to *Sir H. Paterson* which I sent you, to be sent me from *Dr. Erskine* by another canal, is never come to hand and, I suppose, never will now.

Postscript. July 23.—This afternoon's post brought me yours of the 4th for *the King* and *Mar*. *The King* has just now gone abroad on horseback to take the air, and has ordered me to return you his compliments. He is now perfectly well, as is your humble servant.

I am very glad to know *Sir R. Everard* is with you, and I hope he has brought very good accounts of your friends. We will long for the letters he mentions to be following him.

We have little further news this post of the Spaniards. They are marching to Messina, the horse by land and the foot go by sea. It is talked that most of the inhabitants of that kingdom have declared for them, so their work there is like to be short and will not make them lose much time in putting the rest of their projects in execution. I refer you to what I have wrote to Mr. Dillon. 4 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Friday, July 22.—I am very glad to find by yours of the 2nd that *Dillon* was mending again. (Explaining that he had in fact acknowledged his letter of 17 May.) I wish you had taken some notice of what I said in mine of 10 and 11 June concerning the club of our schematists with you and young *Leslie,* for you are almost the only one of my correspondents there who has not wrote about them and *Dillon* is not forgotten nor unmentioned by that club.

(About Dillon's not having mentioned the orders to the Jacobites to leave France.) Should it be true and put in execution, it would be very hard on those poor people. Where could they go, and where could they get money for their journey or clearing their quarters?

It is hard to think the Regent could be brought into such a measure, which is more than the Dutch or Germans could yet be brought to and especially at this time immediately after the Queen's death. I cannot believe it; he cannot have made so entire a surrender of himself and the honour of the nation he governs. My correspondent said it was only un coup d' espé dans l'eau. I wish it may prove so, but, if there be anything meant in earnest in it, I hope you have informed our people how they are to behave, and, though this order be only for form, I doubt not you would give them advertisement in what manner to take it, for otherwise they will be at a strange stand, and they have nobody but you now in those parts to expect orders or advice from.

(About Jerningham's and Sir H. Stirling's letters, as in the last letter.)

I had yours of the 5th this afternoon and am very glad *Dillon* is better. The accounts you say which *the Regent* has from his factor with *the King of Sweden* are good, and I wish may prove true. I had a letter to-day of the 6th from my correspondent at *the Emperor's* habitation, which says not so much, though he be one of *the King of Sweden's* own people, but that it is in a good way and likely to come to a good conclusion. I have had a letter from another there, saying there was a report that *the Czar* had been obliged to return to his old and principal quarters on new and great troubles raised against him there, but that this was not certain.

(About the Spaniards in Sicily, as in the last letter.)

My letters from Vienna say that the peace with the Turks was looked on as concluded, but that the Court seemed not in very good humour with that of England by their having learned that the instructions to their admiral in the Mediterranean were not as they expected. I hear too from thence that the King of Sweden has ordered his minister there to give in a very strong memorial with relation to the treaty made with him as to the Protestants in Silesia not being observed.

The Regent's ways by what you tell me are still the longer the more odd and I doubt not but that fellow Graham (the Government) with *England* will drive him to anything. You mention nothing of the affair of *the pension* for *the King* nor what is doing with *the Regent* in relation to it. He is very long in saying anything to it, which makes *the King* with reason uneasy. Some folks do nothing without being teased and I suppose all ways of that kind are taken with him for that and particularly by *Dillon* personally, for such things ought not to be let cool.

You may assure *Dillon* he is never quoted for author of any thing of consequence that he writes.

You need not doubt of all that was proper having been done as to C[amoc]k's proposals, but *the King of Spain* must say his pleasure to it before *the King* can do anything, and I fancy he defers that till he see what the *English fleet* will do with relation to him, though by that a great deal of time will be lost, but that will be nobody's fault but *the King of Spain's* and his people's, for I am sure he had the proposal in due time. I told you of a sure way I had of writing to C[amoc]k and of hearing from him, which I believe you'll think better than the way you propose by our having a person at the two places you name.

Not having time to write fully to *Ormonde*, I was obliged to refer him to what I have wrote to you.

Next week or the one after, 1,200 Hanoverian horse are to march through the Ecclesiastical State for the Kingdom of Naples by Pesaro, Fano &c, which is all we hear of the Germans in Lombardy yet moving. (About Lady Mar's illness and the good health of the King and Mar.)

I believe the King is now sure of *Castel Gandolfo* to go to in November which is the best he could have wished in this country.

I hear from a friend of *Sparre's* in Holland that he is recovered and with his master again, which I am sure will please you as it does me.

10 p.m.—I have just seen a letter from Bologna contradicting the news of the peace with the Turk and saying that the Senate of Venice has had a courier from their plenipo at the congress, which says the Turks have now demanded such things of the Emperor that he cannot grant, so that they

look on the treaty as broke. I tell it you as I have it and will answer for neither. 6½ *pages. Copy.*

GEORGE JERNINGHAM to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 11[–22]. Petersburg.—Having not had in the two months I have been here the satisfaction either of my letters being received or forwarded as they were intended, I grow apprehensive of every one I write and therefore repeat the dates of those written since my being here. (Accordingly gives their dates.) Since my last of 13 June "I have delayed writing, because letters of late have been opened and stopped if writ in ciphers, occasioned by the *death* of the *Prince*, which has given subject to various reflections. The *Dutch Minister* is now *under arrest* for having been too free in *writing* upon the present situation of affairs *here:* they have made several material *discoveries* in his *papers*, some in regard to us. As to the particular depending, it is much in the same situation as before, since I am still in expectation of my *answer from Gõrtz*, who *has* been absent some time *from Aland*, which has occasioned this delay. As to *Gyllenborg*, from whom *the Czar's minister* had orders to inform himself for our better satisfaction, he replied that *formerly* there was such a thing *on foot, but at present* he believed *the King of Sweden* had *laid those* thoughts *aside*. This was told me friendly and by way of advice. However I am not inclined to put more stress upon this than ought to be agreeable to our present negotiation, since *Gyllenborg*, if he were in the secret of that, would scarce have opened himself upon that subject during the absence of *Gõrtz;* however upon this I have written again to 21 Goan (? Görtz) to do all in my power to stop that commerce grown so familiar between *the King of Sweden* and *England;* the latter, I am afraid, has corrupted some of our friends there. I have besides particularly recommended to the *Vice*-Chancellor upon his going now to *Aland* the stress of this affair, knowing that he has much in his power and have given him a letter to remember those points which I desired he would negotiate for *us*. I take the liberty to insert a part of that letter because it is an article material for *the King* to know, and an offer which I thought necessary to enliven a willing disposition in a case where so much is depending, vide:—

C'est donc en cette occasion, que je vous prie de prendre la justice par la main et, apres avoir achevé ce qui vous touche de plus pres, de vouloir bien alors employer le credit *du Czar* pour engager *le Roy de Suede* a entreprendre aussitot l'accomplissement les desseins projettés. Il seroit impossible de manquer de reconnoisance pour un service de cette importance mais, comme nous ne sommes pas presentement en etat de faire tout ce que nous voudrions, si au nom du *Roy* mon *maitre* et en vertu du *pouvoir* qu'il m'en a donné je prens la liberté de vous *offrir* 10,000 *ducats* dés que le *traité* avec nous sera *signé* de part et d'autre, j'espere que vous

les voudres bien *accepter* comme une legere marque de sa bienveillance et de son extreme penchant a *reconnaitre* les *services* de ceux qui l'interesteront peur une *cause* si *juste* que la sienne. "Upon his leaving this place he recommended me to another chief *minister*, who stays here during his and the *Court's* absence to whom he, that is *Schapiroff*, would send all particulars for my further satisfaction.

"I had some thoughts of removing to *Reval* to be near and in readiness in case *I* should be called upon but *Schapiroff* judged it not *proper I* should *be* there, because the foreign *Ministers* are gone thither to attend *the Czar* as he passes with his *fleet* and it will be more *private* to go round by land in case it be required. What remains is to attend the issue of these *affairs*."

Repeating his request for some remittance to be sent to Holland for him. 4 *pages*.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT between JAMES III and PRINCESS MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKA.

1718, July 22. Ohlau.—After reciting among other things the appointment of James Murray as plenipotentiary of his Majesty and that of Casimir de Wybranow Clebowski, chief captain of the Palatinate of Mazovia, as plenipotentiary of Prince James, it was concluded as follows :—

1. Prince James assigns as his daughter's portion 600,000 livres of French money invested at Paris and promises to apply with all diligence to the Regent to procure that that sum be paid off, and, as the King has considerable influence with the Regent, Prince James does not doubt that the latter will do his utmost with him for the same object.

2. There is further ceded the estate of Szawle, situated on the borders of Courland, Livonia, Sweden and Muscovy, which is mortgaged to the royal house for 100,000 crowns, and of which Prince James is in actual possession, and also another 100,000 crowns, which is due by law to the said estate of Szawle, which two sums make up 800,000 French livres, of which estate the King may take possession at his pleasure.

3. Since the Electress of Bavaria, the sister of Princes James, Constantine and Louis, has received 600,000 French livres from a sum due from King Augustus, the Elector of Saxony, to the said princes, granted to the said Electress in the division of the inheritance of the deceased Queen of Poland, their mother, and of the residue the Elector of Saxony still owes to each of the Princes James and Constantine 600,000 livres, to procure the payment of which residue of 600,000 livres the Elector of Bavaria has promised to use his good offices, Prince James grants 250,000 livres out of his share in favour of the present marriage contract.

4. The jewels to be presented to the Princess Clementina shall not be counted towards her portion.

5. The utmost diligence shall be used that Princess Clementina with one of her sisters shall set out for Italy within 3 months,

but, if within the said three months any stop should be caused to the present contract by any person, so that the future spouses cannot meet in one place, Prince James consents that the above conditions should be binding on neither party.

6. If Prince James shall not, within the space of three months to be reckoned from the day of the ratification of this contract by the King, have encountered any obstacle to the alliance, he promises to send the Princess to her consort, in which case the King shall be bound to fulfil on his side everything herein before contained.

7. If God should restore the King, in that case his consort shall enjoy the dowry appointed according to the laws and customs of Great Britain, but, if it seem otherwise good to Providence, Prince James, trusting in his Majesty's liberality and affection for his future consort, hopes that he will use every effort that she may, as far as possible, be able to live in a manner suitable to her origin and position.

With ratification dated 23 July by James Louis, the father, Hedwig Elizabeth, the mother, and Constantine, the uncle of the Princess Clementina.

Notarial Copy made 29 May, 1725, at the King's palace in the Piazza of the Twelve Apostles, Rome. 7 *pages*. *Latin*.

F. Panton to the Duke of Mar.

1717, July 23. Rome.—The enclosed was brought me by an English gentleman, who says he received it last post from France and desired I would forward it to you. At the same time I return my most humble thanks for your letter of the 7th. I delivered your commission to the D[uke] of Q[eensberry] and, having shown him the lines of the letter which regarded him, asked him if he knew the hand. He assured me he did and respected it, and, as to the business mentioned, answered me only by an obliging smile, but, with all his caution, which I approve and encourage, I have pretty good ground to hope Lord George will not find his principles changed for the worse by his travelling.

Lord Johnston had heard of his father's indisposition, and, though he is extremely prudent in what he says of him, we hope from his courage and resignation he will receive the blow, when it comes, with that calmness which becomes a good Christian. Lord Linton returns you his hearty thanks for remembering him.

I was not at all surprised to find Le[sl]y at the head of such a set of wise politicians as you mention as now at Paris, for it's long since I knew him, that is Robin, and I easily believe so profound a statesman as he would be of Julius Cæsar's mind, who said he'd rather be the first man in a village than the second in Rome, but I'm more surprised that, after all the experiences we have had of the folly of such schemes, there should yet be people mad enough and even so impudent and disrespectful to the King as to pretend to meddle in such affairs without his commands or without being called to give

their advice, and it would be more for his service that these people would join with his rebellious subjects openly than pretend to be faithful to him, while they are every day deluding people, that know no better, with their impertinent projects, and I think it would not be amiss that a little authority were used by the King either to keep them within bounds or else to disown them entirely. I cant make out the other name written H[oo]k, that is Mr. L[es]ley's colleague.

I had a letter from Scotland of 10 June, their style, which says the Jacobites at Edinburgh had been all that day acting like madmen in their rejoicings, which though I'm sorry for, yet I cant without some satisfaction reflect that those poor people at least do all they can to convince the world of their good intentions, which I pray God may not bring new dangers and new persecutions on them.

Some days ago came here a young man from Florence, Gordon of Achleucharis, in a most miserable condition without a farthing. As I am well informed of what the King has done for all those poor people that were sufferers on account of the late affair, I cant but suspect he must have brought this on him by his own fault, for I remember he was on the establishment at Paris and, finding too he has been at Urbino, I dont doubt there must have been more in it than he tells me, which is that he got a little money to carry him back to Paris, but had fallen sick at Florence, where having spent his viaticum he had been forced to return hither or starve and indeed it was ten to one he had starved here. However I have got him 10 pistoles and given him some clothes on condition he should not appear here begging and should set out to-morrow to the place he was ordered to, which he promises to do. If I have done amiss, I beg you will pardon me and also that you will pardon him, if it's really true he was sick and that his former conduct had not made him incur your displeasure.

You will have had an account of the Spaniards surprising Palermo and of the Viceroy's retiring towards Messina with two regiments, having left about 500 Swiss in the Castle, where he had been obliged to throw his money, plate, furniture, papers, &c, the people appearing all to a man ready to receive the Spaniards, not only there but likewise at Catania, Girgenti and all corners of the island, having murdered in a most cruel manner, where the garrisons were weak, about 600 of the King of Sicily's regular troops, so that almost every day here we have a bark from Sicily with these accounts. It seems the Spaniards, if they are not already, will soon be masters of all the island except Messina, the Castle of Palermo having been obliged to surender at discretion and the men sent prisoners to Spain. I'm told the King of Sicily has about 8,000 good troops all Swiss and Piedmontese except one regiment of Sicilians. Those are got together in or about Messina where the Viceroy is arrived, having put a garrison into a strong castle near it. The Spaniards flatter themselves the

Messinese will be as forward to declare for them as the people in other places have been and give out a story that, the Viceroy having proposed to the nobility to defend their town, reminding them of their oath of fidelity to his master, they had answered they were willing to do so, if he could show them any possiblity of their being relieved by an army powerful enough to beat the Spaniards, and that afterwards the chief men of the people had answered much to the same purpose, alleging also that, as most of them were tradesmen and maintained their families by their labour, they could not abandon their shops to defend the walls, except he paid them, and that according to the number of their families, but I have heard from others and those too pretty well informed, that the people of Messina are not so much inclined to the Spaniards and I saw a letter from Messina of the 9th, which assures that they are resolved to venture lives and goods for their present King and that the cry in the streets is Viva il nostro rè, Amadeo di Savoia. The Piedmontese minister here, Count Gubernatis, is often, I'm told, with Count Gallas and cries out mightily against Cardinal Alberoni's method of proceeding without any rupture or declaration of war, but the Spaniards say that will soon be justified by a manifesto, which will be public in a few days, wherein they say the Duke of Savoy was actually bound by a late treaty with Spain to deliver up Sicily and to appear at the head of his troops ready to attack the Milanese in concert with the Spaniards and that, to be in a better posture, he had received already one million and a half of crowns of two millions he had demanded and that he was to have an equivalent in the Milanese for Sicily, but that, instead of keeping touches with the Spaniards, he had sent the treaty to Vienna with no other intention but to engage the Emperor to give him better terms. All these particulars I had from Cardinal Acquaviva's own brother besides another piece of news which I don't know what to make of, namely that the cardinal had a letter from Monteleone from London dated the day after Sir George Byng got his instructions, telling him that George and his ministers had given him all the assurance imaginable that the Spaniards had no reason to be alarmed at their sending so great a squadron to the Mediterranean and that it would appear, when Byng opened his instructions, which he was not to do till he was at Port Mahon, that there was nothing in them contrary to the interest of the Spaniards or that could give any ground for a rupture betwixt the two nations. This the Spaniards take so much pains to publish that it makes thinking people doubt the more of the truth of it. They add a very fine reason for the Court of England giving these assurances, which is the apprehensions they were in of being invaded from Spain with a squadron of 12 or 14 men of war which they have still in the ocean, besides a good number of transports ready to embark 12,000 men of their best troops, many of them being Irish and Walloons. This, it seems, had so frightened George and

his ministry that they made the said declaration. However little belief is given to that being the reason, the fact that the Court of England gave those assurances to Monteleone is so constantly affirmed by Acquaviva that most people believe there may be something in it, though nobody can yet give a good reason why George should have been at the expense of fitting out so strong a squadron without any other design than coming to see fair play, but we shall soon see a little further in these matters, if the Spaniards follow their first blow and land in Calabria, as they give out they will, as soon as Messina is taken. Whatever be in that and people here are not much inclined to favour the King of Sicily because of his differences with this Court, yet they are sorry that the Spaniards by breaking with him, have now deprived themselves of the assistance of the only prince in Italy that was capable of doing them service, and would have conceived better hopes of their affairs, had they acted in concert with him, than they can now that they must expect to see him join with their enemies on any terms. The politicians here were some time before they could believe the rupture in good earnest, but now nobody seems to doubt of it, since the cutting men to pieces wherever they can find them not in a condition to defend themselves and sending others to Spain would be carrying the jest a little too far, were they to act in concert.

It's publicly talked here for several weeks that the King is to come nearer this place this winter. At first we heard of Perugia, but that, I'm glad to hear, is no more thought of, it being agreed by all that it is a nest of villains, murderers and outlaws and worse than any other place in Italy—c'est beaucoup dire—and consequently not fit to hazard the King's person in. Then we heard of Viterbo, which is certainly a bad air and as unfit for that reason as the other. I'm told the Pope was willing enough at first to give Castel Gondolfo, but his physician, Lancisi, who loves to pass some time there every year himself, does what he can to persuade him it may be necessary for his health too to go thither in autumn. If the Pope makes any difficulty, it would not perhaps be so civil to press him in a thing where his health is pretended, but I'm persuaded the King would be fully as well at Albano for the air, and as to every other thing it must be the same, being so near one another, except perhaps for lodging, and, though the palace at Albano be not quite so good, I believe the King and his family may be pretty convenient, and, as to the rest of his Court, there are abundance of pallazzolos at Albano to be lent and let.

We have now of late again news of not only a peace but a league offensive and defensive betwixt the Czar and the King of Sweden and some add the King of Prussia, and, what's better still, tell us they declare openly and chiefly against George, but, what I had heard before and which before your letter I was alarmed at, was a great man of ours not only being

come from those parts but that, after he had left Mittau by an order from the Czar, he had applied to the King of Sweden for a retreat in his country, which had been likewise refused. This came from such hands as made me very uneasy and the only comfort I had before your letter was that I did not find that any of the Whigs or Tories here had heard anything of it, since, if they had, the first would no doubt have published it.

The very last letters from Paris say that though in general matters seem to be patched up betwixt the Court and parliament about the coin, yet the breach is thought too wide not to have further consequences and they seem to fear the Regent is so little in favour with the people that he may come to see barricades some morning, as happened in the last minority. Meantime no appearance, they say, of his doing any thing for the poor people that depended on the Queen.

(Expressing Mr. Dugud's thanks to him for procuring leave for him to take the title of his Majesty's jeweller, who begs he will complete his happiness by ordering Mr. Paterson to send the warrant.)

I hope, wherever the King may be, if in Italy, Lord L[inton] and I shall kiss his hands and receive his and your commands before we leave Italy. 7½ *pages.*

ROBERT WATSON, a Quaker, to JAMES III.

1718, July 23. Urbino.—Since Providence has ordered his lot to stay a little with him in a strange country, requesting him to take some care of him for his daily bread, he being reduced and everything, wherein he employed himself, having failed him.

CARDINAL ALBERONI to CARDINAL AQUAVIVA.

1718, July 23. [Received at Urbino.]—The person the King mentioned is received into the Catholic King's service. I have seen your friend's original letter with the proposal the volunteer makes, to which we cannot but have the attention which Cardinal Aquaviva says. I shall never be inclined to rash hazardsom projects. Whatever attempt is premeditated, it ought to be sustained with force, which is the only means that will be used when time and conjuncture shall open a way for it, which Cardinal Aquaviva may assure the friend of and persuade him he is not forgot, but without taking good and sure measures no new thing will be done, for it would serve only to render us ridiculous. *Translation.*

JOHN WALKINSHAW OF BARROWFIELD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 24. Paris.—I was at Rouen when I received your letter and was much surprised with the strain of it, for I thought without offence or peevishness or comparing myself with a great many other worthy gentlemen, who have as much pretension to his Majesty's favour as I can have, I might have refused his Majesty's subsistence, since I could procure as much out of my poor affairs as can make me live. As to the two

gentlemen you think my zeal has made me over-rate, I made no step in that but what I thought was my duty and very much for his Majesty's service, for in our unhappy circumstances I think we may be allowed to inquire how our friends stand affected to his service and to endeavour to gain as many as possible. I never had the least disrespectful thought of you and am very sensible his Majesty can never be better served, but the paragraph of the letter wrote to you is false, for I never spoke of the D[uke] of H[amilton's] name to any person living but to Mr. Dillon nor ever offered myself to go to London nor ever made any steps but what I wrote to you. I take very well my reproof and shall always be ready to obey without ever meddling without orders. I hope you will do me the justice, since you have laid this before the King, to let him know that I disown the matter of fact. You seem to think that some gentlemen I am sometimes with may have soured my temper. Whatever they may talk in other company, none of them had ever the confidence to say the last disrespectful word before me of you. I am very glad to hear of his Majesty's perfect recovery and that the bark has had good success with you. I never had a thought but what tended for his Majesty's service, so I beg to assure him that I am ready to lay down my life in the cause, and, whatever malicious little people may write of me, I declare you will find on all occasions there is none more attached to your interest and service than I am. 3 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Panmure.

1718, July 24. Urbino.—I am really at a loss how to answer yours of the 4th, for it is the only one of the kind I ever received. I may infer from it with a great deal more reason than what you infer from mine, that you are seeking a pretext to fall out with me, but, as I am sensible I have given you no cause, neither will I now. The King has owned again and again both by word and by writing to others as well as yourself how sensible he is of your fidelity, loyalty and sufferings on his account, so it was not thought needful or that you would have expected it should be recapitulated in every letter betwixt us, and I did not think that you and I had been on such a foot that our protestations of friendship to one another had been necessary on all occasions. I have told you often I was very sincerely your friend, would do all in my power to serve you, as I am sure I have ever done, and that I was far from doubting your being the same towards me. I thought between friends repetitions of such things looked fulsome and as if they were doubted. I have the same if not greater regard for you now in your low circumstances as you call it as ever and will always have so whatever our conditions be and I am sure I have done more these last three years, however unsuccessfully, to please you and gain your friendship than ever I did. I have a just regard for my being come of your

family, besides the obligations both my family and I have to you in a very particular way, which will never be forgot by me, and what reason do you think I can have but to be a friend and humble servant to you ? I have often regretted your peevish way of thinking for these three years, as what soured your own temper and was uneasy both to yourself and your friends. We have all had our misfortunes but have done nothing to be ashamed of or to the dishonour of our country. Better days will, I hope, come and, so long as one does right, he may always have comfort in his own mind. I am sorry Lady Panmure's affairs will not allow her to come over sooner, for I hope her company would put you in better humour and give you a more agreeable way of thinking. You are so apt to take hold of every thing one says and to turn it into another meaning that I am almost afraid of writing freely to you, but what ground have you to think that the King has not that regard for you you deserve and think he ought ? He has told you ofter than once that he had and you never asked a thing of him which he denied you without giving you solid grounds for it. You are one, if not the only one, of the very few he has done anything for since his coming from Scotland to distinguish his favour for you, nor would his circumstances allow him to do more either to you or others. His affairs will with prudence allow very few to be employed in them, but both he and I have made no secret of them, but communicated all in them as they passed except names, which had not been fair, and to not one of the King's people, except those few immediately employed, has near so much of them been told. But I fear you are so much prepossessed to the contrary that what I say will have little effect, which I am sorry for.

You may judge of me as you think good, but, as I have always been an affectionate servant and friend to you, so no peevish thought or expression, which our unlucky circumstances occasion, will make me otherwise. 4 *pages. Copy.*

The Bishop of Rochester to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, July 13[–24].—(Printed in the *Stuart Papers, p.* 44.)

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 25.—I forgot the last time I wrote to mention having seen yours to *Dillon,* wherein you mention your wonder at *Dr. Erskine's* behaviour to me. It is indeed extraordinary, but that is past.

I have nothing new to inform you of. *The Bishop of Rochester's* packet is not yet arrived at *Paris,* though it is sent by *Sir H. Paterson* as he informs me by his of 14 July. He has sent me copies of the treaty of alliance, which I send you. *Dillon* informs you of what passes here, as *Jerningham* does of what is transacting in the place he is in. I wish him success in the new channel he makes use of. *Enclosed,*

Copy of the Quadruple Alliance between the Emperor, England, France and the States General.

SIR CALAHAN GARVAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 25. St. Germains.—I would have before now begged you to present my duty to the King, but I was afraid minding him so soon of one who constantly attended the Queen might renew his just grief. But I now beg you to assure him of my most humble duty.

The Queen on many occasions and particularly in her last illness assured me that the King would be kind to me and my charge. I had assurances of the same from himself when I had last the honour of seeing him in Lorraine. I beg you to improve his favourable dispositions and to obtain the continuation of them to one who has been his first physician these many years past and who covets to sacrifice his health and life, whenever his service or commands require it.

MONSIGNOR ERCOLE MARLIANI to DAVID NAIRNE.

1718, July 25. Fano.—Requesting that the King would use his influence with the Pope to have him appointed Governor of Viterbo or Perugia, when his Majesty takes one of these cities as his new residence, as is currently reported. *Italian.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1718, Tuesday, July 26.—I hope you will pardon my writing in *Sir John O'Brien's* hand, not being in a condition to do it myself.

The Regent has perfected his new bargain with *the Emperor* and *the Elector of Hanover* in the form required, and, notwithstanding *Holland's* opposition, 'tis taken for granted he'll soon come into it. A courier arrived here from *the King of Sicily* the 20th, with information that the Spanish troops have debarked in Sicily and seized Palermo. *The King of Sicily* complains grievously of this infraction and in consequence of a former treaty desires immediate succour to support his actual possessions. He sent expresses to *England* and *Holland* for the same purpose and has confined *the King of Spain's* factor near him. All this is a strong presumption that he is in no engagement nor of any intelligence with *Spain.* However some thinking people here still believe there is a hidden mystery in all this affair which must soon come to light. You are more apporté to have better accounts on this score than I can send you, and therefore I will say no more.

Lord Stanhope parted hence for Madrid the 22nd, as I am told, to expostulate with *Alberoni* and bring the *King of Spain* to reason. We shall know in a little time the effect of his journey.

I am to be with *the Regent* this afternoon and hope he has determined about *the King's* particular concern. You may depend on my former informations in regard to this gentleman and what passes daily is a sure proof of their being well grounded. I gave *the Bishop of Rochester* the account you

recommended, and have beforehand communicated my letter to *Ormonde*, who approved of it, and *the King* shall have a copy by next post. I dare not write more with my own hand at present. 3 *pages*.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1718, Tuesday, July 26.—If my health had been in a condition, I would have already answered your three letters of 22 April and 4 and 6 May, which were addressed under *the Queen's* cover.

When I received letters from *the King* or *Mar* to *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Arran*, I immediately advised their being in my hands and that I waited for a safe opportunity of transmitting them, which was in conformity to their own desire.

All the letters I wrote to *England* these four months past were to *James Murray*, *Sir R. Everard*, *Kelly* and *Menzies* and the most material to the first, whose answers I generally sent to *Mar*. The others were for the most part about the current news or in answer to the reports and tracasseries they gave me an account of, which I never thought worth *the King's* while to be troubled with. I wrote *the Bishop of Rochester* but two letters, concerning the *money* affair and a certain scheme to be proposed in *parliament*, of which I sent *Mar* a copy. I wrote two more to *Lord Arran* in compliment. To the best of my remembrance this is all the commerce I had with friends in *England* and *the King* may be very sure that, whenever I write anything material about his affairs, I will not miss sending him a copy of my letter.

As to Camocke's proposal in conjunction with Mr. Pye, of which he gave me a copy, with regard to the co-partner, I don't think 'tis possible to judge of it otherwise than *the King* does, and as to the other, which may prove most essential in case of certain occurrences, the memoir you sent *the King of Spain's* man at *Rome* is the best measure that could be taken on that account and I hope it will have due effect. I wrote to Camocke and told him I had *the King's* orders for so doing and giving him *the King's* thanks for all his zeal and willingness to be serviceable, and that *Mar* would write to him more at large, when he knew where to address safely. God alone knows when or whether he'll receive my letter or not, though I sent it to a friend at Barcelona according to his own direction.

I thought it necessary to communicate to *Ormonde* what *the King* wrote concerning *Father Callaghan's* errand. *Ormonde* found young *Leslie's* proposal as absurd as it is impertinent in itself and indeed 'tis impossible to make a different judgment of his proceeding on that occasion. I must tell you the friar and young *Leslie* came several times to me last March and, after having talked of the matter over and over, I found the proposal so general and unexplained and, to say the truth,

presumed there was little or no authority for what was advanced, but, without approving or disapproving, I desired the proposer to give me his scheme in writing in order to lay it before *the King*, who, I was sure, would have it duly examined, and afterwards send his direction. I added, I believed he would consult *Lord Granard* about it, before coming to a final resolution. Young *Leslie* told me he would give no scheme in writing but pressed very much to have the friar sent immediately to *Lord Granard* and that he would write to him about it. I answered, I would not take upon myself to determine anything about this affair without *the King's* positive orders. I suppose this did not please the proposer and so we parted. Some days after the friar came to tell me that, if I thought it useful, he would go to *Italy* to inform *the King* of this project, and said he had no money for the journey. I told him the best way was to send *the King* the scheme I already desired without putting him to the charges of so expensive a voyage, that however I was to go to *St. Germains* next day and that he would do well to come there to speak to *the Queen* about it, which he did. I gave *the Queen* an account of the affair and agreed with *her* to tell the friar that *she* had no money to spare for a journey that did not seem extremely pressing. The good friar spoke in obscure mysterious terms to *the Queen* without explaining the fact to *her*, and some days after parted for *Rome*, so 'tis pretty plain his own particular affairs brought him into that country, and I knew nothing of his departure but in 15 days after he was gone. I believe him a most zealous honest man, who would willingly undertake anything for *the King's* service. On the whole I found young *Leslie's* proposal so little authorized and uncertain that I did not think it worth while to trouble *the King* with it, by so much the more that he denied giving the scheme in writing. I must say however that a diversion with *Ireland* would be of great and good consequence, whenever it pleases God to put *the King* in a condition to act either in *England* or *Scotland*, but, as such matters require most serious consideration, they cannot be resolved on without solid grounds. 5 *pages. In John O'Brien's hand.*

Lieut.-General Dominick Sheldon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 26. Paris.—Whilst at St. Germains there was so little news that I did not think it worth while to trouble you with my letters. I contented myself with giving Mr. Nairne an account of what had been done there, and in mine to him of to-day I have told him the objections made there against the place appointed for the papers.

Since I came here, two things have been the subject of most people's discourse, the Quadruple League proposed by Mr. Stanhope, and the seizing of Sicily. The first was signed in the Council of Regency the 18th, but not without some opposition as well as the general dislike of other people. The

news of the other arrived the 20th in the afternoon and at first all people looked on it as a banter and thing concerted, but, since all the allies who were guaranties in that matter have been summoned to make good what they promised, we begin to believe there was no mystery in it on the King of Sicily's side, whose minister here had some days before assured the Regent his master had no hand in the Spanish enterprise. Some believed he liked it well enough till he saw this last league a-framing, and the Spaniard seeing him wavering and Sicily but slightly manned resolved to endeavour to get Messina before the English squadron came into those seas, but, be this as it will, it puzzles them damnably, though it has not hindered Mr. Stanhope from going as he intended as far as Bayonne, where he is to meet a courier the Regent sent to Madrid a fortnight ago, and, according to the answer he brings, he will go on thither or return here. *Bolingbroke* was sent for hither, whilst he was here, and *Lady Jersey* tells me George is very willing to be reconciled to him; the difficulty is in the Parliament.

The Duke of Lauzun told me he came from his country house on purpose to speak to *the Regent* about *the King's* concerns. He had told him how much he thought him obliged in honour and conscience not to abandon him, that for his part he meddled not with his leagues, past, present nor to come, but that, being *the King's* humble servant, he could not but tell him how much his reputation would suffer, if he did not assist him at this time. The other asked him, what reason he had to believe he would not? And, on the little man telling him that *the King's* circumstances could not be worse than they were at present, he promised to give orders in that matter that should be executed speedily. Though I lay no great stress on this promise, yet the little man having pressed me with abundance of protestations of his zeal for *the King's* service to let him know what he had done, I shall never venture to see him more, if *the King* will not own in a short letter to him how well he is pleased with him.

I have been much out of order ever since I came hither, and have not yet seen Mr. Law, but had a very civil message from him, and truly my chief hope is in him, for I have not touched a penny yet, though I had the Regent's order for some above two months ago.

I was at my Lord Marischal's two days ago and the servant told me they hoped he was out of all danger. To-day was appointed for the Parliament to bring in their remonstrances, but I believe the post will be gone before *Dillon* can have any account of them. 3¼ *pages.*

W. Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 26. Paris.—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of letters.—I shall give Charles Forbes credit for a suit of clothes as you order and have told him you will write to him.

I hope our Grumbletonians will have occasion to be ashamed of themselves. I suppose it's because they are not consulted that they complain.

Our money affairs go very backwardly and in several places in this county they inquire about our people as being concerned in the King's affairs in Scotland and by virtue of an order from the Regent they are intimated to leave France, and yet the Earls of Panmure and Marischal and Gen. Hamilton, who are here and known to Lord Stair that they are, have no manner of disturbance or anything intimate to them.

BRIGADIER NUGENT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 26. St. Germains.—Being at St. Omer with my son's regiment since 22 June, I had an intimation that the Scotch gentlemen there had complained to you that they were tormented to change their religion and were told their condition would never be better till they do. I had also a caution given me, fearing any of the officers of Nugent's regiment might have done or said any thing of the kind to them. I was really very much concerned, knowing such practices to be unjust in themselves and very prejudicial to the King's affairs, though I was pretty sure there were no apostles in that regiment, no not one that would give a bottle of wine to make 500 converts. I have known them these 30 years to be very good soldiers but very incapable of meddling with religion of any kind and very bad controvertists. However I employed some underhand to find out if any such thing had been practised, or if there had been any discourse of the kind in drinking or otherwise with these gentlemen. I was assured that never any such thing was talked of in any of their meetings. I recommended to the officers of the regiment from the very beginning to show those gentlemen all the civility possible on all occasions and to make the honours of their quarters the best they could but of all things to avoid any manner of disputes over the bottle, which very often causes disorders amongst the best friends, but is commonly forgot next day, and the very thing I apprehended happened once by means of a gentleman they brought to sup with them at their auberge, where Lord Lucan and five or six of the captains of the regiment were used to eat. A great deal of wine caused some disorders, which none of them remembered next day, but I was assured there was not one word of religion during their being together that night, but, not contented with what the officers told me, I spoke to the Scotch gentlemen now at St. Omer and they assured me that none of the regiment had ever talked with any of them of religion of any kind, so, if any such thing has been said to you, I hope this will let you see the truth as to that regiment. I beg you to assure the King of my most humble duty and that, notwithstanding the hard usage I have had from the Court of France in being left out of the promotion which ruins me in this service, I wish and pray daily for a good occasion

to sacrifice the rest I have from them in his service. The late Queen a little before her death let his Majesty know the ill usage I had and what related to my other concerns, which I am persuaded he will never forget coming from her Majesty. Notwithstanding all that is done here to prevent a war in Europe, it is believed unavoidable, which God grant, being no good appears for the King without it. 3¼ *pages.*

William Drummond to John Paterson.

1718, July 26. Bologna.—Requesting him to pay Charles Fleeming 28 livres for music the Duke of Mar commissioned the writer with from that place.—Col. Clephane said his Grace would send it to this place, but the writer has regulated that affair with Mr. Fleeming.

William Erskine to John Paterson.

1718, July 27. St. Marino.—We came to where the waters are on Sunday night. We have drunk them three days. They have done mighty well with me, but not so well with my two friends. We came here this morning and I was extremely mortified, when I understood that our fair lady was gone to Rimini in her way to Urbino. I envy your happiness, but it's not the first disappointment of that kind I have met with. We return again to where our waters are this evening. It is three mile of the worst road ever I saw.

With postscript by J[ames] E[dgar] that he is ready to come to Urbino on command.

Mr. Brisbane to John Paterson.

1718, July 27. Bordeaux.—Recommending to him Capt. Young, a worthy loyal subject, who was once in a very flourishing state and by no fault of his is reduced to a very indifferent one.—He's very capable of serving the King, having navigated for a long time the coasts of Britain, France, Ireland, Spain, Suedland &c. He's very well recommended to the Duke and doubtless he will care for him, but not the less, if he's reminded of him by Mr. Paterson.

Lord Pitsligo to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 27. V[ienna].—I hope you shall see Mr. Morphy (Murray) before this can come to you, for he's gone this morning. He had sent me some letters to be forwarded to you the first post but he came himself ere the post could go.

The heats are returned here, and I have a mighty sympathy with you. I pray you may have no violent sickness, for perfect health in such a season is scarce to be expected, and soon may our master find himself in a more natural climate. This I still wish, both dry in the morning and moistened in the evening, as Horace did for the return of Augustus. Mr. Morphy will mind that he and I looked at that ode

together. I have heard nothing since I wrote, only a gentleman told me this morning that they're in arms in Ireland, but I have no great faith for the news of Vienna. I told Mr. Morphy what I had heard of B[usi] and I got a little more of his character since I wrote. I wrote once of Mr. Hay, who escaped from Carlisle. If any thing can be done for him, I believe it's much needed by an insinuation I had from his brother, the Provost.

JAMES III to the DUKE OF MIRANDOLA.

1718, July 27.—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of the Queen. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 273.

JAMES III. to W. DICCONSON.

1718, July 28. Urbino.—"I received last post yours with the inventories, a copy of which I return with all necessary directions. You will see I have changed my mind about the plate as well as about the papers, which last I would willingly have here, but the present situation of this country makes me not think it advisable to venture them either by sea or land as yet.

"I notice that no mention is made of papers of devotion, if there were any found, I suppose they were given Père Gaillard. If they are in the 17 packets marked to be opened by me alone, they are safe there. I see nothing neither of ciphers but those, if any, are to be sure given to Mr. Dillon. As to the papers left by themselves in your hands, it was prudently done. B[? aron] G[? örtz]'s receipts you must keep by you carefully. As for the two packets superscribed by myself, I would have you keep them carefully to deliver to Mr. Sheldon when he parts from you, that he may bring them to me. I desire he may keep them always in his pocket on the road and never let them go out of his sight, putting an outward envelope over each addressed in French to Cardinal Gualterio, that, whatever accident happens him, they may not miscarry for want of an address. Pray acquaint him with this, which will be sufficient authority for you both in respect of the directions here given as to those papers, about which I shall be in pain until I have them. Mr. Sheldon mentions to Nairne a packet relating to the late Dr. Betham as also apart in your hands, I would have him bring that also, and for the other things directed to be sent by him, I reckon neither the bulk nor the weight will hinder his bringing them. As for the jewels of value they are so few that I believe he had as good put them in his pocket as most safe, but that as he pleases." *Signed by the King and with this postscript in his own hand,* "My winter habitation is fixed for Castel Gondolfo near Rome." 2½ *pages.*

The COUNT OF CASTELBLANCO to [? DAVID NAIRNE].

1718, July 29. Montp[ellier].—Requesting him to assure the King of his inviolable attachment and to give him news

of the King's health.—He himself has been obliged to take the waters of Vals, which has prevented his leaving at the time he told him of, but he is to start to-morrow and reckons to be at Paris in seven days. *French.*

Col. J. Parker to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 29.—I had your letter to-day and, had not my circumstances been such as I represented, I had not been so importuning. I am truly afflicted at his Majesty's condition, well knowing that the compliments of Rome will as little advance his circumstances as the indignities and ingratitudes he received elsewhere. I do not expect impossibilities from him, nor will he require them from his subjects. Whilst the Queen lived, her servants had daily bread, and she gave small helps to other subjects, but for two years I resisted on credit and often bread and water, still unwilling to discover my misery for fear of giving contempt to the cause.

I believe you will allow I exercised my patience, when for months neither I nor my family had any other subsistence than bread and water and many fasting days, but, when this fails, patience is no plea to nature. If by any means I could have spun out my misery to a greater length, I had not in so melancholy a conjuncture troubled the King.

I have solid reasons to believe and know that what is off the hinges here will never be accommodated for your service, but very much the contrary, for they are inveterately engaged in your destruction and I trust your wisdom will be a guard not to rely on any promises, but regard them only as snares.

I rendered the Cardinal my most humble acknowledgements for recommending me to his Holiness, but was very sorry, since without success. I had ever solicited his Majesty's goodness to back it, my duty being however due to his Holiness for his good will for me. I also let his Holiness know that God had put an occasion into his hands in some measure to repair the grievous mistake his predecessor, Odescalchi, had made in dethroning a Catholic King, which I did not doubt his Holiness would consider the highest justice and means ad propagandam fidem. I had long known the Cardinal in this country and remarked him ever disposed for the King's restoration with zeal; they found money to help the P[rince of] O[range] and strengthened his confederacy; God send they may repair ill.

I was willing to acquaint you, before I precipitated, for the former reasons I gave you; though I obtained in 1716 6,000 livres to pay my debts at Paris and transplant my family here, where I have struggled by mean and hard shifts, but the little the Queen sent me failing this three months I am torn in pieces. I am basely used in England from a relation of whom I only craved my due. I have left no honest means untried to stand my ground. Here are no hopes of redress

but a resolution to drive us away. Our master cannot help us, this country will not as much as protect us, much less feed us. Necessity obliges me to crawl naked into my country out of hand and trust Providence. I every moment wait an answer to a proposition, though I expect no more satisfaction than the Cardinal gave me. That moment will decide my staying or parting immediately. The latter being more probable, I humbly crave that, if our master send any succour, it may be given to my wife, whom I must leave embarrassed in the two years' debts I am engaged in at Montargis for daily bread. I persuade myself that the same Divinity that gave me strength not to deny the sacred majesty of our master's father to the usurper, who offered me pardon on these terms, when my life was in his hands and my death determined, will give me the same firmness to look death in the face, which may very probably be my state. 4 *pages.*

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 29. An[ge]r[s].—In the enclosed you will find my thoughts of *the Duke of Argyle* in several things as well as on his bargain with Demsters old and young (? Lord Breadalbane and his son) concerning the purchase of their estate but all that's under the correction of *Mar's* way of thinking. It's very little disguised, being unwilling to give you trouble, seeing I judge all your letters go very safe.

(About Brigadier Campbell, as in his former letter of 18 June, calendared in the last volume, *p.* 550.) In my last to *Glengarry* I made him your compliments. I wish you would write him a line yourself in your first spare moments. Now the correspondence is begun, I judge you'll not incline to drop it, for he will be a most useful man, and you may remember *the King* was once to have written to him, so you may consider whether it may not be as necessary now as then.

Tullibardine and I arrived here two days ago and go on to-morrow towards the place he designs to reside in, but in his way of travelling it will be eight or ten days before he arrives, being to see most of the places on the road.

Here we found *Major Fraser* and his friend, young *Lockhart*, who is a strapping tall youth and one of the most zealous and forward young men I have seen in *the King's* interest, and so sure, that no consideration will prevail with him from being amongst the first to serve him, so that *Major Fraser* does not appear to be much out of the road of his business by his being with him.

Major Fraser bids me tell you that *Stair* made a great deal of work to have him discharged from being with young *Lockhart* and had himself or made others write to *Mr. Lockhart* about it. This, he said, made him delay sending a letter he had writ to *Mar*, giving up the subsistence he had from *the King*, till he would see what becomes of this affair, for, if he continues with *Lockhart*, as he hopes, he does not mean

to be any charge to *the King*, so long as he is subsisted that way, for old *Lockhart* has resisted the applications made him by *Stair* hitherto against him. I hope you do not forget what I once or twice wrote you about *Major Fraser* and, when the time comes, I hope you will send his paper along with Sir Du[nca]n's, for *major* to *Glendarule* is what he desires and he has merit enough to deserve it, and it will be no small favour to *Glendarule* to have him. Having had no answer to what I formerly writ makes me now presume to mind you again of him. *Nearly 2 pages.*

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 29. An[ge]r[s].—I received Mr. *Paterson's* last letter of 12 June on 12 July. On the 13th *Tullibardine* and I began our journey, so this is the first opportunity I have had of troubling you. *Paterson* tells me that *Mar* desired him to acquaint me that it was writ to him that Mr. Demsters old and young (? Lord Breadalbane and his son) were to sell their estate in *Scotland* to *Argyle* and make a purchase in *England*. I am very much surprised at it, for we have not one preparative of the like in these parts, that men should sell the ancient estate of their family without any necessity. I wonder much at young Demster's (? Lord Glenorchy) going into the bargain, of whom I expected better things, and he seemed a very promising youth, nor could it be practicable without his consent, so he must be a poor-hearted boy and in ill hands, and both young and old deserve hood and bells to bring themselves to nothing from being right conspicuous and amongst the most considerable of their country.

Though I am very sorry they should ruin their family, in which I have a near and natural concern, that is not my greatest trouble, but what alarms me most is that I now find what I always feared, that *Argyle* is resolved to increase his land estate and to make all the purchases he can in *the Highlands*. Though Mr. Demster's be the first, it will not be the last, if he can. His next attempt will be to buy up the debts of *Clanranald*, *Glengarry*, Mr. Jones (? Macdonald of Keppoch) and *Lochiel*, as his predecessors did to the honest family of *McClean* as well as to many others in Brewer (? Argyleshire) though of lesser rank yet far from inconsiderable, against whom they could never have any quarrel, but their faithful services to *the King's* ancestors, nor do I know any prejudice he can have at those but their acting the same part. It's plain by his dealing with them at present that he waits only an opportunity to make himself entire master of their possessions and his severity is such that he will not allow one farthing to *Lochiel's* children for their education, and yet you know *Lochiel* and his folk had but too much regard to his interest not long ago, so it's plain he continues his old maxims, the first being that his family and that of *the Highland gentlemen* should not subsist at

the same time, the next, which I fear he has not yet laid aside, was so very arrogant as well as undutiful against *the King's* family that I forbear to mention it, his third and last step is to buy up the debts of all the gentlemen of Brewer that are not of his own mind and so make himself master of the property as well as the superiority of these parts ; which is to him a surer footing, yet *the Highland gentlemen* and the gentlemen of Brewer are not in despicable circumstances. Did they meet with good times, they would soon recover all their misfortunes. To accomplish all these designs, *Argyle* has money and credit that may answer, for small sums go a great way in that country, and any who entertains such designs will stretch his interest and borrow to bring it about, and, if he should, he is master by it of *the Highlands* and consequently has the balance of *Scotland* in his hands on any emergency, and with the help of his old friend *the Whigs* in the West and *the Whigs'* friends in the North it appears pretty plain he will be in a condition absolutely to overrun *Scotland* and bring it into his designs whatever they may be, I mean on the least disturbance or discontents in *England*. Is it not hard *the King* should be thus bought out of his interest in *the Highlands* and that with his own money ? When I look back on the fate of several great families in Scotland and other countries and how soon the hand of justice overtook them and brought them and their posterities to entire ruin, it makes me often admire the goodness of Providence to that family that has been so long in a wicked way yet still subsists.

(Illustrations from the ruin of the Lords of the Isles, the Douglasses and other great families in Scotland.)

To come again to *Argyle's* family, it is now of greater power in *Scotland* and like to be more dangerous than ever the Lords of the I[sl]es were, which they owe entirely to the wonderful indulgent goodness of *the King's* ancestors, so that they have been of a long time the greatest by much of any family in *Scotland*. It's true, till they attained to that height of grandeur that it seems none in that climate can bear, they were faithful and dutiful, but, on taking a view as it appears of their own condition, they became the greatest instance of ingratitude as well as undutifulness that any country has produced, and they continue so to this day, though it's well known they have not a foot of ground in *Scotland* but what was given them by their gracious masters. It's true that family has met with some checks, that might have reformed them, were it to be done, but their continuing so long in such an evil way without any symptom of repentance brings me to apprehend that the measure of their iniquities is near full, and that they may not always escape, which I fear the more that I see *Argyle's* intention to increase his land estate and power in *the Highlands* to be of such dangerous consequence to *the King*, that it may oblige him to put an end to the ambitious designs of that family, lest his own interest and friends both in *the*

Highlands and *Scotland* should become the sacrifice. With great submission excluding him out of *the indemnity* seems the most effectual way to bring him within bounds and entirely in *the King's* own hands, for, should he once have the benefit of that, it will not be easy for *the King* to suppress this growing evil. He cannot be forced to quit any purchases he makes, nor will he ever sell his jur[isdiction]s and supe[rioritie]s now that he is adding to his estate, and, if he should sell them to *the King*, what will they signify to him, when *Argyle* will be master of the property of all, and receiving a round sum from *the King* would but enable him to make the greater progress in his purchases. Yet I am more of opinion that, if once he finds himself on a sure footing, he will not sell them, but may give the same answer his grandfather did to *the King's* uncle and father, That he would part with that and his life at the same time, nor was this proposition made him till he was found to be dipped in the *Whig* party in *England* against *the King's* father. It was easy to have this done, when *the King's* uncle succeeded in his affairs, as I hope it may be ere long. Perhaps the old sentence against that family may do a good deal, though the other seems the surest method. I see no great danger to *the King's* interest in doing so, but I apprehend a great deal by doing otherwise, and, should *Argyle's* family be set up a second time on the success of *the King's* affairs, it will infallibly discourage *the Highland gentlemen* and totally disable *them* from ever opposing the measures of that family. It will also make all the honest men in Brewer sell their estates to *Argyle*, and remove to other parts, where they may live in peace and free of oppression, all which will make him entire master of the property of all that he has now only in sup[eriori]ty, which is a solid and sure dependence, whereas the other was precarious to him, though most grievous to others. What reasons may be given in *Argyle's* favour so as to put it out of *the King's* power to keep him within bounds I know not, for I find no appearance in him to act a forward part in *the King's* affairs. It's true he's not like to act much against him, for which no reason can be given save that *the Elector of Hanover* will neither employ nor trust him, yet not that he in the least suspects his inclinations to be towards *the King*—in that case something might be said—so that there seems little good or harm to be expected from him. Can any thing in this deserve any consideration at *the King's* hand or in the least atone for his own crimes and those of his ancestors? much less to be put on a footing too great for any one man in *Scotland* and on the ruin of so many honest men as well as *the King's* own interest in those parts. Should those of Brewer see him included in *the indemnity* and that for no other reason than his not appearing against *the King*, it will be a copy cast to them, and, seeing their crimes not so great as his, they will apprehend their punishment can run no higher. This will be the thoughts of those attached to

Argyle and the honest men of Brewer will be afraid to stir, finding *Argyle* secured in his estate, lest they meet with no better thanks from him than their predecessors had from his in the like case, and, as for those that dwell on Demster's estate, should he make that purchase, they are generally well-affected to *the King*, being mostly little tribes no ways inclinable to *Argyle's* family. Encouraging the heads of those tribes will bring them soon to act a good part, but, should they see their new master secured in his possession, they will readily take their measures from him, but, should they see themselves in *the King's* hands, their duty and inclinations together would bring them to act heartily and seasonably. It will be the very same thing with the well-inclined men in Brewer, and as to the few attached to *Argyle*, a very little force and fear may bring them to act also an early enough part in *the King's* service, were they sure not to fall again into *Argyle's* hands.

You'll forgive me, if I wish you to consider what has passed as to that family and then judge how far *Argyle* is to be trusted. (Then follows a narrative of the behaviour of Argyle's great grandfather, grandfather and father towards the King's ancestors.)

As to the present *Argyle*, in all the steps of his life hitherto he has appeared amongst the greatest enemies of *the King's* family and seems to have more virulence against it than any of his ancestors, so that he never could, even on the most public occasion, mention *the King* with decency, much less duty, and has on all occasions oppressed *the Highland gentlemen* and all those in *the Highlands*, whom he suspected to be in his interest, with as heavy a hand as ever any of his predecessors and I am sure you have not forgot, when the late Q[ueen] seemed inclinable to favour and acknowledge *the Highland gentlemen*, how violently he resented it. He is now the fourth generation of his family that has a continued tract of designs against *the King's* family, and, if there be no better reason for favouring him than his not appearing active against *the King*, it's not probable it can go far, it being obvious nothing hinders him from it but that the *Elector of Hanover* will not employ him, and, had he not been discontented, you would have found him amongst the first in severity. To me it's hard to find any reason for setting up this family a second time at the expense of *the King's* interest and the ruin of *the Highland gentlemen* and the honest men of *the Highlands*. Do not think I wish ruin to *Argyle* or any that will give the least handle to deal otherwise with them, but, as he represents the only dangerous family in *Scotland*, so he is to be the more cautiously dealt with, nor do I know any other in it in his circumstances, or that can act an after game against *the King*, but himself, for it's plain his family is the natural leader and head of *the Whigs* in Scotland, so that *the Whigs* will never despair so long as their leader and head subsists in his greatness. What I conclude is, that *Argyle* and his family should be kept within bounds and on

the success of *the King's* affairs be entirely in his own hands to be dealt with as he finds ca[u]se, nor will you doubt how glad I shall be how well he is dealt with, so far as it consists with *the King's* interest and that of his faithful friends, yet I should not be sorry though *the King* had all *Argyle's* possessions in *Scotland*, his old as well as new acquisitions, if that story holds, and for ever annexed to *the King's* hereditary estate, which would entirely make him ever after master of *Scotland*, but, as I have no further prejudice against *Argyle* than to wish him out of condition to do harm to *the King* and his friends, I should be glad *the King* gave him an equivalent for it in *England*, which would put him and his family in a happier and perhaps more dutiful way than they have been for some generations. I am perfectly persuaded that *the Highland gentlemen* and the honest men of *the Highlands* and Brewer will entirely submit with cheerfulness to *the King's* will and pleasure in all things, and will not complain if *the King* finds that *Argyle* will do and be in condition to perform some extraordinary service. In that case they will undoubtedly sacrifice all, it being the chief design of their lives to serve him and take the hazard of an after game. (Requesting him to communicate this letter to the King, if he thinks it convenient.) 7½ *pages.*

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to John Paterson.

1718, July 29. An[ge]r[s].—Explaining as in the last why he had not sooner answered his letter of 12 June and about the health of the King and Mar.—I cannot tell you how much I was surprised at your story of Mr. Demsters old and young (? Lord Breadalbane and his son). I know no instance can be given of the like in all *Scotland*. They must be strangely infatuate. The old man you know, who, I agree with you, will never fill his father's bonnet, but the young I had better hopes of. If he sells his estate to *Argyle*, I have mistaken my man and he must be but a poor thing himself and in the worst of hands, seeing it's not practicable without him, his father being only a life renter. As it is ridiculous in Mr. Demsters, young and old, to sell their estate, so I do not think it a very wise or prudent part in *Argyle* to buy it.—Sending him compliments from *Tullibardine*, *Clanranald*, *Brigadier Campbell* and *General Gordon*, to the last of whom he desires he would write a line. 1½ *page.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord Clermont.

1718, July 29.—I showed yours of the 3rd to the King, who is glad you have found good of the waters, and, being uncertain of his own motions, he thinks you are right to continue at St. Germains or Paris. I was sorry not to see you after you thought of leaving us. I should have been a great deal the better, I am persuaded, of being at the waters, as you were,

and it might perhaps have prevented a fever I had lately, but I have got the better of it, by the help of bark and good Burgundy. We have had the most horrid weather since you left augmented often by the wind called the Corina or Scirocco which is the most uneasy thing I ever felt, and your friends, the Viscount and Linlithgow, strong as they are, find the effects of it. We are all now pretty well as the rest of your friends here are, but we should not be the worst of a little more of a certain kind of wine, which is plentiful in your parts. We have one comfort, that we are not to winter here, though our master's hard fortune should oblige him to pass another in this country.

When you write to your aunt, Lady W[estmorlan]d, I beg you may find a way of making my compliments to her. I have not had occasion of writing to any of my correspondents there of her acquaintance save short scraps in haste or by second hand, since we lost our friend D[uke] S[hrewsbur]y, else I had not been so long in condoling with her, nobody having had a greater or truer value for that great man, whose loss I heartily regret, as I have reason to do on my own account, as well as for other reasons which give me no less concern. *Over* 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to George Mackenzie.

1718, July 29.—I take yours of 26 June very kindly both in you and Mr Innes, who, you say, advised you to write. Pray return him my thanks. I can say little more than I did in mine of the 2nd, only it is none of those people's intentions, who complain so much, to be pleased and no expedient of that kind you propose would do it, but on the contrary would, conform to the example of their predecessors, the first Whigs, make them only endeavour to find new things to complain of, without being a bit satisfied with what should be done for giving them satisfaction in what they first complained of. All proper ways have been already taken for satisfying any of them who are worth minding, and, if that has had no effect, neither would any thing that can be done now, without employing nobody but themselves, which, I believe, he who is first and principally concerned will scarce do, nor do they take very likely methods for bringing him to have either a good opinion of their understanding or their intentions being upright and sincere towards him. Some of them are not worth minding and may do hurt but never good in a party and so it's to be wished such turbulent spirits were openly against us, but our enemies know them too well to accept them. How people of sense and honesty can be blinded or led by them is wonderful, and it is not to be supposed that anybody will, unless they have some by-design in it, and for that reason are content to have anybody who will make a clamour, and nobody can do that better than that sour light-headed prig you mention. *Nearly* 2 *pages. Copy.*

PETER THE GREAT.

1718, July 30.—Passport to the bearer, Brunet, (*i.e.* Sheridan) who is going to Germany, to travel from St. Petersburg to Riga and beyond and for supplying him with post horses. *Russian with Latin translation. Seal.*

CARDINAL AQUAVIVA to JAMES III.

1718, July 30. Rome.—I have received your letters through *Cardinal Gualterio* and as regards your interests nothing has been neglected which might cooperate to a good end. If *the King of Spain's* affairs go on well, you will feel the effects of them, if, as *Cardinal Gualterio* has written to you, it be concealed from the agents of the *Elector of Hanover*, who threatens to hinder our trade, and therefore I am writing by an extraordinary courier to *Cardinal Alberoni* that now it would be time to lay a hand to that trade which by your orders I proposed to him two months ago. I place so much value on the proposal that to avoid losing a moment at such a favourable opportunity I have committed to *Cardinal Gualterio* your powers of procuration and all the necessary addresses to confirm the agreements, as it appears that from all sides and particularly from the North the wind blows favourably for your navigation. *Italian in a very difficult hand.*

T. BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, July 30. Brussels.—I think I told you in my last that the tumults here were bad preparations to the execution of the Barrier Treaty. Nothing extraordinary has occurred on that head, except that two eminent men of Ghent, lately sent thence to take care of their matters at Vienna, returned here a week ago, but are afraid to go to Ghent, the people there being informed from Vienna that their deputies had not followed their instructions. No act of violence has been committed here since I wrote. The burghers keep still close watch and the troops continue still encamped in the Park as a safer quarter than burghers' houses.

A gentleman come hither from Rheinsfeldt within these few days tells me that, when he came away, he left the troops of the Elector Palatine with some others of the Lower Circle ready to enter into action with those of Hesse Cassel, and to-day's news bears an action, but says it wants confirmation. He tells me that the troops of Hanover, Prussia and 400 Saxons are to support the Prince of Hesse Cassel in the possession of Rheinsfeldt as the barrier of the Protestant states there. He says further that the Hanoverian troops decline executing the other Imperial mandate against Mecklenburg.

A gentleman in the English service come from Aix tells me that, whilst he was there, an express came from Paris to Lord Bolingbroke to acquaint him that Lord Stanhope was expected there, on which he immediately took post for that place.

The last post from Vienna brings accounts that the peace with the Turks is at a stand by some difficulties raised by the mediators, particularly the Dutch.

The gentleman I wrote of in my last has not yet begun his journey, but holds his resolution and I believe Alexander Dalmahoy goes with him. Mr. Robert Wright's youngest son was drowned in a canal swimming the other day.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Saturday, July 30.—To-day's post brought me yours of the 12th and *Nairne* showed me your note he had last Tuesday.

Every step *the Regent* takes is more unaccountable than the former. Pray who are his advisers now, since it seems *d'Uxelles* is not ?

I delivered *Ormonde's* to *the King* and send you one from *the King* to him. I have little to say to him now but my compliments. *Dr. Erskine's* ways surprise me still the more, but I suppose he is in a bad and declining way there. It's very lucky *Jerningham* went and I hope the meeting he was to have with the Vice[-Chancellor] would do good. *Dr. Erskine's* letter I wrote of is never come, so I suppose it is lost, if ever sent.

One writes me from Paris that it is talked there that *David Kennedy* is at London, which I can scarce believe, *Ormonde* having never mentioned it.

The peace with the Turks they say from all places is concluded. We hear nothing yet of the English fleet. I had a letter to-day of the 14th from James Murray, who was then near his journey's end. *Copy.*

Hugh Thomas to James III.

1718, July. London.—For fear my last letter should miscarry, I thought it my duty to send you a second. (Then follows a repetition in almost the same words of his letter of 8–19 July calendared *ante, p.* 65). *Noted* as received at Urbino 27 August.

The Duke of Liria to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 1. Madrid.—Had I known you were at Urbino, I should not have been so long in assuring you that my respect and attachment for you is always the same. I several times desired Cardinal Gualterio to assure the King of my readiness to obey his orders, but, now that you are with him, I hope you will make my court to him from time to time. If I can be any ways serviceable to the King here, nobody will be more zealous than I for his service.

The King and Queen of Spain are in good health and we expect every day to fall out with England. General Stanhope is expected here daily ; if he comes upon high terms, I believe we will receive him higher.

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 1.—Nothing new has happened since my last worth your knowing. Yesterday Lady Stair told us the Duchess of Mar was on the road and begged my sister to let her know when she arrived, because she had business with her. I had a letter from her but she says nothing of her coming. If she does, my sister hopes she'll take a bed at home during her stay at Paris. *The Regent* still assures your new friend that he'll execute what he promised. As for news, the Regent is still fond of his treaty. The answer from England to the King of England (*sic* query Spain) arrived last night. Nobody knows what it is, being sealed. The ambassadors solicit strongly for succours but are not much heard.

We're going to the country soon. The Parlement has made fresh remonstrances, extremely strong and repeated to the Regent the promise he had made to them to tie his hands to do only good, and not have it in his power to do harm.

George Flint to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 1. Calais.—I received yours of the 8th on the 30th with transport of pleasure. My friendship with Mr. Francia was not my fault but misfortune. He says he neither has nor expects any money from the King for what he has disbursed, but, as he is in nothing to be believed, if he has had any money from the late Queen, one may try to recover it. I could be paid what he owes me, and at the same time drive him out of France, but, as 'tis likely his leap would be into England, I fear he may there do much more harm than here. (Giving an account of the 500 livres received from the late Queen and of the sums received in driblets from Francia, as in his other letters.)

The paper I intend aims alike at the heart of Whig and Tory by displaying the general past and present calamities of the nation and its approaching ruin. I write as a member of the Church of England but mildly reasoning with the Presbyterians and discovering a desire to unite all Britons in that common interest. This, according to my information, is suited to the present times. Nine in ten in England are Jacobites, most of our soldiery are such and only want a body of regular troops to fly to. Townshend and Walpole are labouring to reconcile father and son, but 'tis thought in vain. Stanhope and Cadogan are competitors for the captain-generalship on Churchill's decease, who is indeed very crazy but not crazed. I would endeavour to bring over as many Whigs as possible and to divide, distract and confound the irreconcileables. The first I conceive practicable, the second, if not forbid, I will attempt in concert with Father Græme.

It remains next to be consulted whether I had best print consecutively piece after piece weekly or a whole system,

though not long, dissected into several letters, where the blows will immediately follow one another. I incline to the last, first, because the time is like to be short to the meeting of Parliament, secondly, because the main blow of all may be struck at once by surprise, whereas they may perhaps find means to prevent repetitions, thirdly, because matters of more discourse will never be wanting to be published as often as we can.

Next to be considered is, first, whether I shall avow myself Jacobite and set his Majesty's amiable character in the clearest light I can, collated with that of the usurper, secondly, whether I shall bound myself to plead for a free Parliament, or, thirdly, whether only describing our present miseries and approaching ruin I shall but in general exhort to seek a remedy, in all which I beg your directions, and in the interim I shall be doing my best to concert with Father Græme, and we must not only join heads in the writings but 'tis fit he be the principal manager of the printing and conveying, the dispersing I hope to facilitate.

But, as I have been long looked on here as silenced and you give me no leave to communicate yours to him, he having no orders to himself nor I power to show him mine, he scruples meddling. This obstacle I beg you will immediately remove, for, by his refusing to meddle and you wisely prescribing my concealing myself as much as possible, I cannot punctually answer what the expense is like to be, only I presume it is like to be short of your expectation and of the service which, I hope, will be rendered. If you think fit to lodge 2,000 livres, that is 100*l.* sterling, in any ready hands at Father Græme's disposal for this purpose with my approbation, you may depend on a satisfactory account thereof. I shall seek nothing to myself but downright necessaries. *Over* 5 *pages.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1718, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—Yours of 6 July came safe with an enclosed for *the King of Spain's* factor and one for Père Gaillard. The factor has been in the country these four days, but is expected in town to-morrow, when I shall deliver him your letter. He is a most upright plain man and has always appeared to me to take a great share in *the King's* interest, especially since the late broils 'twixt *England* and *Spain.* He is, however, very cautious and acts with much prudence and circumspection. I don't fail communicating to him the accounts from *England* that either encourage or can contribute to the good of the trade, and his friend *Monteleone* sends him punctual informations of what passes there. He is in great intimacy with *Dillon* and seems extremely willing to serve *the King* in all that depends on him.

Père Gaillard is in the country with the Duc de Bouillon these three weeks. The letter you mention for *Père Gaillard* was sent to him and your last in the same manner.

**The Bishop of Rochester's* cargo which I address to *Mar* arrived here only 26 July. I enclose his letter to me with it of 16 June* and the copy of mine to him of 13 and 16 July with his answer to the latter of 13 July, o.s. You'll find by his last to me that *he is already informed of *James Murray's* journey as also others with *England*, but in my next to him I shall take no notice of what he says, *the King's* directions being a steadfast rule for my behaviour in this. Please, however, consider that, if he finds out that any with *England* be informed of *Murray's* errand that he may think it a diffidence if the secret be kept from him. This is only in case the fact be known to any other in that country.* *The parts between asterisks are printed in* the Stuart Papers, pp. 40, 48, notes. 3 *pages.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1718, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—I write this second letter to avoid mixing different facts. I waited on *the Regent* and represented to him in the most feeling manner I could *the King's* melancholy situation, he not having any expedient left to maintain his proper domestics and much less to hinder the persons of note that depended on him from perishing for want. This and many other things to the same purpose I said, to all which he answered as usually, that he would take care to relieve *the King* the soonest he possibly could and that in the mean time the payments of *St. Germains* were continued. *Villeroy*, who is a true and sincere friend, solicited *the Regent* most earnestly in *the King's* favour, but the answer is still the same. There is no doubt that *the Regent* intends to give *the King* a certain allowance independent of the arrears due to *the Queen*, but I shall not venture to give the reasons I'm told for his delaying the matter till I am better informed, which, I hope, will be in a very little time.

Dillon is still as he has been with *the Regent*, *d'Uxelles* and that sect, but their present behaviour is such that he mentions them but the least he can, enough however to let *the King* see what little hopes there are of any essential service from that side. 2½ *pages.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—I enclose *the Bishop of Rochester's* answer addressed under *James Murray's* cover. It arrived here 26 July and was delayed on the road for reasons you shall know at further leisure.

Your commissions shall be made up and sent you. Your letter to Mrs. Plowden is safely delivered. I shall soon give you an ample account of many things I can't speak of now. I enclose a letter *Inese* sent me for *Mar*, one from the person that desired me to send you the enclosed cipher.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 2. Paris.—About the receipt and dispatch of letters.—Your friend, Mr. Law, is far from being run down by the spite against him, for the Regent knows his worth too well, so he grows greater daily and is looked on as a very considerable man with the Regent, as no doubt he is, but how far he consults in politic matters I know not.

We are still very scarce of money, and, though Gen. Dillon has ordered me to cause pay April, May and June, yet Mr. Dicconson says the King's orders were only to pay for May and no further, so a great many were afraid it should cease altogether, which would be very hard on some poor gentlemen and on others, who have advanced them several months to come. John Trotter and his brother-in-law, Robert Dunbar, beg your protection and compassion.

COL. J. PARKER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 2.—About his straitened circumstances and the calumnies of his enemies against him, as in his other letters.—I received yesterday from London advice from a person that can best penetrate into nice affairs, that ten days since an express arrived from Savoy to acquaint them of a descent made by the King of Spain in Sicily, that an additional league with France, the Emperor and Holland is in train, that they are in great disorder, that the minister sent back to be tried at Bristol gives them pain, that they have been in great jealousy of the King of Prussia's being drawn into the Northern League, that great endeavours are used to prepare the Parliament to consent at meeting to change the espece and by that means ease taxes and settle the trade. I was surprised at a letter from this person. During the Prince of Orange's usurpation he rendered us great service and particularly in '92 and '93 I had great use and proofs of his affection to us and he prevented many traps designed on us. He was above seeking reward, and I am fully persuaded you may depend what he marks is true. I remember an extraordinary proof of his fidelity. He, knowing I had to do with Nottingham, though he worked with him, told me truth, that he was one not to be relied on, which I soon found true and the King and Duke Melfort pleased with the discovery.

I have no other interest but our master's nor hopes to recover the fortune I lost or the remainder that escaped the enemy, or the patent place my late master gave in compensation of the 1,700*l.* sterling I disbursed to begin the clothing of his regiment as soon as we arrived in Ireland and some money due to me whilst in England in '92 and '93. 31 years' interest, if my zeal and services are not valuable, craves that compensation not to starve, if possible. My harsh sufferings never inspired me with a compounding spirit. If it had, I never had so probable an occasion, my mortal enemy, Marlborough, become imbecile, and their Chancellor, my relation, I am

sure, would do his best to get my pardon, were it but to make a malicious reflection. 4 *pages.*

JAMES III.

1718, Aug. 2.—Warrant appointing William Dugud his jeweller during pleasure. *Latin. Original and draft. There is also a copy in Entry Book* 5, *p.* 106.

MRS. MARY SKELTON to JAMES III.

1718, Aug. 3.—I thought it not proper for some time to give your Majesty the trouble I am now forced to do by the deplorable condition I am reduced to, being at the point of starving, and therefore I must implore your pity and justice that may with reason hope to have just pretensions to both, my father having raised three regiments of 2,000 men each and clothed them at his own expense, and also sustained Limerick as long as he lived by sending in daily great numbers of his own cattle, his estate forfeited and, what was without example, as soon as Mr. Skelton died, I was outlawed, so never could recover my portion of 4,000*l.* settled on me in Charles II's time, but was cast out of parliament for having been married at St. Germains, and on Mr. Skelton's account I may also justly hope for your protection, he having served the Kings, your uncle and father, 45 years in very great employments and died Comptroller, and on his death bed the late King assured him he would take care of me and all his children. None of his children ever had the least mark of favour and I have undergone very hard usage since the late King's death.

J. GRAHAM OF BALGOWAN, JUNIOR, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 3. Paris.—Expressing his hearty thanks for the favours he has vouchsafed him, and complaining of his father's conduct to him, of whom, however, he cannot entertain such harsh thoughts but that his Majesty's letter must have the due effect. 3 *pages.*

SIR JOHN FORRESTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 3. Cahors.—I had last post your letter of 2 July and shall not only wait the King's time and yours, but would rather see every thing sprung from me begging their bread than even wish anything that might straiten his Majesty's too narrow circumstances.

I am very sorry to acquaint you that Mr. Robertson, nephew to Struan, and Mr. Macleane, who was recommended to me by Glendaruel, two as hopeful and discreet young men as ever I saw, having come hither seven months ago to serve in my company rather than idle away their time, after lying and eating together all that time, had, it seems, some unfortunate quarrel, which nobody knows even yet the grounds of; but out they went alone the evening of 31 July, and, after passing the river, were seen by two clergymen at a distance to draw

their swords and fairly fighting poor Robertson was killed on the spot and Mr. Macleane walked off, apprehending the justice of the place, which he needed not by the influence we have upon it, but that he did not know, no more than I or any officer of the regiment the least tittle of their quarrel or I had prevented the fatal accident by making them friends by fair means or the authority their friends had given me over them. They were both on the list of the King's captains and paid 35 livres a month. I had him buried in a place and manner that neither the informations of the justiciary, if it would make any, nor the blind zeal of a distracted mob would ever find the body.

I have three more on the lieutenants' list at 15 livres a month. 4 *pages.*

MONSIEUR STIERNHOCK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 3. Vienna.—The Duke of Savoy after the Spanish descent on Sicily begs for help from here to dislodge them from that island with the view of afterwards ceding it to the Emperor, and has asked for permission and a passport for sending here a minister of the first rank with full powers to conclude a treaty for his union with the Emperor, and as to the conditions he leaves them to the magnamimity and equity of the Emperor. The Emperor has received these proposals in a friendly manner and has sent the passport for the minister who is expected here in a few days. Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain and an arrangement between him and the Duke of Savoy according to the concert between the Regent and King George are regarded as an infallible consequence of the peace with the Turks and of the Quadruple Alliance, if not this year, at any rate in the next, at least if troubles do not arise in the North of such a nature as to continue those in the South. In that case it is said the Emperor will rather make some sacrifice in the South than the North, troubles from which side he considers more dangerous for himself and liable to spread easily to his hereditary states.

I am informed that the new Prussian Resident who arrived here just at the conclusion of the Turkish peace takes a much lower tone, and speaks only of his master's desire to keep himself attached to the Emperor and to give substantial proofs of it. These professions have been very well received.

(About the Emperor's intention to make the execution against the Landgrave of Hesse concerning Rheinfels a common affair of the Empire.)

The Russian Resident here is expecting every moment the Czar's new manifesto about Prince Alexis and the death sentence pronounced on him.

Since writing the above I met M. Wesselowski at the Duke of Mecklenburg's envoy's, who told me he had just received orders to notify to this Court, that, when the sentence of death on

Prince Alexis, who was convicted of forming a plot to take his father's life, was announced to him, he was struck with apoplexy and died two days afterwards. This Resident also read me passages from letters of his brother, the first secretary of the Czarish Chancery for Foreign Affairs, and of Prince Dolgoruki, the ambassador in Poland, who is at present at Warsaw. What was read me from the first, was that the Czar was on the point of embarking on his fleet of 22 sail of the line to go to Reval and perhaps further and that Baron Schapiroff would go immediately to Aland to put the final touch to the negotiations there. That from the Prince said that Baron Görtz had gone to the King of Sweden leaving Count Gyllenborg in Aland with Messrs. Brusse and Osterman, and that it was not doubted that he would soon return, that M. Schapiroff would arrive in Aland at the same time, that then the preliminaries of peace between their Czarish and Swedish Majesties would be settled and signed and that then there would be a general congress to which the Czar would invite his allies to send their plenipotentiaries. The appearances of peace and alliance between their Swedish and Czarish Majesties are unpleasing to the Court of Vienna, for fear it may have consequences and the more so as the Russian troops remain in Poland and seem inclined to take the road of Polish Prussia.

M. Wesselowski is not pleased with the new Prussian Resident because he has not yet come to see him and because of his language towards the Imperial ministers. He adds, however, that he hopes the King of Prussia will know his own interests better, than to separate from the Czar, but however variable and timid that King may be, he will be obliged, willy nilly, to remain attached to the Czar, when the interests of the latter shall be united to those of the King of Sweden and his friends.

Prince Eugene and Count Virmond are expected here in a fortnight. The first remains at the head of the army and the other at Passarowitz till the exchange of the ratifications.

I am doing my best to get information in what number and when troops will go from Hungary to Silesia and Bohemia. What appears authentic is that soon 8 regiments will go to Silesia and 6 to Bohemia and that 10 more will be quartered in Hungary along the frontiers of Silesia and Poland, making nearly 30,000 men.

The Hanoverian envoy solicits the junction of some Imperial regiments with the troops of his master employed in the execution against the Duke of Mecklenburg. Some hopes of it have been given to that minister and some threats of it to the Duke's minister. I imagine, however, that the Emperor, seeing the Russian troops at hand to assist that Duke, and the approaching peace between the King of Sweden and the Czar, will think well before the execution, notwithstanding the peace with the Turks. Letters of 27 July from Passarowitz

say that the convention about trade was signed that day. 14 *pages. French.*

SIR H. STIRLING to SIR HUGH PATERSON.

1718, July 23[–Aug. 3]. *Reval.*—I have not writ to you since 12 May. The reason you'll guess from my last, besides that various circumstances in relation to the affairs of this country made it not convenient to write for some time. However this, I hope, will come safe and you will not grudge the trouble, since I can acquaint you that *the treaty* will in a little time get his business done in all appearance. Whatever some people may have suggested about *Dr. Erskine* and *Sir H. Stirling* gives them no trouble and the event will, I hope, justify them, and as to the last's particular affair you need be in no pain about it, since *the Czar* has taken no notice of it, but on the contrary is a sincere friend to *the King* and will go as great a length to serve him as you could wish. The part *Dr. Erskine* has acted in this whole affair is what must give great satisfaction to *Mar*, since I think it promises agreeable consequences and that *Görtz* has acquainted *the Czar* that what *Dr. Erskine* wrote to *Görtz* and *Gyllenborg* had in great measure contributed to remove the obstacles that lay in the way of *the peace's* affair, and what makes me believe he will get it done is that *Görtz* went some time ago to *the King of Sweden* with a design to persuade him to finish *the treaty's* business with *the Czar*, and, as he was heartily for it himself, there is little doubt of his prevailing. He will in a little time be in *Aland*, since he is now on the road, and, if he comes with the dispositions we expect, nothing shall be omitted to make *the King's* co-partnership agreeable and then have at *the restoration.*

I am glad you heard of our friend's being well not long since. I write to him this post, but be sure to write to him what's above, lest my letter should miscarry, and mention particularly how necessary it will be that *money's* effects be mustered up, without which *men* can hardly be converted to *a descent* and besides it's what all along was stipulated and again promised by *Mar's* friend on a certain occasion I mentioned before. *The King of Spain* will, I hope, be useful that way.

The Czar has been acquainted with what you mention of *the King of Spain's* inclinations to correspond with *the King of Sweden* and him by *the treaty's* means and I reckon he may have given directions about it to the factor in *Holland* or at least will propose it to the other as a good means to contribute to the consumption of hemp.

I am glad to hear of the good state of *the King's friends in Scotland and England* and I hope that shall continue and still be on the mending hand. *Capt. Thomas Gordon* and your other friends are well. We dined together and remembered you all in my habitation, which is in *Gordon's*

man-of-war. I hope I shall be able to acquaint you with some thing more particular soon.

I expect *Jerningham* here every moment from *Petersburg* and you may expect to hear of the removal of the *States of Holland's* factor from that place as a propagater of lies as well against the state as particular people. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pages.*

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 4.—Expressing his impatience at not having heard from him for two months and not receiving acknowledgements of the packets he has sent and giving much the same news as Stiernhock's of the day before.

BRIGADIER MACDONNELL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 4. The camp near Messina.—In the late promotion of general officers the King of Spain made me Brigadier and gave me Wauchope's regiment by his promotion to Maréchal de Camp. Poor Wauchope did not enjoy it long, for he died some few days after he heard of his promotion. I believe it would be absolutely necessary for our master's service that he would enter into a correspondence with M. de Patiño, who with Cardinal Alberoni governs Spain. I know he is well inclined for the King's interest and would leave no stone unturned, in case of a rupture with England, to attempt restoring him. I have very good reasons, for he talked to me very freely on that head, and, if England had in the least opposed the designs of Spain, I make no doubt he would have attempted restoring the King. As to his character he is a bold undertaking man, finds nothing difficult, a lover of the troops, few have more capacity, well versed in the interest of the Princes of Europe, and sticks at nothing for his master's service.

As to what passed here since our debarking near Palermo, I am persuaded you know that unanimously the kingdom has declared against the late government and has given obedience and taken arms for us. After the reduction of the Castle of Palermo our forces embarked there the 17th ult. and the 23rd debarked within 8 miles of this. Our horse and dragoons came by land. The day before we anchored 500 men arrived from Syracuse on board the Duke of Savoy's two men-of-war. I cannot tell what reason the commander of the ships had for remaining in the port. He gave time to four of our men-of-war to pass the Faro with our galleys and then it was too late for them to make their way. The enemy have disarmed their ships and, if they do well, they will burn them, when they find themselves reduced to the last extremity.

The enemy left garrisons in three castles above this town which we have taken at discretion. Never troops made a worse defence than they did. If the garrison of the citadel

follows their example, we shall soon render ourselves masters of the place, though it is a pentagon with a fausse braye and a double fosse full of sea water that covers the attack with two counter-guards and demi-lune that cover the two bastions and curtain by which of necessity we must make our approaches, for the citadel is surrounded by the sea on all sides but by this attack. We began yesterday to bombard the place with 15 mortars and in two or three days shall begin the siege in form. If the garrison do not behave better than the castles did, we shall be soon masters of the place, though they have 2,000 men in it with all things necessary for a vigorous defence. Lieut.-General Comte Montemar was left at Palermo with five battalions of foot and a regiment of dragoons. He has formed the siege of Termini, a castle 12 miles this side of Palermo. There are 200 men in it and they say a good place. Syracuse and Mellassa are blocked by our horse and dragoons. The latter we shall besiege as soon as we finish here. 5 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord Pitsligo.

1718, Aug. 4.—I am sorry my correspondent B[usi] has so bad a character as you have had of him. I knew very little of him, he being only recommended to me by a friend of ours, who knew him there last year, and one of my reasons for writing to him by you and *James Murray* was that you might have an opportunity of knowing him and informing me what kind of a man he is. There is a kind of necessity for my not giving up the correspondence immediately, though he knows nothing from me of any consequence, therefore I wish *James Murray* and you had seen him and a friend of his to whom he would have introduced you. *James Murray* will, I suppose, [see him] on his return and I still wish you may too.

Bishop Leslie, a countryman of ours, is at Vienna, to whom that friend of ours last year was recommended, but they did not at all hit it, and the Bishop wrote hither several odd enough letters about it. However, I wish you were acquainted with him and could engage him to correspond with you, for I am informed he has a good deal of interest at that Court.

Our violent hot weather is now, I believe, gone, so you may venture into this country safely. If *James Murray* be not past before this reach you, I think you and he could not do better than make the journey together, provided you delay not his being with us. I fancy he may be past you before this come to you. You ought certainly to see Venice as you come.

My master is very well and is to remove nearer to the fine city before winter to a better and more agreeable quarter, but I believe it will be about the beginning of November before that happen. *Over* 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Alexander Robertson of Strowan.

1718, Aug. 4. Urbino.—But a few days ago yours of the 3rd ult. was sent me from Rome. I read it to our master,

who expressed a particular concern for you, as I have always heard him do, and he does by no means approve of what you propose of your going to Scotland now, he having no mind to venture your being in our enemies' power, who could have no mercy on you and it were hardly possible for you to avoid falling into their hands. His present situation is not so good as you could wish, he being still uncertain how his money affairs will be for some time coming. Till he know a little more of these affairs, he can do little for any body, but, that you may be in no want in the meantime by your things at home having failed you, he has given orders that 300 livres shall be answered you at Lyons on your drawing for it. (Directions how he should draw for it.) Because money is now so scarce that nothing is almost done for anybody, pray let nobody know of this affair of yours. Your thought concerning the purchasing the confiscated estates is not a bad one and will be thought on in due time, but I believe nothing can be done in the sale of them, till Parliament meet again.

We hear a kind of order is given to the Intendants in France to send all the King's people out of that kingdom but they write from Paris that is only un coup d'epée dans l'eau, which I wish may prove so. (About the King's health and the probability of his removing from Urbino.) 3 *pages*. *Copy*.

Hugh Thomas to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 24[–Aug. 4]. London.—The factor I mentioned has been offering his services to *the Duke of Hanover*, and promised to discover to him our trade, but has been rejected, which made us a little uneasy. Since that he seems more in your interest than before, and has been with P[lunket] Rogers to *the King of Spain's* factor and given him an account of the whole, though we have no great opinion of that factor neither from his being so great a gamester. *The Whigs* have got a very handsome company on their new commission from *the Emperor*, and often call courts on the affairs of *the King of Spain*, so that, unless he takes great care, he will certainly lose his golden factory.

Our South Sea Company are very uneasy on the advices from Spain and a late memorial of the Spanish ambassador's forbidding their sending any more ships to the West Indies this summer, and the whole nation as uneasy for fear of a war with Spain.

I drank you health yesterday with *Lord Oxford* after *the King's* with several other gentlemen.

James Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, July 24[–Aug 4]. London.—I return *Mar* my most hearty thanks for what he mentioned in his of 25 June and shall make it my study to be as useful as possible to the Company. As to the newspapers and written letter the

Company desires, I shall be very punctual, but the latter I'm unwilling to take from the hand *Mar* mentions, because they may trace out who sends it, and so it may be attended with some inconveniencies; but, if *Mar* approves of the one I sent the two last posts, which I'll continue till further orders, 'twill be much easier for me, the man being my particular acquaintance. 'Twill be 4 or 5*l.* a year. I shall send the weekly journals every Monday and others as shall be thought necessary and will keep the account and send it once a quarter. I have no copy of what I said relating to *Gyllenborg* and those parts, so am at a loss to explain what you desire, but am inclinable to think it was the natural account we then had from those merchants and to this day we have had but a dark prospect of trade that way or indeed any other.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 5.—I wrote you a long letter the 19th ult. with one enclosed from *Jerningham* and a short one since and sent you one from *James Hamilton*, who, I hear, has got compounded with his creditors. I have had none from you since 23 June. We hope, however, that *the King* and *Mar* are quite well again.

In my last I told you *Lord Portmore* was come here and that I designed to see him. He is now gone back or at least gone to *Rotterdam* in order to it. *Sir H. Paterson* was twice with him and he was extremely civil and frank and asked very kindly for *the King* and *Mar*, and desired *Sir H. Paterson* to assure the last of his good inclinations to the trade, and that he might depend he would be ready to enter into partnership with him, whenever an opportunity offered. He said his friend was now out of the way, with whom he had formerly and on a late occasion measures to keep, that he was resolved, as soon as he returned to *England*, to disengage himself entirely of all engagements with *the Elector of Hanover* and *the English ministry* and that he would have no dealings with them in future on any account. I have some reason to believe he has settled his private affairs with that view and that it was partly on this account he made this visit to *Holland*. He told *Sir H. Paterson* he had made up all differences with his wife's daughter and had sold everything and could send his *money* where he pleased and would put it out of *the English ministry's* reach. You know, I suppose, that his eldest son is now in *France* and the father thinks of going there to stay some time with him, for he says he has no satisfaction in *England*, where the discontents are general and particularly with *the nobility*, and he spoke with the greatest contempt of both *the Elector* and *his son*, and said he thought *the restoration* could not well fail, was there the least *foreign assistance*. *Sir H. Paterson* was extremely pleased with what passed, and gave the best accounts of the trade he could or that might be encouraging. He inquired for *Ormonde* and, I believe, had they been nearer one another, he would have seen him.

Sir H. Paterson promised to make his compliments to *Ormonde*, which he has done.

The Regent's measures are very surprising here, and it's to be feared that this with *the King of Sicily's* behaviour will obliged *the King of Spain* to compound his law suit, for everybody thinks here that *the King of Sicily* has played the jade, which he may come to pay for.

The French Court having agreed to *the treaty* will, it's probable, make *the States* do so too, who otherwise, it's thought, would not have meddled with it, and even yet I believe *they* have not got over *their* difficulties. There would seem to be no great need of *a treaty* against *Spain*, now that *the Emperor* has settled his affairs with *the Turks*, but that has other views than against *Spain* alone, and particularly to oblige *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* to agree on *the Emperor's* and *the Elector of Hanover's* terms. I have heard of no certain accounts from those parts nor of *the peace* there since that I sent you the 19th from *Jerningham*.

The Czar's own situation at home is very unlucky at present, which, I suppose, *the King of Sweden* takes advantage of and makes his demands the higher. *The Czar* cannot well miss having a quarrel soon with *the Emperor*, whose factor he has removed from *Petersburg* in a pretty rough way after having visited his counter on a suspicion that he was meddling in his private affairs, and, though *the English ministry* was the first that introduced this method of proceeding with factors, yet *they* amongst others cry out on it, as being an infringement on the factors' privileges, which is a good deal of impudence in *the English ministry* to allege, when *they* did a much worse thing that way. I am expecting every day to hear from *Jerningham* or *Sir H. Stirling*.

I hope you have long before this got my letter of 17 June with one enclosed from Mr. Fraser, from whom I heard the other day from *Brussels*. He told me that his friend at Tournay, from whom he had lately heard, longed much to know if he had got a return to the letter he wrote to *Mar*, in which he was fully informed of the desire of some of *the States'* family to enter into measures with *the King*. I know not if what has happened since and the present situation here has made any alteration in that, or if those with *the States* continue in the same good disposition, which I still hope they do, and, since they expect an answer, I presume it will be *the King's* interest in any event to apply to them, even though it should not have the wished-for success, for then they will not have the pretext of saying they were neglected and their offers refused, as they pretend they were on former occasions. What I wrote to you on that subject was entirely the opinion of both *H. Maule* and Fraser, who thought *the King* should not neglect the opportunity of hearing at least what they had to say, which could be no loss to him, whether they were in earnest or not. *Cadogan* carries here very insolently among

them especially since what *the Regent* has done, whom they have now great trust in.

I have a letter to-day from *H. Straiton* of 15 July, o.s., bidding me assure *Mar* that there never was such a good disposition for the trade in *Scotland's* family as at present, and that he had got as good accounts as could be wished from *the Clans'* parts and particularly from one of the chief of that family, who you know by *Cadogan's* interest got compounded with his creditors. He says likewise there is a good disposition in *Ireland's* family. He longs to hear from *Mar* as he says other partners there do.

It's said that here *Stanhope* was to stop some days at *Bayonne.* I sent you a letter with that of the 17th given me from an Irish merchant here, who said he lived at that place, and who, I have heard since, is a rogue and corresponds with *Stanhope* and both *Dillon* and *Menzies* give a very bad character of him. He is, I believe, still in these parts, and I hear he gives out he is to set up here. He says he has a brother in *Spain* or that way, with whom he corresponds, and, if he is a rogue, I suppose the brother is so too, and he may be inquired about. He has done no hurt here, for we were soon aware of him, but he knows nothing, I believe, of the accounts we have about him, and he gives out he waits here for an answer to his letter to you. He showed me the subscription of two letters he had some time ago from *Dillon* which he makes use of for credentials where he goes.

I enclose an account of the ships gone to the Mediterranean, that you may see how numerous a fleet we will soon have there, which, it's hoped, will be able to bring the Spaniards to reason. The other note mentions some *friends* in *the ships'* service and there with *them.* It may perhaps be of some use, if *the ships* should visit your parts. All I mention are said to be well-wishers to the trade and may be spoke with. I am personally acquainted with none of them except *the Duke of Perth's* namesake, whom I know particularly, and I am sure he will do any service in his power. The note was sent me from one that pretends to know all those merchants well, and who is a very honest man.

We hear *the Earl Marischal* has been very ill at *Paris.* He has wrote to one here, that was formerly about him, to come to him, and that, as soon as he is well he has some thoughts of disposing of himself, but in what way I do not hear.

Lord Ilay is gone to Sc[otla]nd and thwarts all the Justice C[ler]k's measures, which vexes him heartily, and it's hoped this will put a stop to some violent measures they intended there. 6½ *pages. Enclosed,*

Cutting from a newspaper.

Containing a list of the fleet at Spithead intended for the Mediterranean. June 1, *Portsmouth.*

List of officers supposed to be well-affected.

Captain Haddock in the Dreadnought, *Capt. Hamilton in the* Captain, *Capt. O'Brien in the* Ripon, *Capt. Walton in the* Canterbury, *Capt. Orme in the* Griffin *fireship, Lieut. Drummond in the* Shrewsbury, *Lieut. Foster in the* Captain, *Mr. Logie, surgeon in the* Dreadnought. *In cipher deciphered.*

George Jerningham to Sir H. Paterson.

1718, July 25[–Aug. 5]. Petersburg.—I wrote in my last that *the Czar* with his *ships* was gone towards *Reval*, and he, to whom I told you I had made application here, has taken the same occasion to be accompanied part of the way to *Aland*, where it's very probable he'll put an end to that tedious expectation. He takes with him from *Jerningham* letters to *Görtz* and all other necessary instructions and I am so much persuaded by all I could observe in him that his endeavours will be very persuasive and even cogent, since they are approved of by *the Czar*, to give our wishes the sacred sanction. *Görtz* has been absent from the rendezvous some time, which has occasioned the delay of my answers to the first I sent him, but by my friend above's arrival there, he will be surely back, which fills each day big with expectation.

I wish the two last posts had confirmed your news of *Spain*. I know not anything of more consequence to us, which occasioned my putting on the tapis when last in *Holland* that very proposal you mentioned to me in yours. I gave *Mar* notice of the same, and *the Spanish minister* wrote it *to the King of Spain* and *the Bavarian minister in Holland* promised on my leaving *Holland* to give me from time to time insight on the feasibleness of that affair. I mentioned it once here, yet so tenderly that I found it a proposal rather agreeable than much to be sought or relied on. If therefore other things concur, I shall choose my time to give this such a weight of merit as to make it desirable here.—Asking him to put Lucy instead of Hooker in his cipher, and that that name might be dropped for the future. *Extract enclosed in Sir H. Paterson's of* 30 *Aug.*

James III.

1718, Aug. 5. Urbino.—Ratification of the contract of marriage between himself and Princess Clementina concluded at Ohlau, 22 July. *Latin. Entry Book* 5, *p.* 107.

Constantine, Prince Royal of Poland, to James III.

1718, Aug. 6. Ohlau.—Acknowledging his letter and declaring that he thinks himself very happy that his zeal in forwarding his designs is agreeable to him, adding that he will endeavour to do everything that will please his Majesty. *French. Holograph.*

JOHN LAW to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 6. Paris.—I did not think it needful to trouble you with an answer to your letters of 17 and 26 May, till I could acquaint you with the success I had. I have spoke to the Regent anent Mr. Sheldon's affair. He has allowed me to remind him of it, which I shall do, and doubt not I shall succeed. As to the continuance of what was formerly allowed your Court, that affair not being in my way of business, the Regent must give me an opportunity of speaking to him about it and then I shall do my endeavour.

JOHN ALEXANDER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 6. Rome.—The enclosed for you I received the other day from Dr. Littlejohn. Yesternight I heard different news from what I wrote to Mr. Stewart concerning the English fleet, which is that they were actually arrived at Naples, and the Viceroy was on board the admiral, having held counsel with him, and after two days' stay at Naples the fleet sailed for Sicily. I hear they consist of 30 sail, 20 being men-of-war.

You will receive this post a box of flowers with a note of their price. Signor Domenico has not yet finished your arms, though but little is wanting. I hope they will please you. I shall give him a crown and two pauls more than a gold pistole, which will be in all 4½ crowns, with which I think he may be content. I shall send them next Wednesday night by the post.

WILLIAM ERSKINE to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 6. La Vallé.—Thanking him for his letter of 28 July.—We think to stay here till the 17th or 18th. Carnegie will be much obliged, if you'd give us some news, for he has already exhausted his speculation on all he knows. Let me know if my fair fugitive be with you.

Postscript by James Edgar begging him to make his excuse to the Duke for staying longer then he allowed him.

MONSR. STIERNHOCK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 6. Vienna.—I have learnt from a good hand that both by the natural inclination of the Imperial Court and on the requests of King Augustus, the Emperor has hinted to the Turks after the conclusion of the peace that it is to their interest to take efficacious measures with the Czar and even, if necessary, to come to a rupture with him to obtain the fulfilment of what he promised them in the treaty of the Pruth with regard to Poland, namely to withdraw his troops from that kingdom and to meddle no further in its affairs, his Imperial Majesty promising to support them vigorously.

The 3rd an express arrived from Naples to notify the demand of a succour of 4,000 German troops made by

the Marquis Maffei, the Savoyard Viceroy of Sicily, from Count Daun, the Viceroy of Naples, and to demand the Emperor's orders thereon. The order concerning the succour to be given, if and as soon as it should be asked, had been already sent with the express, which left this the 25th to carry to Naples the news of the conclusion of peace with the Turks. It is no longer feared here that the Spaniards are attacking either Naples or Milan, much less that the Savoyards are taking part in it. There is no more talk of one of the Josephine Archduchesses being sought as wife for the Prince of Piedmont. This scene is one of the most curious that we see at present on the theatre of Europe. The common opinion here is that it will terminate soon by peace in Italy, provided that some great change in the affairs of the North, happening soon and influencing those of the South, should not hinder it.

By the last letters from Belgrade the Turkish ministers had left Passarowitz to return to their Court, and the Imperial were there still. The Imperial army was beginning to separate. Prince Eugene had gone to visit the places on the frontier and would go thence by Temeswar and Szegedin to Buda and, after staying a couple of days on his estates near that place, would arrive here. Before the departure of the Turkish ambassadors there was a dispute between them and the Imperial ambassadors about the first visit to be paid after the conclusion of the peace, on which being unable to come to terms, they parted without seeing each other again.

Count Wackerbart, the minister and general of King Augustus, left this to repair to his master, but there are still three ministers of that King at this Court.

Letters arrived to-day bring news of the entry into the territories of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel of the troops intended for the execution against him and there has been a little skirmish between them and the Cassel troops.

The Hanoverian Secretary, Schrader, has come back from England, to return to Sweden by way of Lübeck with new proposals, the purport of which I do not know. M. Fabrice does not accompany him, as there was a report he would. *French.* 6 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Aug. 6.—This day's post brought me yours of 18 July, I suppose, and that by mistake you made it June. *The King* having wrote you the enclosed, I have little or nothing to say, only, if the good news he sends occasion your being soon with us, it will make it still more agreeable. I have two letters to-day from *Jerningham*, but cannot get them deciphered before the post goes. It seems by yours to *the King* that *Dillon* has also one from him, though he mentions nothing of it, but he sent me the latest of *Jerningham's* and the other came by Germany which was only a duplicate of one he says

he had sent by Holland and that *Sir H. Stirling* had wrote to me at the same time, but they are not come yet.

The Regent's proceedings are wonderful and it looks but ill that he has done nothing as yet about *the King's* private affair. I wish this order about all our poor people's removing out of France may not be put in execution. I hope by *Dillon's* never mentioning it that it may be so, but if not, what will become of those poor folks ?

I had a letter to-day from Gen. Hamilton. (Recapitulation of his letter of 18 July.) His letter is a little odd, but he denies having any dealings with the schematists and particularly with young *Leslie*, but all this to yourself only.

I am afraid the affair of *marriage* will not be kept so close at the other place as it ought. There is one there who is a correspondent of Mistress O[live] T[ran]t's, who has, I'm afraid, wrote of it to her before now, so it will be but too soon known. However something of that kind has been so long talked of, that it will perhaps meet with the less credit. When it is fit to be owned, would not that be a fit time for *Dillon's* pressing *the Regent* on *the King's* affair of *money*. But this is but a sudden thought, so I submit it to you and him.

There's a report that the English fleet is at Naples and that the Spaniards are now masters of Messina. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Aug. 6.—I was sorry to find by yours of the 19th you were not then quite recovered. (To the same effect as the last letter about the King's marriage, applying to the Regent, the Spanish news and Jerningham's letters.)

It seems Mr. L[a]w has had so much business on his hands of late that he has not yet had time to answer the letter you sent him from me, and I am afraid that is no good token of what I wrote about. 2 *pages. Copy.*

James III to Pope Clement XI.

1718, Aug. 7. Urbino.—" Votre Sainteté n'aura pas, je crois, oublié ce qui s'est passé entr'elle et moy l'année passée à Rome, au sujet de mon establissement, et, comme recevant ses paroles sacrées comme un oracle du ciel et un ordre de Dieu même, j'y soumis ma volonté et mon jugement en surmontant des repugnances qui n'avoient pû ceder jusqu'alors à tout ce qu'il y avoit pour moy de plus respectable et de plus cher au monde. Dès ce moment je songeai serieusement à me marier. V.S. n'ignore pas plusieurs demandes faites à cet égard, et il est inutile à present de luy faire un detail des difficultés et obstacles que j'y ay trouvés, puisqu'à la fin il a plû à Dieu de benir ma soumission et la pureté de mes intentions d'une manière bien au dessus de ce que j'avois osé esperer, et digne de cette Providence qui a veillé si singulièrement sur moy depuis le moment de ma naissance.

" J'ay donc maintenant le plaisir de donner part à V.S. de la ratification et signature de mon contract de mariage avec la Princesse Clementine Sobieski, filleule de V.S., et qui, aiant l'avantage de porter son nom, en a herité toutes les vertus qui conviennent à son rang, à son age et à son sexe, et qui encore plus illustre par là que par la naissance possede toutes les qualités du corps et de l'esprit, qui peuvent rendre heureux celuy qui la doit posseder.

" Je serois honteux en donnant à V.S. ce premier et dernier avis d'une affaire qui luy a tenu tant à cœur de ne l'en avoir pas instruite plûtôt, si j'avois pû agir autrement ; mais il y a trois jours que je n'estois pas encore en estat de luy mander la moindre chose de positif sur ce sujet, et la même personne qui a porté ma proposition et ma demande au Prince Jacques en a apporté sur le champs la conclusion. Et telle a esté la generosité de ce Prince que, sans avoir égard ni à la scituation malheureuse ou je me trouve, ni à sa juste tendresse pour une si digne fille, il n'a envisagé autre chose que la justice de ma cause, et se trouvant heureux de pouvoir si essentiellement contribuer à son soûtien, il a meprisé toute autre condition, et pour rendre son sacrifice entier il n'a rien voulu stipuler pour le douaire de sa fille, voulant qu'en toutes choses elle subisse le même sort que moy, se fiant uniquement et absolument à la Providence, qui ne sçauroit certainement delaisser une vertu si heroique.

" C'est ainsi qu'avoient agi les premiers heros du Christianisme en donnant un beau champ aux premiers pasteurs de l'eglise naissante, pour exercer cette generosité et magnanimité vraiement apostolique qui ont rendu leur mémoire si precieuse et respectable aux siècles suivans.

" Loin d'icy, Saint Pere, loin d'icy toute politique ou veue humaine ; il ne s'agit point icy d'allumer une guerre, laquelle, toute juste qu'elle puisse estre, fait toûjours trembler la pieté chrestienne ; il ne s'agit point icy de donner le moindre ombrage ou la moindre preference aux princes, qui sont tous egalement vos enfans spirituels. Il n'est question icy que de perfectionner et de benir ce qui est, aprés Dieu, vostre propre ouvrage ; il est question d'agir, s'il est permis de le dire, en Dieu même, qui ne vous commande rien qu'il ne vous donne le moien de l'executer, et dont les benedictions portent leurs effets avec elles. Il est question de recompenser la vertu la plus sublime et l'œuvre la plus heroique qu'on ait veue dans nos jours, peutestre depuis le Christianisme.

" Je m'adresse donc à V.S. dans cette occasion, non pas comme à un Prince temporel ou souverain de peuples mortels et de sujets perissables ; mais vous regardant uniquement comme Vicaire de Jesus Christ, comme colonne et soûtien de la verité, comme defenseur de la justice, comme recompense de la vertu par tout où elle se trouve, et gardien des tresors de l'eglise uniquement destinés pour de si saints usages. J'ose tout demander et tout esperer dans une conjoncture

qu'il a plu à Dieu de faire naistre pendant vostre pontificat, pour donner en vôtre personne un example memorable aux siècles les plus reculés, et jusqu'icy point exercé par les plus grands et les plus saints de vos predecesseurs. Le Cardinal Albani aura l'honneur d'expliquer à V.S. les details de ma très humble demande, et ainsi, sans l'importuner icy d'avantage, je luy demande, en finissant très humblement, pardon si mon amour pour la gloire de l'eglise et de son chef, et ma juste tendresse pour ma future épouse m'aient fait sortir des bornes qu'on doit toûjours garder en luy ouvrant son cœur. Fasse le Ciel que le mien soit consolé par sa rèponse, que je puisse faire sentir à mon êpouse en la voiant que Dieu n'abandonne jamais ceux qui esperent en luy, et que, s'il plâit à Dieu de nous donner des enfans, ils puissent avoir ce nouveau motif de reconnoissance pour les attacher inviolablement à leur devoir." . . . 4 *pages. Two copies. Enclosed,*

Memorial.

His Holiness may easily remember the request that the King of England made him last year at Rome for 300,000 *crowns, to be employed at a proper opportunity for his restoration and the favourable replies he then gave him.*

As since then little progress has been made in that business, which is not attributed to want of good will on the part of his Holiness but to the difficulties he finds in raising such a sum with the secrecy necessary and without giving umbrage to the powers which he believes he ought to menager for the present, the King now finds himself in a position to remove these obstacles and to facilitate the grant of the sum in question by changing its original destination.

He proposes therefore that, on the marriage about to be concluded between him and the Princess Sobieska, his Holiness should make him a present of the above sum in favour of that marriage, for the maintenance of the new Queen. Such a present could not offend anyone nor interfere with any menagement his Holiness believes himself obliged to keep with any of the powers of Europe ; and, as there is no reason on the King's part for demanding secrecy in the matter in question, his Holiness will be in a position to communicate it to whomever he will, in order to hasten and facilitate the payment of the sum in question, only it is very humbly requested that his Holiness should not disclose the name of the Princess Clementina till her arrival in Italy, which, it is hoped, will be next month. It is in no way necessary to mention her name, since it will be sufficient to say the King is going to be married immediately and that his establishment is the object of the requests made for the sum proposed, and, if his Holiness judges it suitable to grant it, his Majesty will give up to him the pension he grants him, as soon as

his Majesty shall receive the above mentioned sum, which being intended for the private use of his family ought never to concern politics. French. 2½ *pages.*

ROGER STRICKLAND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 7. St. Germains.—Informing him of the design of his mother and himself with the King's permission to leave that place for Dunkirk about the middle of next month.—'Tis not only the melancholiness of this place that determines me to it, but the proximity of my business, in which I had better success than I expected, for I have bought part of my estate at the same rate I am told they are now offering the Scotch estates at, viz., 3 years' purchase. The greater part is yet in huc[k]sters' hands. If they will let me have the same bargain, I have found friends who will advance me wherewithal to buy it. Some friends of my mother's in England have writ her word they have great hopes of getting me a licence to go over, which I shall not accept till you send me the King's consent. If you honour me with any commands relating either to the King's affairs or your own, nothing shall hinder me from executing them with all the punctuality and zeal of a most loyal subject and dutiful servant. 3 *pages.*

MRS. MARY PLOWDEN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 7. St. Germains.—Acknowledging his letter and expressing her extreme sense of the King's great goodness, being fully persuaded he won't use her worse than others of the Queen's servants.

JAMES III to CARDINAL ALBANI.

1718, Aug. 8. Urbino.—Fulfilling my promise to let you know as soon as I have entered into any engagement, I am in a position to inform you of the ratification of my engagement to Princess Clementina Sobieska, that business having been managed with so much promptitude and diligence that I did not know myself that I was engaged till the evening before I signed my ratification. I am sure the news will please you, knowing the interest you take in my happiness, and, not to trouble you with repetitions, I refer myself to my letter to the Pope and the annexed memorial, begging you to present both to his Holiness and to support them with all your credit with him. Disposed as I believe him to grant my request, yet I thought that by passing through your hands it would be more agreeable and less troublesome to him, and, though I am writing to Cardinals Gualterio and Imperiali, it was just to leave all the honour of the grant to his Holiness himself and to the requests of his family. I conjure you to keep the name of the Princess secret till her arrival in Italy.

I beg you to help me to thank his Holiness for the loan he has made me of his palace at Castello. My future wife will

have the chief obligation to him, when she sees herself delivered thereby from the snows and mountains of Urbino, which make it a real prison in winter. *French. Copy.*

James III to Cardinal Gualterio.

1718, Aug. 8. Urbino.—I had reckoned on having time to send you this week my drafts of letters to Rome about my marriage and the proposal which is to accompany that intelligence and to await your advice before doing anything, but Mr. Murray's unexpected return does not give me time to do so, especially as the secret having been so badly kept at Ohlau, if I delayed to write to his Holiness, he might receive the news of it from some other quarter. Besides, in writing to him I run no risk, for, having sent an express to hasten the departure of the Princess, I reckon she will be on the road in a few days after his Holiness receives my letter.

Your good heart would be offended, I know, were I to make excuses to you of the method I have employed on this occasion. I regret it, however, and nothing but the prospect of an important advantage would have caused me to act as I did, that my hopes may not be frustrated, and that, knowing the Court of Rome as little as I do, I may not have made some blunder. I am to speak of it to Don Carlo and have entrusted him with my letters to the Pope and the Cardinal, his brother, and with another for Don Alessandro, if he judges it proper. You have here copies of them all. The one to the Pope made me a little ashamed, for in it I imitated badly a style that does not suit me, but, as pedantry pleases certain people, he and I think it very permissible to employ it. I thought it necessary to write a line to Cardinal Imperiali, and you will show him, if you please, the letter and memorial to the Pope, concerting with him the line you should both take to support the solicitations of the nephews. I believe it would be proper you should both ask an audience of the Pope, after he has learnt the news from Cardinal Albani, and that then you should press the affair in question, but once for all you know my orders and advice are all subject to your prudence and information. If I write to Don Alessandro, I shall try to flatter him as delicately but as powerfully as I can, and, if I do not obtain what I am now asking, I must reckon that the Pope's kindness to me is more imaginary than real. I reckon that at the end of next month I shall require your offices and I do not see I should want any other dispensation but that of the banns and to be married in what church I please, for I might be perhaps at Pesaro, but there is time enough for those details, and, when you start, you will not come, I am sure, unprovided with the smallest dispensation that may be necessary. Till then I wait to communicate the marriage contract to you, that you may say with truth you are ignorant of it, but may tell you nothing could be more generous or more advantageous for me. You shall have by this ordinary the packet *Cardinal*

Aquaviva has asked for. The marriage should not be publicly avowed as a thing so near, for reasons which will be sufficiently clear to you.

"Est il de la bienseance de donner pour bague de mariage une diamond ou il y a des cheveux dessous, car j'ai ici le bague de mariage de ma mère, mais enchassé avec des cheveux de ma sœur, et, si cela ne peut servir comme elle est, je vous l'enverrai pour en faire oter les cheveux en cas qu'il y a quelque bon ouvrier à Rome."

Postscript. Aug. 10.—I enclose a letter for *Cardinal Aquaviva,* by which you will see my thoughts about the papers you have both asked from me, and I believe you will find what I have said reasonable. I might have added another reflection, but that which I have put being sufficient, and the other being delicate enough for me to mention, I have passed it over in silence. I cannot, however, refrain from touching on it here, and it is that, having regard to my engagements about my marriage, to the approaching arrival of the Princess and to the unanimous advice of my friends that it is necessary, if possible, that my marriage should precede any enterprise where I shall be in person, I said that, having regard to all this, an affair would have to be extremely pressing for my being able to engage in it by leaving this at present, without infringing the rules of good policy and failing in my duty to the Princess and her parents. As I cannot conceal from you my most secret thoughts I write you this plainly and perhaps it would not be inconvenient, if you would hint it to *Cardinal Aquaviva* as your own. "Apres cela, Dieu me garde de penser seulement qu'il faudroit retarder ou retenir les bonnes dispositions du *Roy d'Espagne* par aucune pareille veüe, mais comme la politique y est vivement interessé, elle merite attention, et puis sans avoir egard a rien de personelle, il faut aller au plus pressé et decider pour le plus grand."

I am really mortified at all the troubles and mortifications you have undergone relating to Castel Gondolfo. What the Pope said to you about it seems mysterious and therefore deserves attention, though I am persuaded the whole will have no consequence. Be that as it may, you have made a vivid picture of fear, meanness and perplexity by simply narrating the Pope's words. All this seems to me worthy of contempt. Taking with a good grace what has been given me with a bad, I shall dissemble everything and shall content myself with having obtained my request.

I am much obliged by the openness with which you have written to me about the affair of Bernard. We have decided to have done with it immediately with the necessary precautions to prevent the boy talking in future in a manner contrary to my interests, so that's finished. The secrecy you impose on me about it shall be religiously observed and without my opening myself upon your letter to our Archbishop or to Father Brown. After the boy has left, I shall send the reverend father to tell the Archbishop as from himself not to trouble

himself further, as the boy has left, and further that he seemed no wise inclined to return into the Church. This packet is a sufficient proof of my good health.

I am just come from a long conference with Don Carlo about my marriage, having communicated to him my letters to the Pope and to the Cardinal, his brother. He received the news with joy, was charmed with my confidence in his family, and highly approved of my letter to Don Alessandro, and was much pleased with my proposal, which he promised to support with all his might and hoped for good success in it. He told me it was too much to offer to give up my pension, and, if people believed him, I shall have both. I thanked him, adding, however, that I wished to do things with a good grace and that after that the favours the Pope might grant me would bring me more honour and pleasure. He said that the Emperor, having consented to my marriage with the Princess of Saxony, would certainly not oppose himself to this one, but notwithstanding I had done well to hasten Clementina's departure. In all this I have nothing to reproach myself with. God grant that my efforts be not vain, and I shall not hesitate to make Don Alessandro Cardinal. I believe that prudence no less than conscience allow me to offer it to him unconditionally. I desire, however, your opinion upon all this. 11½ *pages. French. Unfinished draft with occasional corrections by the King.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Aug. 8.—I have received two of *the King's* of 16 July and am extremely obliged for the expressions of his goodness to me on my arrival near *Paris* and am very glad he was in good health. I hope the warm weather will not prejudice it. The heats here are very troublesome, but to be sure are not so violent as in your parts. I am sorry to find *the Pope* averse to your removal to his neighbourhood, which seems absolutely necessary for your health and I believe for your security, considering the situation of affairs, but I hope he will think better of it.

What *the Regent* is doing is very extraordinary, but not to be wondered at. *Dillon* will inform you of what passes. He told me that *money* had been lately received with promises of continuance. *Sir R. Everard* has been here some time. *The King* will receive *the Bishop of Rochester's* letters. They went from Paris the 2nd. I received a letter from the Bishop with a copy of the *memoir* which he sent to *the King*. I find that *friends in England* increase and there is not anything to be *done without troops*.

I do not find *Dillon* uneasy in any respect, and am sure he has all possible duty and affection for *the King* and zeal for his service. I shall be punctual in acquainting *the King* of everything I know relating to his service and will put the *correspondence with England* on the best foot I can, and will inquire into the project *the King* mentions.

I cannot tell yet how I shall dispose of myself during my absence from *the King*. I shall long to have the pleasure of kissing *his* hands in *Spain* and shall be impatient to hear good news from *the marriage*. I have not heard from *Jerningham* since his of 5 June. It is reported here that *the Czar* has *put his son to death*.

The King will give me leave to say that I think he is hard to be pleased, if fair ladies and good music are not amusing, especially when they have a gout for champagne. 6 *pages*.

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 8.—I received yours of 15 July and answered Mar's of 24 June. I give you many thanks for what you say on *my* arrival in the neighbourhood of *Paris*.

Lord Stair three days ago told *the Regent* that *Ormonde* was at *Versailles*. He was mistaken. *The Regent* asked *Dillon* about what *Lord Stair* complained of. *Dillon* gives you accounts of what passes so I shall not say any more on this subject to avoid repetitions.

I do not know what *Sir H. Stirling* means in his that *Mar* sent me. The reasons he mentions are new. I sent *Mar* copies of all his to me, which show the cause of my leaving those parts. I have not heard from *Jerningham* since his of 5 June. What you say of him and *Dr. Erskine* is not impossible. There is strange news here from that country, which I have informed *the King* of.

You will hear soon from *England*, for the letters to you are on the road. I have not heard anything of consequence from thence of late, nor can any such news be expected.

I suppose the hot weather is returned with you, for it is extreme warm here. (About ladies and music as in the last letter.)

I do not hear that *Mr. Hook* is gone from *Paris* nor of any projects or schemes made there. I wish you may give good news of the marriage, and that *the King of Spain's* factors may invite *the King* into *Spain*. 5½ *pages*.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1718, Monday, Aug. 8.—I had yours of 16 July by last Friday's post with an enclosed for *Ormonde* and a copy of yours to *Inese*, who is charmed with your attention and goodness. I am extremely glad that *the King* has given him that satisfaction, which in my opinion his long and faithful services deserve, and does not in the least deviate from *the King's* former orders.

I delivered your letter to *the King of Spain's* man, who received it with much pleasure. I suppose he'll soon answer it. I am told Cardinal de Noailles wrote to you on *the Queen's* decease and had no return. Please rectify this. I enclose a petition from the late Mr. Bagot's children, who are in a miserable condition. The father was an honest, zealous man and a

sufferer. Will not *the King* think his papers and other effects as secure at *St. Germains* as elsewhere, whilst the present inhabitants remain there, and in case of removal I think the English Benedictines the most proper place for many reasons. The heat is so excessive at present that 'tis almost impracticable to write much. 2 *pages. Enclosed,*

John and Ignatius Bagot to James III.

Petition showing that the petitioners are the orphans of John Bagot, late one of the King's gentlemen ushers, who in the reign of Charles II was in possession of a considerable estate of inheritance in Ireland and likewise of a plentiful personal estate and was a barrister in good practice, all which he abandoned to raise men and expose his life in the late King's service, that he was lieut.-col. in Sir John Fitzgerald's regiment, received several dangerous wounds and lost an eye at the battle of Aughrim, that after the surrender of Limerick he came into France and had all his worldly substance seized by the usurping government, that a commission of captain was given him by the King in his regiment of Guards, who perceiving him much incommoded by his wounds made him one of his gentlemen ushers, and that the petitioners had nothing to support them but what their father could spare them out of his salary, by whose death they are left in the most distressed circumstances and therefore praying that their father's employment might be granted to the eldest of the petitioners, that the salary thereof may be a support to each of them.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Monday, Aug. 8.—Acknowledging his letter of the 16th.—I am very sorry for the ill accounts about your nearest friend, but believe she was perfectly recovered when you received them, for those that left *England* since assure her having been in good health at their departure and *Lady Jersey* told me yesterday that she was expected here daily and had *the Elector of Hanover's* leave to come.

(About Barry and approving of Mar's answer to him.)

Lord Marischal desired me with great instance to pray *Mar* from him to procure an augmentation of 40 livres a month for Sir William Keith. I answered the conjuncture was not favourable for obtaining such demands, I would not, however, fail in informing *Mar.*

In your precedent letters you mentioned a certain club at *Paris.* I hear a good deal of their proceedings, but have no communication with any of them. I have not seen *General Hamilton* these five months nor spoke to young *Leslie* but very seldom. I am told the former has writ to his friends with *England* that *Dillon* was very unwilling to communicate *the King's* affairs to well-wishers on this side, and that *the*

Regent was a true friend to *the King* and would do anything for his service, if rightly applied to. I can't disown the first part of the story and would wish the second were well grounded, but, as what passes in the present conjuncture clears that matter, I think it needs no further explanation.

On a representation of *Stair's* made about two months ago a *circular letter* was *wrote* to the *Intendants* to *send* out of their *districts* such *English*, *Scotch* and *Irish* as were *concerned* in the late *troubles* of *England* and *Scotland* and *attainted* or *condemned* by the *laws of* those *countries*. The *Intendants* communicated the *orders* to several of them, but have not *pursued* the matter any further. *Panmure* and *Marischal*, with many others in the case, *live* actually in *Paris*, which *Lord Stair* knows very well, and, as they received no *warning* to be *gone away*, I hope no more trouble will be given on that account.

What passes in Sicily is still a mystery here. *The Regent* declares openly, whatever might be in the matter at the beginning, that there is no understanding twixt the Kings of Spain and Sicily. The latter's ambassador here presses very much for an immediate succour, as does his comrade in England, but 'tis believed they will not obtain more than a promise of good offices. Thinking people are of opinion that all this struggle will end in an accommodation which may be favourable for the King of Spain, if he succeeds in his unexpected enterprise on Sicily and none imagines he'll venture going any further.

All *the King's* people in *Flanders* and *Holland* received their allowance till 1 July, but most of them lose half by the raise of the money. I see no remedy for this grievance whilst they remain there, and do not well know how they can find a refuge elsewhere. 4 *pages.*

Sir Thomas Higgons to the King.

1718, Aug. 8. St. Germains.—I hope I have not done anything to forfeit your good opinion of me or deserve any mark of your displeasure, notwithstanding Mr. Dicconson declares he has orders to pay nobody their salaries due after 1 May, a cruel sentence to a man that has sacrificed the best part of his life to his honour and conscience and lost all opportunities of getting sustenance in his old age. I am worn out and decrepit and don't expect to enjoy long what you allow me, but, if you should confirm Mr. Dicconson's sentence, I must soon sink, having no resource to support me but your goodness. If your circumstances won't allow you to subsist your old servants, 'tis reasonable to submit to necessity, but, if you retain any of your old domestics, I hope I shall be of the number, having received your word for it at Commerci, when I tendered the seals, which you confirmed to me at Avignon. 2 *pages.*

SIR THOMAS HIGGONS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 8. St. Germains.—Requesting him to deliver the enclosed and to state his case to his Majesty.—Mr. Dicconson tells me by the King's orders he is to pay nobody after May. I have already received that month and consequently have no pretension to his Majesty's bounty. My late journey to Scotland and the great tour I was obliged to take through Poland and Germany to escape out of the hands of my enemies, having lost most of my equipage by the way, ran me very much behind hand. Besides I have had my brother upon me these three years, who has as much pretensions to his Majesty's favour as any that have been subsisted, but, the King having loaded me so liberally with his bounty, I thought I could not ask any thing for him. My circumstances rendering me incapable of helping him any longer, he is resolved to venture over.

I can't tell how Mr. Dicconson has represented the state of the debts due to the pensioners, but by the strictest inquiries I can make, the arrears due are not very considerable and very few are behind hand, so, if the Regent pays the arrears, his Majesty will be able to subsist his unfortunate subjects this year as well as formerly. My health decreases daily, and I never could contrive to go to the waters, and without his Majesty's assistance I must sink under a decrepit body and a distracted mind.

Had I any resource, I would not importune the King or trouble you. I have a small annuity in England on a madman, Lord Sandwich's, life, but have not received a farthing these 17 years. 3 *pages.*

MONSIEUR MONNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 8. St. Germains.—Requesting his protection and his orders either there or wherever he shall judge it proper for him to go, having remained there by the King's orders and having been employed by the Queen and having been accepted by his Grace as his secretary, as he had been for 30 years to the ministers, his predecessors. *French.*

LAWRENCE BERNARDI to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 8.—Mr. Hay having given him leave to wait on his duty to-morrow, requesting 3 or 4 Philips to buy necessaries such as shoes &c., he not being fit to appear before his Grace for want of them. *With note at foot by Paterson requesting the Duke's orders and further note that 3 Philips were sent him.*

RICHARD BUTLER to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 9.—I don't wonder you complain of heat in that climate, when at this time it is almost insupportable here. *Ormonde* is very well and gives you his service. My

fellow travellers, Mr. *Bagnall*, Mr. *Ezekiel Hamilton* and I, beg you will assure *Mar* of our respects. *David Kennedy* has been gone from us this fortnight to our neighbouring great town to consult the physicians and at present has the gout.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to [JAMES III].

1718, Tuesday, Aug. 9.—I am told by a good hand, that *the Regent* will not determine any *particular sum* for *the King's maintenance*, till the *mysterious affair* of *Sicily* is *developed* and, indeed, have many reasons to believe this information well grounded. *Your best friends here* are of the same opinion and also convinced that *the Regent* will answer *expectations*, but not till he *sees clearer* into *the King of Spain's proceedings*. So much for what *hopes there is from hence*, but as to any essential *help for asserting the King's right*, depend upon it *there* is *none of* any *kind to be expected from the Regent*, till his *own stedfast object* is so well *fixed*, that no event whatever should be able to unhinge it, and to compass *that great work* he looks on *the Elector of Hanover*, whose *case* is the *same*, to be the most *proper instrument*, and I don't question that he imagines, and with some reason, that *the King* and the *King of Spain's principles do sympathize*, and I think without offence the same judgment may be made *of the Elector* and *the Regent*. The consequences of this *familiar comparison*, though in a different kind, are very obvious, therefore unnecessary to repeat, and 'tis presumed *that the Regent's late offensive bargain against the King of Spain leaves no room for the King to hope for any essential service from him*.

The EARL MARISCHAL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 9. Paris.—I had yours last post. My brother and I are very sensible of his Majesty's goodness and will always endeavour to serve him so as to deserve it. It will be some time before my brother sets out. He expected to have been addressed to them he should apply to, being entirely a stranger. He is afraid his business cannot succeed without at least he is directed how to make his application and will therefore wait a return to this.

It was with regret I was obliged to ask that money of the King. His circumstances make me the more sensible of his goodness in granting it so readily and the more obliged to you for laying it so before him that he should see there was a necessity for it. I am very sorry to be forced to ask you would likewise represent to him that nothing but an absolute necessity could have made me give him a trouble of that kind, but Guerin has put me to an expense that forces me to it and his Majesty will easily believe I wish to have saved it him. I hope to get up in 10 days. It's a month since I was cut.

LEWIS INESE to JAMES III.

1718, Aug. 9. Paris.—Expressing the most profound veneration and the greatest satisfaction for his Majesty's

letter, for which he returns his most humble thanks.—I received last post the enclosed from Hugh Thomas, and believe the letter without address is for your Majesty.

JOHN KER to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 9. Paris.—In William Gordon's absence, acknowledging the Duke of Mar's letter of the 15th, and informing him that the encloseds were duly delivered and forwarded.

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS to JAMES III.

1718, Aug. 10.—Acknowledging that there is due to his Majesty on the last July account 155,886 livres 3 sols and 11 deniers of Bologna.

BRIGADIER CAMPBELL to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 10. Libourne.—Requesting him to write.—I have some things to write to *Mar*, but am at a great loss for want of the returns I expected from him. The enclosed is from a person fit to serve our master. I know it's no time for pensions but I hope some people will still be entertained. Our friend Brisbane wrote of him. *Probably enclosed,*

ALEXANDER YOUNG to the DUKE of MAR.

I beg you to represent to his Majesty that I am reduced to a condition that pleads as much as possible some supply from him, which will enable me to live and undertake whatever services he or your Grace will think proper to employ me in. If you do not think it convenient to pray the King for a pension, let me beg of you a letter to Dr. Erskine and a little money to carry me to Petersburg, where, by the help of Admiral Gordon, my old friend and father-in-law to my son, I believe I shall be able, if recommended by you to the doctor to procure some command in the Czar's fleet that will afford me bread, but, if there is any appearance that the King should have any service for me, I would rather live in the poorest condition than covet the best of posts in a foreign country. I believe the King will remember my name, since at Barcelona, where I made all the advances I could to his faithful subjects, who paid me since very thankfully, I waited of them. Capt. George being then out of order, I was to have embarked at Passages for Scotland, where I intended to pilot them towards some of the Northern ports, but, when we were arrived as far as Syracuse, to our great grief we were informed that his Majesty accompanied by you had been obliged to return to France. Noted, as received at Urbino 10 *Sept., the day the last letter was.*

J. MENZIES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Wednesday, July 30[–Aug. 10]. London.—Wishing him health and prosperity with more rays of hope from foreign trade, than they there can possibly perceive at present.

PAPER.

1718, Aug. 10. [Received at Urbino.]—The Countess Clelia Borromea would fain have by the Duke of Mar's means a youth between 15 and 20, either English or Scotch, of a handsome aspect with good inclinations, that would speak good English and understand something else as Latin or Geometry. It's no matter whether he understands Italian. He must be of noble birth, because none are received pages in that house but such as are so, and there are actually four, sons to earls and feudatories of the Empire, of as good nobility as any in Milan.

JAMES III to CARDINAL AQUAVIVA.

1718, Aug. 11.—I would have sooner answered yours of the 30th, if a personal affair of which you have been informed had not prevented me for some days from thinking of any thing else.

Having examined again Mr. Camocke's proposal, which I sent you, and Cardinal Alberoni's answer thereon, it does not seem to me that the last enters into the plan in such a way that it is possible to hope that the papers you ask for will be wanted so soon. Besides these papers must necessarily contain a number of detailed promises, and, as interest alike and honour require they should be exactly performed, I do not see how it would be possible to prepare them without previously knowing in detail the intentions of the Catholic King. Besides there is another consideration which seems to me of the utmost importance. The papers in question being once in Mr. Camocke's hands, who is authorized by them to begin a negotiation for that purpose, whether it succeeds or fails, it will equally become public, and I shall thereby find myself in the position of having declared war against the Emperor, as far as it depends on me, while I am in his power, so it appears to me, that at the same time that work is going on upon the plan in question, the way ought to be prepared for giving me a retreat in the dominions of his Catholic Majesty, since to separate one from the other might be of very bad consequence even for the King of Spain's interests, I mean letting Camocke's plan come out, while I shall be, so to speak, in the Emperor's hands.

Having in all this the King's interests in view equally with my own, I thought it my duty to submit these remarks to your most serious reflections, no one being more zealous than I to do everything I shall be able for the service of his Catholic Majesty, which appears every day to become more and more united to mine, and whatever pleasure I have at seeing myself on the point of being united to him by a new tie, nothing can certainly increase a friendship, which has already been made so close both by affection and interest. While awaiting your answer with impatience and sharing your joy at the progress of the Spanish arms in Sicily, I beg you to continue your good

offices and to be assured of my most lively gratitude and friendship. I am extremely sensible of all the obliging expressions of their Catholic Majesties in their letters, which you have sent me. When my personal affair shall be more advanced, I shall write to them myself about it. Meanwhile, if you judge it convenient, I beg you to inform them of it from me, recommending them, however, to keep it a complete secret, the matter being not yet public, though I fear it may be so soon. *Draft with corrections by the King. French.* 3½ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to George Jerningham.

1718, Aug. 11. Urbino.—Acknowledging his letters and giving him the dates of those sent him.—"I need not tell you how much *the King* is pleased with your diligence and we now see plainly of how great advantage *your going on to Petersburg* has been and had it not been for that, it is like that we could have expected little good from thence.

"I am sorry to find that *Dr. Erskine* is not in so good a way *there* as I could wish and I am willing to impute his *odd way with the D*[*uke*] *of O*[*rmon*]*d* to the measures he was obliged upon that account to keep with the people there. It is good that you have got another way of coming at the *Vice-Chancellor* but I hope *Dr. Erskine and Sir H. S*[*tirlin*]*g* may still be of use to you in advising you how to proceed and that they may do good service underhand. I would fain hope that the *Vice-Chancellor* has only *envied Dr. Erskine the honour of being the only instrument of serving the King with the Czar*, and I wish that he may do it as effectually as the other would, had he the same power. *The character I have heard of the Vice-Chancellor of his doing nothing without money frightens me, for the King has not that to give him, and the Elector of Hanover has a great deal, who, I suppose, will not be sparing of it that way, but, if you can tempt him by promises after the King's restoration, you may be liberal enough of them, which I am sure the King would perform.* The way you have taken with him is exceeding right and I heartily wish you good success in it. The whole world takes the peace in Aland to be as good as concluded and that there is an offensive and defensive league betwixt those two princes and the King of Prussia, which does not a little frighten George, and it was one of Stanhope's errands to the Regent to ask the performance of that part of the Triple Alliance for assisting one another when attacked upon that account, and we hear the Regent has given him the money in place of troops accordingly, but whether it be upon that account or a further payment upon account of the fleet in the Mediterranean is more than most know. It is certain that before that fleet left England the Regent was forced to give 3,000,000 French [livres] which I fancy will be surprising enough in your parts of the world as it also is in the more southern countries. It is wrote me also from Vienna that the Emperor has great jealousies about the Northern

alliance and is doing all he can to keep the King of Prussia from joining in it. People talk as if the King of Poland was not to be in it, but that he was rather to be excluded and something designed against him, but I doubt much if his old friend the Czar will give him up. The Quadruple Alliance, which is now concluded, will not, I presume, be very acceptable to the princes of the North, more than it is to Spain, for surely it has an eye towards them as well as to Italy, so one would think it should the rather make them join together. *We will long to hear from you what is concluded at Aland in general as well as what the King has to expect from thence.*

"You ask me *what the King can do as to money*, which would probably be the first thing asked of you *upon his account.* I wish I could give you a more satisfactory answer to that particular than it is just now in my power to do. When we parted last year *the King thought himself sure of two sums near an* 100,000*l. each, but one of them has entirely failed and the other is so uncertain that there is no making account on it. The King* though is doing all he can *to get it*, but at best it will take some time, *so can answer no present or immediate occasions* and thus what we thought ourselves so sure of *as to mention it both to the Czar and to Sweden*, we are now in a manner entirely deprived of, but we must do the next best, which is *to offer and engage for greater sums upon his Majesty's restoration than otherways had been reasonable*, so you must do the best that way you can.

"It is reasonable to suppose *that Spain, upon her designing so great things and seeing so many great Powers join against her, would not neglect those two northern Powers, but endeavour to have them reconciled, and join in interests with her and for that end would agree to supply them with money, which is the only thing they want and in what Spain can be only useful to them. If so, their being disappointed of the little they had at present to expect from the King, will be no great loss to them, and it will be their interest as it is Spain's to support him and endeavour to put him on his throne, which together they can easily do. Now, as to the King's affairs in a more private sense, the Regent has promised since the death of the good Queen to continue in a private manner to him what she had*, but there is nothing yet actually done, and but *a very small sum of many months arrears of what the Queen had, paid since her death*, so that you may be sure *money is far from being plentiful with us and the poor people who the King maintains are very hard put to it for subsisting.* The Regent has lately given orders, upon the solicitation of George, to all the intendants in France to order all the Chevalier's people out of that kingdom, and, though it be said that those orders are not intended to be put strictly in execution, which I wish may prove true, yet it will oblige those gentlemen to remove some distance from the places they were in and even that with the little money they have will be a very great hardship

upon them. Those in Holland and Flanders, though they had the King's allowance punctually paid, can now very ill subsist on it, because the exorbitant heightening the money in France makes the exchange so dear that before their allowance come to their hands from France, the half of it is near gone.

"*All this is but a melancholy account, but I hope things will soon alter to the better and for some comfort to us in the meantime the King is now just going to be married, which all his good subjects have been so earnestly wishing and pressing him to. The choice he has made will, I hope, be agreeable to all who wish him well, and to say the truth there was scarce any choice in it, for there was scarce another Princess to be got, though, had there been choice, I believe the one he is now a getting would have been a good one both for her person and otherways. It is the Princess Clementina, third daughter to Prince James Sobieski. Mr. James Murray, who not long ago came from England with an account from the King's friends of affairs there, was sent by his Majesty to Ohlau in Silesia, where Prince James lives, to propose this match, and he returned about eight days ago with the contract finished and the ratification by the King is since sent thither, with letters from his Majesty pressing the Princess coming into Italy forthwith, so that, I believe, we may reckon she may be here by the latter end of September. She is just past sixteen and Murray says she is very pretty and agreeable both in person and understanding. Her eldest sister is contracted to the Prince of Modena and the second to the Prince Guastalla. Her portion is not despicable, but it is not money that can be immediately come at.*"

Now that the peace with the Turks is concluded, what people here are most taken up about is what will happen betwixt the English and Spanish fleets. The first came to Naples some time ago and the other is at Sicily, of which they are entirely in possession save by the last accounts of the citadel of Messina and a place or two more and all the people of that island have declared for them. The English fleet after being a few days at Naples sailed for Sicily, so we shall soon see if there will be any hostilities betwixt them and the Spaniards. Letters from Spain say that all of that kingdom are ordered to give in upon oath what effects they have belonging to the English, which is thought to be a vast deal, and, if hostilities begin betwixt the two fleets, all that will certainly be made seizure, which will not a little affect the affairs of England and the state of their money being before on so declining a foot and great exportations of it daily made, that it cannot fail to occasion great confusion and disorder there. How happy is it for the government there that no attempt from abroad is made on them at the same time, which, if it were, it would not be in their power to resist, considering the disaffection of people of all ranks over the whole island!

I doubt not you have heard from *D[uke] O[rmon]d* since he came *into France*. He is there very private, which cannot though be long a secret, and how long he will be *suffered to stay there* is very uncertain, *but surely no longer than it's complained of*. I believe he likes this country so ill that he is unwilling to think of coming to it and he must let the heats be over, which have been very great this year. You would probably hear with what struggle the Quadruple Alliance passed in the Council of Regence and with what difficulty it was carried in Holland and the alteration of the coin in France gives the Regent no small uneasiness. Perhaps you have not heard that Cæmocke, who had been captain of a man-of-war in England, is now an admiral in the service of Spain and commands the Barcelona squadron.

Should you chance to go to *Aland and see Count Gyllenborg* pray fail not to make him my kind compliments.

(About the King's illness and recovery and James Murray's illness.) We are to go to a more agreeable quarter for this winter, to *Castel Gandolfo near Rome*, but short may our stay be in this country. Scarce as money is, *the King* has ordered me to write to *Mr. Dillon* for ordering some credit to be sent you, as you desire. *Nearly* 10 *pages. Copy. The words in italics were no doubt put into cipher in the actual letter.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir H. Stirling.

1718, Aug. 11. *Urbino.*—Acknowledging his of 14 April received 11 June.—*Sir H. Paterson*, I know, has given you an account, as I suppose *Jerningham* has also done, how much *Ormonde* is piqued at *Dr. Erskine's* way of using him, and I am afraid he is not perfectly pleased with *Sir H. Stirling* neither. I was always afraid that *Ormonde's* and *Dr. Erskine's* humours would never agree, but I never imagined that *Dr. Erskine* would have so entirely neglected to have returned him answers. *Dr. Erskine* must, I presume, have very strong reasons to make him neglect a thing which has the appearance of so much rudeness, else I do not know what to say for him, his ordinary laziness being no relevant excuse. I have done all I could to put the best face on it to *Ormonde* but I am afraid it will not be easy to make him forget it. (About the decline in Dr. Erskine's influence and about the Vice-Chancellor Schapiroff as in the last letter.) *The King* and *Mar* doubt nothing of *Dr. Erskine* and *Sir H. Stirling* doing all in their power still, and that they will continue to advise *Jerningham* in the ways he is to take and give him what assistance they can, so that *the King* may not suffer by *Schapiroff's* credit with *the Czar*.

Sir H. Paterson wrote some time ago that *Sir H. Stirling* had informed him of *Dr. Erskine's* having written to *Mar* by a more direct canal, by which he had got a letter from him. I am glad he got the letter, but the answer has never come.

Dr. Erskine had best endeavour to find out how and where it miscarried.

In *Mar's* letter to *Dr. Erskine* of 24 March he mentioned *a match for the King* with *one of the Czar's nieces*, in case of any obstacle to that *of the daughter*, and talk enough there had been of it before, though I know nothing how it came. It could not come from hence, for, till we saw it in print, we knew not of their being any such persons. The proposal *Dr. Erskine* made for *the daughter* going off so oddly and *Dr. Erskine's* giving no answer for so long to what *Mar* wrote in the above-mentioned letter made us conclude there was nothing to be expected that way, and *friends in England* pressed *the King* so much to set about that affair without delay somewhere or other that he thought himself obliged to delay it no longer, and so he has now fully agreed it with *the youngest daughter of Prince J. Sobieski, a fine young woman* and to be *in Italy in September. The King* thought it fit you should be informed of it and desires you to acquaint *Dr. Erskine* with it. It is none of *the King's* fault that it was not with *one of the Czar's relations*, but that, I am persuaded, will break no squares with them.

We long to hear what is done *at Aland* and on that much depends. It is impossible but *the King of Spain* must have some *negotiation* with *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden*, and that, I should think, with other things makes it almost impossible for *the treaty at Aland to fail. The Regent* acts an odd part, but it will not be in his power to do much hurt in that case. (About the peace with the Turks, the Spaniards in Sicily, the English fleet and King George's alarm, as in the last letter.) 5 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir Hugh Paterson.

1718, Aug. 11.—Mentioning his last letter to him and those received from him.—If the gentleman you said you were going to see on his coming over be come, make him my compliments and I hope to hear from you something of him. The newspapers told you false about *Dillon's* leaving *Paris.* Your friends here are all very well again except *James Murray*, who is a good deal out of order, occasioned, I believe, by the heats in a late journey, but I hope it will go off in a few days. In a little time I'll tell you more of that journey, with which, I am sure, you and other friends will be pleased.

I am to write soon to *H. Straiton*, which you may let him know, if you find an occasion. I beg you to forward the two enclosed as soon as possible and by the surest way. I want the gentlemen to receive them soon and that they should come to their own hands without passing through many others. I fear the next post will scarce bring me the packet you mention from *Dunkirk*, and I long for it. I saw your letter to your namesake here, which, you may be sure, gives me concern ; and the more that *the King* was never so little in

a condition to help his friends, *the Regent* having as yet done nothing, but I hope that will come at last, and I'll take the first opportunity to speak to the King of your affair, but it is almost needless, till he be in a condition to remedy it. You'll hear before you get this, of the English fleet's being at Naples and all the world here are in great expectations to see if they will attack the Spanish fleet now at Sicily. 2 *pages. Copy.*

MONSIGNOR ERCOLE MARLIANI to [DAVID NAIRNE].

[1718,] Aug. 11. Fano.—I really believed I should have been able to be there to pay my respects to the King within the current month but I received advice yesterday from the Cardinal Legate of Bologna that the regiment of Harspech was to pass through this state in three columns, which has taken away my hopes of being able to do so. Perhaps I may be able next month, though I have a hint that the passage of this regiment may be followed by another. *Italian. Torn.*

JAMES III to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1718, Aug. 12. Urbino.—I have charged Cardinal Gualterio to inform you of my approaching establishment, showing you my letter to his Holiness and the memoir to be presented to him by Cardinal Albani, conjuring you to support my request with all your credit, but keeping the name of the Princess a rigorous secret. My journey to Rome in the winter, I hope, will procure me the pleasure of conversing with you sometimes and assuring you by word of mouth of my particular esteem and friendship for you. *Draft or copy. French.*

JAMES III to DON ALESSANDRO ALBANI.

1718, Aug. 12. Urbino.—Informing him of his intended marriage and asking him to support the request contained in his letter to the Pope and the memoir which his brother, the Cardinal, will show him, there not having been time to make another copy of it, and requesting him to keep the name of the Princess a strict secret till her arrival in Italy. *Draft or copy. French.* 1½ *page.*

The DUKE OF MAR to FANNY OGLETHORPE.

1718, Aug. 12.—Since I wrote to you 16 July, I have two of yours of 4 and 16 July. Our weather is become so excessive hot again that 'tis 10 to 1 if I fall not ill a second time. Soon may we be delivered from this country.

What *the Regent* will do at last for our friend in a private way, is, I think, still very uncertain, notwithstanding all his fair promises to sundry, for nothing that way is yet done, nor any appearance of it, that I have as yet heard of. If he do it at last, I cannot but say it might have been with a better grace and, while the grass grows, the steed starves.

I have found your news as to the Intendants to be but too true, so you are my surest intelligencer. Some of those poor people have been advertised of it, but whither can they go and where have they money to carry them, if they knew? Is this like his having a mind to be a friend, to do all the d[irt]y work they ask on the first demand? Every dog has his day, but, in case you should think I am turned Sancho Pancho, I'll give you no more proverbs. I see by what you tell me *the Regent* is very good at marriage making; if he go on that way, he may get more employment. My saying nothing to you on what you wrote on the subject of *Spain* from *M. de Mezières* was no forgetfulness, but things seemed then pretty uncertain, as they still do, and it is a dangerous thing to meddle in as we stand at present, but a little time may ripen fruit in this hot weather; and then I may write to you more on it. In the meantime *Mezières* may keep his friend in expectation, which will not be the first good office he has done.

I will long to hear of *Ilay's* return from his own country, and of your hearing more particularly from him. When there's occasion, you may be sure his advice will be asked, and I am extremely pleased he is so well disposed to give it.

I am sorry to hear of Lord Marischal's illness, but hope he is out of danger. I heard of Sir R. E[verar]d's being in your parts, but suppose he returns soon again.

The gentleman you compare to a lover has an odd way of courting as ever I saw, his letters being all as if he were looking for some ground to quarrel, but whom you call the mistress will not take it nor fall out with him; this to yourself only. I am sorry he asked to see the person you mention, for in the way he is resolved it will signify nothing to him, and I fear people will think it mean. Will he and others in his condition yet have to continue in your town? I fear *the Regent* will scarce make good what he said to your friend on that subject.

I saw a letter from Naples, which said that the Vice-King on the English fleet's coming there had advised Theo[philus Oglethorpe] as his friend to go thence, because he was afraid the Admiral would demand him, and that Theo was thereupon to set out next day for Malta.

I forget if I told you in my last, that I had accounts from a friend of your honest old neighbour's (Sparre) of his being very well recovered of the accident you told me he had. *Nearly 3 pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to General Hamilton.

1718, Aug 12.—Last post brought me yours of 10 July. Since we cannot hit it about Mr. H[oo]k, I'll say no more, only as things stand and are like to go where he is, it would be difficult enough for us at this distance to give him any

instructions how to go about affairs there without some lights from himself.

As to the stories you say I must have heard of your being in measures with R. L[esle]y &c., I am not very sure who is the person you imagine wrote them to me, but, if it be he I fancy, he did write to me, as a great many others have, that he had heard so of you and Mr. H[oo]k also, but that he was well assured neither of you had any hand in those affairs. I am never very apt to mind such stories and, though that club have made a great deal of noise of late, as I have heard from all hands and even from some who are said to be of it, yet it gave me very little trouble as to my own particular. I was sorry for it indeed on my master's account, and I pitied them for their folly and nonsensical projects, which the malice of some led other well-meaning people into, but I thought it would be odd, if people of Mr. H[oo]k's sense and yours could give in to them and I am glad to find I am not mistaken of you. I do not readily give credit to stories of one whom I believe to be an honest man, contrary to what he has told me himself. I was far from doubting the sincerity of what you told me at Liége, and you have no cause to doubt what I said to you there. I very much agree with you that this is not a time for us to be quarrelling amongst ourselves, and what is it we can have to quarrel about? but some people, from their own self-sufficiency and malice together with a view of making themselves talked of, and, as they think significant, will never leave off doing what they can to set others by the ears without regard to the service. Let us all be emulous who shall serve our master and our cause the best. None of us are infallible, and, if anything, which can be of service, occur to one which does not to another, we have a master ready to hear and capable to judge of such things when laid before him, and, if people mean the service sincerely and without by-views, it is by informing him and not raising groundless clamour they would go to work.

Ormonde wrote to me that he was and intended to be very private where he is and to see almost nobody and that Sir R. E[verar]d was come over to see him.

A great many complain, I find, that *Dillon* is never to be seen, but I did not imagine you had been so long without seeing him. He has had bad health and as much business as I believe he can well overtake, which gives him little spare time. I wish some of the news you wrote may prove true, but I fear things in the North were not then come so great a length as you heard. All the world in this country are gaping to see what will the manœuvre of the two fleets in those seas when they are so near each other.

I hope the storm which threatened our friend Mr. L[a]w is now over without his having received much hurt from it. I think it was about this time three years you were providing

a ship for us, and I wish there may be soon another occasion for one on the same errand. 3½ *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to William Erskine, Pittodrie's brother.

1718, Aug. 12. Urbino.—I had yours of 18 July last post and at the same time a letter from London of 26 June o.s. in which are these words following. (Quotation of the part between asterisks of J. Hamilton's letter, calendared *ante*, *p.* 20.) By this I am afraid you and your friends have shown more zeal than prudence. I fear your whole plot is now discovered and that some of the poor people concerned may pay dearly for it. If so, it cannot now be helped, only in future it should learn you to be more cautious, and, when you do plot, to do it with a smaller number and by the direction of some, who have more experience in those affairs. Your design was certainly good, and I am glad there are so many in those corps to be relied on. I heartily wish they may escape a discovery and reserve their good intentions for a fit occasion, of which they shall have timely advertisement. I showed yours with the enclosures to his Majesty, who was pleased to see all your zeal for his service, but does not think fit anything further should be done at this time, only that you should take the safest and most convenient way to inform any one of the gentlemen whom you trust most with your having transmitted their paper to me and that I had laid it before the King, who was very sensible of their frank and hearty resolution and offer for his service and that it was only out of regard to their safety that he did not order me to write to them, that he hopes they will continue their good intentions and endeavour to gain as many as they can of their companions, but that they should be very cautious so as to give the government no suspicion of them, and you should assure them that, as soon as a fit opportunity offers, his Majesty will take care they be timely informed of it and have the necessary directions.

Our friend Charles [Forbes], who wrote to me of your being come over, mentions something of the Tower, of which you were to give me account, but you say nothing of it, nor is it indeed a fit time now to undertake anything of that kind. As to your not joining us in Scotland, I knew it was none of your fault, of which the King was informed. I wish you had given me some account of yourself since then. I hoped you had still been in your place where you could have been of more use on a fit occasion than on this side the sea. Let me know how you are thinking of disposing of yourself. It's little that's in my power at present to serve you, but so far as I am able, you may depend on it. (Desiring his compliments to his father &c. if he can make them understand it without expressing his name plainly.)

Charles tells me, as some others have, that a Capt. Barclay is come over with you of whom everybody gives a good character. The King thinks he had best make use of the recommendation

Charles says he has from the Spanish ambassador, and that, when he has occasion for his service, he shall be acquainted with it. I know his brother very well as his Majesty also does. I hope he's well and at ease at home. Pray tell Charles Forbes he shall hear from me soon. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Capt. Rigby.

1718, Aug. 12. Urbino.—I was glad to find yours of 16 July dated from Paris, where I doubt not you will pass your time more agreeably than at your old dull quarters, Toulon, even in spite of your being without the agreeable company of your friend the good old countess, but was it not cruel in you to say nothing of her? I see a new mistress puts an old out of your thoughts, which is not to be wondered at. I am glad you are so well with the gentleman stranger you met at Court, since you are soliciting for your arrears. Had you not best get him to ask for them and then they would not surely be refused? The good countess would be glad, I am persuaded, to have it in her power to do you such a favour.

When you see Mr. L[a]w again, pray tell him that the character he gave me of this side of Italy I find too true, so that I am heartily weary of it, never having had my health for a month together since I came to it, but, if things go on with some folks as they are like to do to the surprise of all the world, God only knows when we shall get out of this country, though we shall, I hope, ere long get into a better place of it, but not so far as to that which Mr. L[a]w liked so much, where windows were wanting as a part of household furniture. I should have been very glad to have been at the dinner with you two and George Hamilton, though we have very good champagne and burgundy here, to which I owe being lately cured of a fever more I believe than to the bark.

My master has ordered me to return your compliments and wishes you good success in your affairs. I hope you left our Avignon acquaintances well, particularly Mademoiselle de Gau. Is she not about getting of a husband as yet, and how does Madam Vaucluse agree with her new way of life? Their sister is thought one of the top beauties at Florence, as some of our people who have been there tell us. She is not allowed to see her son, but like to get a husband. I wish you joy of your knighthood, but I hope they do not design that for part of your arrears. Since I came to this country, I am told the wood for your fleet which you have here in reserve is good for nothing, but perhaps that is only scandal, and, though it were true, it matters not much since you have other fleets than your own at your back. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to General Gordon.

1718, Aug. 12. Urbino.—My long silence has not been occasioned by forgetfulness or unkindness. Business has been pretty dead since I came here, so it afforded me little

to say. I am obliged for what you inform me of in yours of 6 July. I had heard from several hands and different places an account of those wise schematizing politicians, which you gave me very little pain as to my own particular, but I was sorry to see so much folly amongst any of our people. Mr. H[oo]k and G[eneral] H[amilto]n both deny having any concern with them, and as for the rest, since their clamour and schemes have no foundation, they must fall of themselves, so I believe nobody need give themselves much trouble about them.

(About the King's illness and recovery.) What gives him just now the greatest trouble is the straits his people are like to be put to by what he used to allow them not being so regularly paid as he wishes, but the uncertainty he is still in about his money affairs since the alteration by his late loss makes it impossible for him to give any orders in those things. He is doing what he can to have that put on a good foot and he has already given sufficient proof that, when he has, his people will not want. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Thomas West.

1718, Aug. 12.—I am forced to give you this trouble on account of the bearer, whom you saw serve me when I was at Venice, and to let you know a little of his story. He is an Italian, born at Bologna, whence, he says, he went with his parents to Leghorn, when he was very young and thence, being about 12, went with a Scots merchant to Scotland, where he continued several years and turned Protestant. He came back to Italy and was given up by his parents to the Inquisition, from which he got free by not contradicting them, which I understand to be by saying he was still Roman Catholic, but, desiring on that to go again out of the country, he took an opportunity of going into Turkey with a merchant, and went thence to Holland and thence came to France with one of the Czar's people and returned with him to Holland, where he was recommended to me for his speaking English, Italian and French. He has served me ever since very honestly but some time ago has been by some malicious body informed against to the Archbishop of this place as an apostate and that he was the Pope's subject. The Archbishop thought himself obliged to inform the Inquisition of it at Rome. The King was concerned and thought of protecting the boy, but, that he might know if it was in his power to do so, he wrote on it to Rome himself, and by the answer finds that in such a case no regard would he had to him, and that, to prevent any affront and save its making a noise as well as for the boy's safety, the best thing was to send him away and the sooner he be out of the Pope's territories the better. This made me think of sending him to Venice, where by his speaking Italian, French and English, being a very good accountant and writing a good hand, he may probably find a master

soon. Since he has served me honestly, I beg you may give him what assistance you can that way. 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

CAPT. JOHN OGILVIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. [1]3. Dunkirk.—The enclosed packet came to my hand on the 8th at night. It came by Holland. You will find by the dates of the letters it has been long by the way, but I enclose two or three lines I had from Brussels with it, after I wrote in quest of it. They are to blame that sent it that way, for I advertised them that, if they had goods to send, they had but to acquaint me and I would send expressly for them, for I have never discharged my old skipper yet. I was never very fond of what *Anne Oglethorpe* proposed from *England*, as I wrote you, so what I prognosticated is come to pass. I have sent you the note from Brussels that you may see by the date of it and this there has been no neglect of mine, but the sending it by Holland I fancy has been a whim of *Menzies*. (About the old skipper being in England having a new ship built and advising as in other letters that a quarter share of it be purchased, which would cost about 50*l*.)

I acquainted you some time ago I was invited to Paris, that I might be acquainted with Brigadier Hooke. Your never writing to me made me believe you gave but little credit to what I wrote, therefore I send you one of the letters that pressed me to come. It has been a great grief to me, that I could not learn any thing of your health since you said in your last that you were ill. *Lady Mar* is perfectly recovered.

I sent you a copy of my letter to Capt. Maghie, so I send you here his answer. There is a great friendship contracted betwixt him and Gen. Hamilton. The general is always with Brigadier Hooke and the young Leslies make up the cabal, as I was told by Mrs. Maghie who came the other day from Paris here.

In my last I gave you an account that one Avery pretended to have a commission from some of the principal men of Colchester and Norwich. When I wrote, I did not know that Mr. Freebairn was fully instructed in that affair that he might acquaint you. However, I begin not to have so good an opinion of that affair as I had, for lately they have sent over 24 guineas to Mr. Avery to be disposed of for *the King's* service, till an authority comes to them to send more as he says. Now I think the sum too small if it were 2,400*l*., but so small a sum from men that none yet knows who they are looks much like a trick or a bait, to catch such a weak creature as Avery. I wrote my mind to Father Græme, but he sent Avery to me that I might discourse him on that head, which I did, and notwithstanding I cannot have a good opinion of it. I told Avery plainly that *the King* would be shy to risk any of character or value to treat with people, till they proved by men of reputation that it was safe to deal with them, and, as soon as they perform this, I did not doubt they would have

all due encouragement. On this I dismissed him and shall meddle no more in it without your orders. Poor Father Græme is a perfect honest man himself and suspects nobody, as you will see by his letter and also how loth I was to give credit or be imposed on. One Wescombe and his wife are here. He gives himself strange airs of being much trusted in *the King's* affairs, as I am told. I never spoke to him. He has the character of a spy to Lord Stair. The governor of the citadel of Ghent told Mr. Murray of Stenhope, when he passed there, that Wescombe was a rogue, for he was told of his being an ill man, on which he had a packet of his intercepted. It was addressed to Lord Stair. There was a letter in it, which was a copy of a letter he pretended he had writ to *Mar*. This the governor declared to be truth and desired that people should be on their guard with him. What truth is in this I cannot answer. The governor, Col. Falconbridge, is an Englishman and a Roman Catholic, in the Emperor's service, I suppose.

You know my salary was to be paid in advance by reason without ready money I can do nothing here. You will see by Mr. Loftus' letter that it was with great difficulty that Mr. Dicconson would pay any money for me at all and they will pay no more without a new order from *the King*. You will see what I owe to Mr. Loftus and how he presses me for it, besides what I owe here. I persuade myself you will redress this.

Last year I told you of a sea captain that was going to Gottenburg. The same man is going again now. He is an Irishman but has served all his days on board the French frigates, but since the peace he serves the merchants. He is a brave, honest, loyal man, so, if you have any errand that way, you can never find a better occasion, provided you do it soon.

Mr. Pye is here with his wife. He has showed me several suits of furniture for horsemen, very good, but he has no arms for them. I fancy he is a little wrong in the head. I suppose you know he is married to Booth's daughter. *Lord Oxford* desires you will continue still with the old cipher.* 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

Edmund Loftus to Capt. Ogilvie.

I went to St. Germains expressly to be satisfied by Mr. Dicconson and Mr. Bancks of your affairs. They both told me they can't pay you or anybody else any thing since the Queen's death without new orders from the King, so 'twas after some reasoning I got payment for April, May and June. Nothing certain how things will go, when the arrears are paid to the Queen's death. You are still owing me on account about 450 *livres, which pray order*

* This letter is dated August 3th but from the contents it must be after the 8th. I conjecture the 13th is the date, Ogilvie having omitted the 1 before the 3.

me. I paid your last bill for 250 *livres.* 1718, *July* 21. *Paris.*

Capt. James Maghee to Capt. Ogilvie.

It was but yesterday Mr. Loftus delivered me yours of 29 *June, for which I render my hearty thanks and heartily forgive you all the pains and trouble your former letter gave me, and I beg you will never write to such heat to any that you love or esteem. I approve extremely of all your reasons as also your advice in never meddling with State affairs but with orders from the minister. That was what I meant to say in my last, and I declare that I never hear of any address made to the person you mean and I can answer that the two gentlemen my friends—you know their names—had never any hand in it nor even as much as heard of it. It were doing me a singular pleasure to let me know if the man of quality you talk of accused them of it to his correspondent, or, if you thought it convenient, to let me know his name, for certainly neither I nor my friends have any knowledge of what passes among 'em nor would we take the least notice of what they say, for nothing can ever engage us to interfere but the master's orders.*

As for news, the disturbances betwixt the Court and Parlement were too public for every man's not being instructed. The debts of the Crown amount still to 750 *million and there is not one farthing to pay, which obliged the Court to take the violent part they did, in reforming their money to half its value. The people of the Robe in France have more ready money lying by them than the rest of the kingdom together, which made them so strangely alarmed and occasioned their running into such great heat with the Court. Their last representation to the King was yesterday of* 14 *pages long much to the same sense as all their former ones but with very hot language against the Regent. They have not got their answer yet, and I am of opinion all will come to nothing.*

I know there were several strange stories made of Lord Stanhope's coming to Court but all his demands concluded in forming a league betwixt the Empire, France, England and Holland to sustain each other in case either were attacked, and I am almost persuaded that league will require yet above six months' work, before it be finished. All is tricks and delays almost through all the Courts of Europe.

The Spanish troops seizing Sicily instead of Naples and the English fleet staying peaceably at Cales put all the politicians astray and they can't see into the bottom of that business. Some will have the King of Sicily of intelligence with the Spaniards, others believe he is caught in his turn and say he was tricking the Spaniards and joining the Quadruple League.

Our surest accounts from Germany confirm that the peace with the Turk is on the point of concluding. Notwithstanding what the Holland Gazette says, we are assured by the very best hands that the league of the North is made and the Czar's troops to the number of 26,000 *are on their march to Prussia.*

At present the Court is at a stop how to judge of matters or what to regulate for the future. I am resolved to stay myself a month longer to see how times will turn. All St. Germains is dispersing. I see but very little appearance of the continuation of their pensions. 1718, *July* 27, *Paris.* 2½ *pages.*

T. Bruce to Capt. John Ogilvie.

Last night the enclosed came to me and to-day I had yours of 30 *July and conform to your directions I send it by the post.* 1718, *Aug.* 3. *Brussels.*

Father Archangel Græme to Capt. Ogilvie.

I have heard all Davis' story and have still charity for him, and for that reason have sent him and Avery to tell you their story. If you find difficulty to believe them in any particular matters, you have but to take a memorandum of what you doubt and inform yourself from t'other side of the truth of their assertions. As to the 25*l. sent by Davis to Avery, that ought not to make you think there's a trick in it, for, though the King has agents everywhere, you know some men wont trust themselves with any sent to them, but rather trust those they know, so that may very well be Avery's case, and after all where can the trick be, when they send the money without inquiring how it is to be employed? Supposing it comes from the enemy, I wish they would send as much as I would receive that way. I am sure you'll see clearly that Avery's behaviour is most upright, whatever Davis' may be.* 1718, *Aug.* 4. *Calais.* 2 *pages.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 13. Brussels.—I had yours of 15 and 16 July. Neither I nor anybody else here, as far as I can learn, have heard any thing of what you write, touching those four gentlemen. I am heartily sorry for their idle and undutiful behaviour. I thought the first had been long cured of that distemper, but youthful pride will some times get the upper hand of some other good qualities. As to Bar[rowfiel]d, I am persuaded that in the main he means well, but is perhaps of too forward a temper, which with the heat of a bottle leads a man much easier to folly than discretion. G[eneral] H[amilton] I say nothing of, but for Mr. L[eslie], since ever I knew him, I looked on him as a pragmatic coxcomb with learning like Pittmedin's

law, more than his small share of sense could bear. I am grieved to find that such as the first two shall lessen themselves so far as to herd with such a mere superficial philosopher. Let people form what schemes they think fit, but duty, laying aside common modesty and prudence, may direct them where to lodge them. When I consider their place of residence, I fear that some people such as *Bolingbroke* or *Stair* may find means to poison them without their being aware of it. Proud young men are fond of the gens de beaux esprits and very frequently become their property by degrees. I am the rather afraid of this, because I know that *Bolingbroke* has been very active of late at *Aix la Chapelle* and elsewhere in spreading reproaches against *the King* and *Mar* as *sol*[*e*] *minister*. But, be that as it will, I am fully persuaded that, if these gentlemen should have the powers they desire or shall act without them, their movements will be no secret to *Stair*. I heard some time ago that *Ormonde* was returning your way, but had no certainty of it, till your letter came. *Mr. Campion* is still where he was. All his last letters from *England* advise him to continue his travels. My last from him of 18 July repeated the same advice.

Several gentlemen, who passed lately our way from Aix, give account of Lord Bolingbroke's conversation, amongst others a Mr. Domville, a very sensible man, well acquainted with Stair and Bolingbroke, told the other day to Will Moncrieff, who was here with his pupil Elcho, a pretty gentleman, that Bolingbroke told him that in the late declaration for England the article he had drawn for religion was expunged by the Chevalier's own hand, and that Stair told him with an oath that he knew this to be true. It seems the enclosed has passed on these occasions. I know not whether it is real or composed for the purpose but I am told that one Baterton (T. Bruce himself) drew it and sent it to Holland to *Sir H. Paterson* to be printed, but that he and *H. Maule* thought it not proper.

The print you sent me is excellent, but seems not to come up to the full purpose with strangers, who will be easily convinced of the point which alone is treated in it with a shorter essay and who ought indeed be put right in that matter but still with a view to lead them further into other matters, more diverting to their curiosity, more affecting to their interest and more useful to our purposes.

I was last night with *M. de Wilda*, who has got the letters I told you he waited for and has some hopes of seeing his friend here shortly. Though, as affairs stand, we could expect no great matters from thence, yet you should know first in general, that by the mentioned letters I find that he and his friend have acted sincerely in that affair and as forward as the present situation will allow and particularly that his friend has laid the whole affair in its right shape before *the Emperor*, who is much troubled about it, being over-ruled against his inclinations

by *Prince Eugene* and some others, who are entirely disposed for *King George.* His friend has likewise laid the matter before another *party* there, amongst whom are the *princesses,* who are of different sentiments from the former, and who seem not without hopes in time to get measures altered and are at present of opinion that it is *the Emperor's* interest to have *peace* with *Spain* without *mediation* of *King George* or *the Regent.* I told him, as you hinted in your last, I was afraid this would come too late, for *the King's* creditors were joining in a statute of bankrupt against him and it might be expected that he would endeavour to dispose of his best effects some other way for ready money. He owned that all this was reasonable, that I had told him so formerly and that all that had been mentioned by his friend, but that, though *the Emperor* had laid out all his ready money upon a bargain, yet he did not depend upon it as a bargain which would hold good, that *the Emperor* had no confidence either in *King George's friendship* or *fleet* and would act accordingly. You may remember his friend gave him some hints of this kind on his first application. I wish *the King of Spain's ministers* may try if they can profit by this.

We are told that the Dutch are still somewhat backward in going into the new alliance, that our fleet and the Danish have taken upwards of 40 Dutch merchant ships in the Baltic trading with Sweden and that the Czar on the 15th went on board his fleet of 32 men-of-war and sailed for Reval.

We have been somewhat surprised here that no rejoicings were made either at Vienna or the Austrian Netherlands on occasion of the peace with the Turks, but a friend yesterday explained, that it is true the Emperor was very desirous to have a peace with the Turks, but hoped to have got better terms, and imputes his disappointment to the management of the mediators, with whom he is not well pleased. My friend tells me that Prince Eugene is expected at Brussels early next month, but that a party at Vienna design to have him removed to be Viceroy of Naples and that one of the Archduchesses shall come hither to be Governess.

I suppose people will expect that, after the late tumult was composed here by pleasing the people in what they demanded, the subsidy would have been granted, but the government has not demanded it since, and some people think that the views of an approaching peace with the Turks has been the reason of the delay, for it's believed the government will order down troops to deal with the people in another manner. What may be the consequences is hard to judge, though, if the strong hand does not oblige them to it, if I am rightly informed, the people have in reserve many other propositions for avoiding their duty to their master, and it is to be feared they are, and will be more so in the mentioned event disposed to revolt, but they do not see any potentate to revolt to, all their neighbours being in alliance with their master.

I understand by people lately come from Vienna that there they look on the affair of Sicily as a real breach betwixt King Philip and the Duke of Savoy and their common expression is, that the Duke will pay the reckoning. You may believe that such a circumstance, which amuses even the wiser sort, will afford a large field to the foolisher, who busy themselves about forming new schemes on every turn of affairs, and this affair of Sicily has given work to our whimsical politicians as it has done to our gazetteers.

Some of them imagine that King Philip has thereby got an expedient in his hands of making peace with the Emperor at the Duke's expense, that he may notwithstanding this new Quadruple Alliance find means to draw off the Emperor from the mediation of France and England and make up the bargain betwixt themselves.

Others carry this to a quite contrary canal, that King Philip may now avoid both war and treaty with the Emperor and may compromise matters with the Regent by giving him Sicily or Sardinia, that by this the Regent will be pleased, it being a certainty of no small value in place of the view of an uncertainty of a greater value. They suppose, if matters are thus compromised, the united alliance of the French and Spanish interest will secure the bargain besides what further security it may have by some other supervening accidents and interests which may follow on an accord betwixt King Philip and the Regent. I heard a gentleman so very far out of the way as to say that, in case the Regent would not be contented with Sicily or Sardinia or King Philip would not or could not let him have either of them, means might be found to purchase the Low Countries for the Regent either by force or composition with the Emperor. I could not avoid telling him that, laying aside the injustice of taking from the Emperor what justly belonged to him, I did not see how a victorious Emperor with a brave veteran army could be driven from his possessions. He answered that, had King Lewis been alive, as matters stand he would have been master of this country without the stroke of a sword, and that, if France and Spain were allied, that conquest would be very easy, if the Emperor would not give it up for an equivalent, that the Emperor had a very good army but wanted money, that the quarrel might commence on King Philip's pretensions with a declaration that he was not to annex these countries to the Crown of Spain, but to establish them in a separate sovereignty, which would suit with the desires of the people and would obtain their assistance and reception with open arms, that French troops under a Spanish commission might act there, while Spain gave diversion elsewhere, and that on this declaration from Spain neither the princes of Germany, Holland, the Northern powers nor England, if well managed, would be alarmed at it. *Over* 2 *pages. Enclosed,*

Thomas Bruce to ————.

I was told by a gentleman from Aix that Lord Bolingbroke was there. He gave me the same account as you, that he lives after the old cheerful manner with a French lady and her daughter in his equipage. You tell me he omits no opportunity of railing against the Pretender, and that amongst other things he told you that he was so peevish and unmanageable that no man could serve him.

You may remember that you and I often during the late Queen's reign regretted our friend Harry's way of doing business or rather indeed undoing it, by squandering away his whole time on his two darling vices. I always looked on him as a man of parts but for want of application no way qualified for business and I have not forgotten what you once said, That parts or mettle in a lewd and indolent minister served no other purpose but to enable him to commit the more conspicuous mistakes.

If what I am told lately by some gentlemen of good sense, who have conversed lately with the Pretender, is true, I do indeed believe he would not be a master suitable to our friend Harry's taste. They look on him as a true proficient in the school of affliction, of a settled temper, abhorring drunkenness, discouraging all lewdness and having no use for these scandalous tools, which are the ordinary managers of that trade, and who always made the greatest figure at our old friend's levée. I am apt to believe he would look like a fish out of water in such a court.

You tell me that on the Pretender's entirely disengaging himself and his affairs out of the hands of the priests and people at St. Germains, our friend values himself afresh for having avoided that sort of people during his administration. I always valued our friend for it, since he was resolved to espouse that interest, but at the same time, as a wise man would have passed by these poeple, so a prudent or honest man would have done it more effectually in a quite different manner, without slighting the interest he had undertaken and the affairs committed to his trust and without affronting the persons whom he then owned to be his lawful King and Queen.

I have been told by those who had it from L[ord] B[olingbroke] himself that the Pretender gave him early satisfaction that he was by degrees to wind himself and his affairs out of the tutory of these people, and the sequel shows he was sincere by the great struggle he had in doing it betwixt his love and respect for the late Queen, who strenuously opposed it and took it very heavily to heart, and his sense of his own interest.

So, whatever other effects the Pretender's behaviour in this may have, our friend has no great reason to value himself on it, for it defeats the hints he gives in his vindication,

where he so much values himself on his anxiety for our religion and the danger he thought it was in by the Pretender's being under the conduct of these people, and it seems to come short even of the looser parts of our friend's character to rail so openly against one whom on second thoughts he owned to be his rightful king, when he was scarce well retired out of his closet. I suppose our friend will be ashamed to have it said of him, that he pays his duty and fidelity only when he remains in office.

I have written to him for his own sake to avoid anything of that kind in future, and that, when he takes time to think, he will find it gives too just ground of reproach against himself without doing the least prejudice against the Pretender and, if he has not left Aix, pray show this to him and tell him he had better for the second time own his mistake in the rights of sovereignty and that he is resolved to return as formerly.

It is plain enough that some mistakes committed during his administration were as fatal to the Pretender's interest as they were favourable to ours. I was at first disposed to believe that these errors were owing only to his odd loose way of doing business, but, when I saw his own vindication, I considered him more friendly than I expected to our master and less sincere to the Pretender from the beginning, and I am the more confirmed by what you now tell me and by what I have heard from others of this open railing against him, all which makes me hope that he has merit enough to get his attainder reversed and that we shall have him again amongst us. 1718, *June* 27. *The Hague.* 1½ *page.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Saturday, Aug. 13.—When I wrote to you this day sennight, I had not unciphered the letter you sent me from *Jerningham*, which I have done since, and I am glad to see he has still good hopes there by what *Schapiroff* said to him, in case the main bargain between those two merchants go on, as there were hopes it should. *The King* was mistaken of the date of your letter from *Jerningham*, which *Ormonde* mentioned in his, which I now see is the same with that I had from him, 13 June. *Jerningham* desires that some remittance be sent him. I have wrote to him that *the King* has ordered me to write to you about it, so you will speak to Mr. *Dicconson* of it and get all done that can be. He will certainly have occasion for it, and it would be hard and indeed shameful to let him want on that errand. I hope we may have good news from him soon. Sure it is not possible but *Alberoni* must have some dealings with *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar*, who could be of so great use to him more ways than one, could he get them to agree, which I doubt not but he labours and he will probably furnish them with *money*,

which is what they will most want and that will make any failure of what they might have expected immediately from *the King* of less consequence than otherwise it would have been.

Poor *James Murray* has been like to pay dear for his last journey. Ever since last Sunday he has been exceedingly ill of a fever and a bloody flux, so that the doctor thought him in no small danger. He thinks it occasioned by his travelling in the heats. He is now better and, I hope, in a fair way of recovery.

It is fit that *Ormonde* and you should know that there was lately a proposal made to *the King* from a considerable person of *Holland's* family, on which he gave the necessary commission to the person whom the proposal came by, for treating on it. I am afraid it will not produce much fruit, but there was no neglecting such a thing, and, if it do no good, it can do no hurt. When we hear any more, you shall know it, but this must go no further than *Ormonde* and yourself.

I have a letter from *Gen. Hamilton*, disowning his having anything to do with the club of Schematists and particularizes young *Leslie*, whose notions and his, he says, are very different. He says further I'll be surprised, when he tells me he has not seen *Dillon* these 5 months. I told him that *Dillon* had been much and often indisposed for that time and had had a great deal of business.

I have also seen a letter from a friend of *Mr. Hooke's* disowning his having any dealings with that club, all which makes me fancy the club itself is beginning to be ashamed of their ways. You will not think I comprehend *Leslie* in that.

As I was writing this, the post arrived. *Nairne* showed me your note and I have nothing to say on what *the King* tells me you wrote to him, only I wish you may have had good success with *the Regent*. Poor *Murray* is not at all well to-night, so we have still fears about him. 3½ *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DOMINICK SHELDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 14. Paris.—I cannot avoid sending you the enclosed for the Duke of Mar. I hope that, if what he complains of be true, that he is allowed less than others who were in the same station with him, the Duke will speak to the King to get his allowance made equal to that of others.

As to my own concerns, I have got nothing yet, but, if Mr. Law and M. Couturier are as good as their words, I hope to bring my business into a narrow compass next week, that is to say but one year more will remain due to me. Mr. Law is now at his house near the town, which he bought of M. Desmarets for 80,000 livres, but I am told he has lately made another purchase of the lordship of Tankerville in Normandy that will cost him 800,000 livres. My health has been but very indifferent of late, but I begin to hope it will mend. *Enclosed,*

John Gage to the Duke of Mar.

I was known in Scotland and made aide-de-camp to Gen. Echlin by you. In England in 1687 *I was ensign and next year lieutenant in Sir E. Hales' regiment and in* '89 *I had the King's commission for captain of dragoons and was at the battle of Killicrankie, after which I came over with Major-General Buchan to France, where I served in his Majesty's troops till the peace of Ryswick. As soon as I heard of your declaring for the King, I came amongst the first to join the Royal Standard. I humbly beg you now to represent my case to the King that I may be on the same footing with those captains that were aide-de-camps, as I was.* 1718, *Aug.* 12. *Paris.*

John Paterson to C. Forman Macmahon.

1718, Aug. 14. Urbino.—The Duke of Mar being at Rome when he received yours of 20 March transmitted it to me. I read it to the King and am commanded by him to tell you that he agrees to your going to Spain or any where else you judge most for your interest, that he wishes you good success and is sorry that the present condition of his affairs does not allow his giving you the recommendations you desire, which he would do very willingly, if he had not good reasons to the contrary. He has had very just accounts of your zeal for his service, so he has agreed that your pension be continued to your wife and children as long as he shall be in a condition to afford it, but, as this is a degression from the rule he has laid down, he would not have it serve as a precedent to others, so he expects you'll say nothing of it, and I believe you had best leave a power with your wife to receive it as for your use and show this letter to Mr. Dicconson, so that he may know the King's pleasure, or to Mr. Gordon, if he be in use to pay it. *Copy.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Aug. 15.—Since my last to *the King* I have not heard anything worth acquainting him with. All people are impatient to see how *the King of Spain's* affairs will go. *Stanhope* is gone on to *his* residence. I hope he will not succeed in his negotiation. A very little time will show.

I have inquired of young *Leslie* about what *the King* desired *Ormonde* to inform himself of. I find this business was a thought of his, in case any thing was to be done for *the King* by *his* foreign relations. I enclose all he has told me. He assured me he had not given any directions to any one to offer such a proposal to *the King*, but that it was only his thoughts, which he told *Dillon* and Callahan. Something of this kind would be absolutely necessary, were there any prospect of *the King's* relations thinking of helping *him*, but, as they are now busy in their own trade,

I fear they do not think of doing *him* justice, so there is no necessity of doing anything in that till *he* sees *his* relations better disposed to *him*.

I hope the excessive heats do not prejudice *the King's* health. The weather here is intolerable. 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

Robert Leslie to the Duke of Ormonde.

In obedience to your commands about what discourse I had with Mr. Dillon *about* Ireland, *it was only my own thoughts that, if* Ireland *could be brought at the same time into a joint trade with* England *and* Scotland, *it would facilitate their work. I knew Mr. Callen* (*Callahan*), *an honest man and who had been formerly employed in business of the same nature, and therefore supposed him proper on this occasion, but, as nothing offered as to* England *and* Scotland, *I put the thought out of my head and gave Mr. Callen no message to any person. I hoped some good posts of consequence might be secured. but I declined giving Mr.* Dillon *a list of persons' names, as not thinking it fair to do it, especially when nothing was going on with* England's *or* Scotland's *partners.* 1718, *Aug.* 14.

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 15.—Since my last I have not heard any more of what I mentioned concerning *the Regent's* enquiring about *Ormonde.* I told you all that passed and every thing is very quiet as to *Ormonde.* Orders were sent to all the Intendants to inform all *the King's* people to leave this kingdom by 11 June last, but nobody has been disturbed as yet nor any notice taken of the order. You may be easy on that point.

(About Jerningham's letters.)

I cannot yet tell what measures I shall take as to my residence, but hope to be quiet for some time in this country. I am sorry for the quarrel, but glad it is over without more harm. They are very honest gentlemen and seemed to be very good friends whilst I was at Pesaro. I have not received two of Sir H. Stirling's letters that I suppose must have been lost.

I have enclosed an abstract of a letter which I desire you will show *the King.* 5 *pages. Enclosed,*

The Abbess of [*the Irish*] *convent at Ypres to the Duke of Ormonde.*

I crave your condolement with his Majesty from myself and community for the death of our most dear and gracious Queen, in whom we have lost all the visible support we had on earth, she and the late King having ever favoured us with a most special protection, without which I would never have conserved this only poor unfounded refuge the religious gentlewomen of our unfortunate country

have in these parts, most of whom were professed on the 1,500 *livres a year which their Majesties promised ever to continue and settle on them, till they gave a fund for it, which having never been done obliges me to crave you to lay our sad condition before his Majesty, from whom we hope for an order to continue the said pension, without which it is impossible for me to subsist my poor but deserving community being* 17 *in the habit.* 1718, *May* 24. *Ypres.*

The Earl of Panmure to the Duke of Mar.

1718 [Aug.] 15. Paris.—Last Tuesday I received yours of 24 July and had also one of 8 July. I really thought there was ground to infer what I wrote 4 July, and am very glad to know by yours you had no such meaning. I was and am very far from seeking a pretext to fall out with you, but would be very sorry if it happened, and I am sure that to my knowledge I shall never give any ground for it. I am very far from taking ill your advice in yours of 8 July, and I declare that I thought there was nothing in my letter of 14 June, that could have given the least ground of offence, but on the contrary thought I was obliged to say what I did in my own vindication and am very sorry it has been taken in a sense so very different from what I meant, which I desire you to acquaint the King with and to tell him I ask his pardon, if I have then or at any other time writ or said anything that might give him any offence. I am very sensible of the marks of favour he has honoured me with and shall always endeavour to behave dutifully towards him and to deserve what further marks of favour he may be pleased to bestow on me.

I had to-day a letter from my wife of 20 July o.s. from Edinburgh, where she was but arrived. She has at last obtained a gift of her jointure and for the bond of 10,000*l.* sterling I gave her, she is to have the interest of it but all revocable at pleasure, which, she writes, was thought to be done of design to prevent her sending any part of it to me, and that, if it were known that she did, it would be a cause of revocation. Her signature has been revised by the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland and was sent to London and afterwards to be returned to Edinburgh to pass the seals there. The Court of Enquiry is now sitting, and are taking in the factor's accounts. They have summoned George Maule to lay before them his accounts for crop 1714 and also George Dempster to give an account of what victual he bought from me. They are also about naming of factors and are to name Provost Gordon of Aberdeen to be factor for my estate in Angus and Baillie Fordyce of Aberdeen for my estate of Belhelvie. The first is also to be factor for Lord Southesk's estate in Angus. My wife is to do what she can to procure a tack of the house of Panmure with the enclosed grounds about it, and, when she has got the gift of her jointure exped and got the rest of our

affairs put in the best order she can, she will then ask liberty to go abroad. The Court of Delegates were not then named as she writes but the commission was daily expected.

I did not employ the English ladies you recommended me to do anything for me on the other side, but they offered it of themselves, and I did not see any inconveniency in it.

Burn writ to me that my friends thought it proper I should speak to Connell (? Lord Stanhope), while he was here, which I did, being introduced by a friend here to whom I had applied for getting that bargain made I have been so long about. Connell said he would do all he could for me, but you know nothing can be done in that affair till the Company meet at whose disposal it is, so I desire you would acquaint *the King* with this.

Having heard that Mr. Dicconson had got some money from the Court of France, I spoke to Mr. Dillon to see if I could get any, not having got any since May. He desired me to write to Mr. Dicconson, whose answer was that it was not in his power to comply with my desire, because the King's orders are positive to stop all payments beyond May, till his Majesty knows whether the Court of France will continue the pension or no, which when it is known, he will then regulate future payments. He said he received money not long since, but that it was arrears due to the poor people of St. Germains for July and August last year, that it was not in his power to apply it otherwise and that Mr. Dillon had desired he would endeavour to procure money to pay the new list for June, which he would do as soon as he could and then would pay me for that month. *Misdated, July* 15. *Over* 4 *pages.*

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 15.—I did not answer yours of 15 July last post, having nothing new to say. You're wrong to think we took ill what you write to us of Theo[philus], but 'tis not extraordinary we wish you were misinformed, I hope time will make you have a better opinion of him, and I am certain 'tis not easily you took an ill impression of him, for he writ us a long letter full of gratitude and praises for your civility to him at Rome. Nobody knows here anything of what *the King* was so good as to do for him, for nobody has ever spoken to us of it and there are busy people enough here to have talked of it, if they had known anything about it, for we're more than ever assured that we had a number of enemies at St. Germains, but, as it was a certain spirit of envy that reigned in them, I can wish them no greater punishment than to continue envious. The poor Queen had several disputes with her woman on our accounts a little before her death. Let me flatter myself that with time he'll retrieve his character with you.

Jemmy (James Oglethorpe) returns to England. We expect him every day. He'll stay here a month, so, if you have any

orders to give him for that country, your answer will come time enough.

When I wrote about M. le D[uc], I had not received your answer that 'twas not fit for *the King* to write, but, as luck would have it, M[ezières] said nothing amiss and only made a compliment in general, but the letter I so much pressed for was to our other D[uke]. The reason I was so earnest for it was that he had occasion every day to speak to *the Regent* about the p[ension] and M[ezières] thought that a civility from *the King* himself would make him warmer. He gave his opinion only with submission to better judgment. We have heard nothing of that since I wrote, but I don't doubt Mr. D[illon] follows it. I can't think but he'll succeed, for 'tis sure *the Regent* was put into good humour, which was the greatest difficulty. It's said, but I aint sure, that Hooke is named envoy from hence to Prussia.

Lord Bolingbroke got plentifully drunk at Lord Stair's the day of the succession, to show his joy. Is it possible a man that has sense can make so poor a figure? Methinks he owes something to the character fortune had given him and that he has foolishly played away. The Duke of Berwick's grandson is dead. It's said Madame des Ursins has made it up at the Court of Spain. M. de Provan is gone to-day to England to offer to sign the Quadruple Alliance, provided they will give him succour for his master, who has also sent to the Emperor for 6,000 men.

The Parlement has made new remonstrances and yesterday made a new arret against Mr. Law to oblige him to follow only his bank without receiving the money of the nation. They proposed to send him and to seize him prisoner, to read his sentence in the minute and have him hanged in the Court as a usurer and perturbateur du repos public. There has been an instance of that nature already, but the thing was not judged proper, though many people lay wagers it will end so. It's certain the Parlement spits all their venom against him, but he has a good support, though lately a small accident has happened to him. The Regent made a bargain with the Comte d'Evreux for the estate of Tancarville for him at 800,000 livres and it's worth but 30,000 livres. Note that the Comte d'Evreux is a favourite. This is true, but in other things he gains it well back. He'll be the richest subject in Europe, if the aversion of the public does not make some dismal catastrophe cross all his happiness.

Lady Mary Hamilton is here to be cured of the king's evil. Lord Garlies is going to be if not married to Lord Marischal's sister, who is here desperately in love with the Duke of Melfort's daughter. The Duchess of Berry is in great devotion, to such a degree that it's believed she'll turn Carmelite. M. de la Genois is going to marry Mademoiselle Florensac. Madame Monastrol is inconsolable. She cannot bear the loss of her husband and lover in so short a time. I suppose

it's old to you that Douglas was turned out of the King's room by order of Maréchal de Villeroy, because he thought him a person dangerous near the King's person. Douglas complained of the affront to Lord Stair, who did the same to the Regent, but the Maréchal continued obstinate, so, to save Douglas' honour, the Duc d'Aumont has carried him there for the last time. The Maréchal has assembled all the King's house and made them a very touching speech on the care they ought to have of their master's life—very impertinent precautions.

I have writ to *Ilay* according to your orders, but I wish you had given him your opinion on that subject before he went to his own country. He desired no better than your orders and deferred his journey expecting them. I have not heard from him since he's there. He wrote me I should not, till he came back to the good town. I have his new cipher, which I'll send you when you will, but I expected more of that nature to send it you altogether and by a sure hand. I have heard none of his nation here complain of his severity. I only wish you had occasion to try him. I forgot to tell you that poor Peter Fingall has departed this life six months ago, to go plot in the next.

What I writ you of the Intendants is true. Both Lord Marischal and Lord Panmure received the order, but it ended as I foretold you. The unhappy accident that I sent you word happened to *Sparre* is but too true. Sir R. Everard is here. My sister has made Mr. Oxburgh be received musketeer. It's better than nothing. 4 *pages.*

William Dicconson to James III.

1718, Aug. 15.—In answer to the queries in your letter of 18 July in the first place all that relates to the funeral, the depositing the Queen's body, the distribution of her entrails &c. was performed according to her will, for she ordered me, before she sealed it up, to take an abstract of all such particulars as required being immediately known and executed.

2. The 13,500 livres are paid as mentioned in my accounts already sent.

3. As to the Queen's debts, your Majesty will see by an abstract I sent last post they are not great. Some few more have come to my remembrance since, but I do not think they will exceed 60,000 livres in all, so that we shall soon discharge them as the arrears are paid and by consequence they need be no hindrance to your executing the other articles of the will which seem to require haste, and therefore, if you order the payment of the three articles mentioned in the abstract viz., 6,000 livres to the Community, 8,000 livres for a perpetual Mass and 6,000 livres for flambeaux to be carried before the Sacrament in the parish church of St. Germains, I shall pay the same out of the arrears as they come in, and believe I

may be able to do it by the time I can have an answer to this, till which I shall make no mention of them, but then your Majesty must let me know whether the Mass, which is said at Chaillot and for which 400 livres per annum is paid, is to be continued or no, because the Queen appointed no fund for that, and therefore one would think it ought of course to cease, provision being made for the same thing in another place. However I shall continue the monthly payment of 33 livres 6 sols 8 deniers to Chaillot, till I receive your orders.

4. It is certain the arrears of the French pension alone, over and above what will pay everybody up to the time of her death, will be a great deal more than sufficient to discharge her debts and perform the articles above mentioned without counting her jewels, plate or other effects left to your Majesty and by consequence there can be no dispute but that there are assets for performing what she desired.

That your Majesty may have a clearer notion thereof I enclose a short abstract how the account stands :—

	livres	sols	deniers		livres	sols	deniers
There was due to the Queen	580,000	0	0	Of this received from Monsr. Bertand..	9,246	14	10
				From M. Dechartney	48,571	8	8
There is due from the Court of France to complete the arrears of her pension to the end of May as appears by a sort of account sent last post ..	452,181	16	6	ditto	70,000	0	0
				ditto 5 Aug. ..	7,857	2	10
The debts will not exceed as far as I can guess at present					60,000	0	0
To pay up all the salaries and old pensions here to the end of May will not exceed					150,000		
To pay up the new list to the end of June will not exceed					20,000		
The 3 articles your Majesty mentions are					20,000		
					250,000		

So that, if all the arrears were paid up, your Majesty would have at least 200,000 livres, but, in regard the arrears come in slowly, we can not only not count on this money, but have been forced to advance considerably to people to keep them from starving, and must do it still more as they are paid up and become destitute of support. Besides very frequently extraordinary payments are to be made as a bill expected for linen, shoes &c. now sent for, in fine extraordinaries of this kind which I cannot give any account of, but by what I have mentioned your Majesty may give a pretty near guess what there is to be counted on.

As to your title to the salts of Brouage and whether your Majesty may sell them, it will require some time to examine papers to make an abstract in order to consult some able lawyer as to the forms of such a donation, so that the soonest

I can return an answer will be next post. Mr. Dempster, who has been all along employed in those matters, and I will endeavour to draw it out the best we can and then send you the pieces themselves as speedily as possible by the post, unless some occasion offer of sending them all together.

As for the Luoghi di Monte at Rome, I believe they are all sold, but, if any thing remains, Cardinal Gualterio can give you the best and only account of that, for we have no papers I can find relating to that affair.

Because your Majesty seems desirous to have what lights can be given into your pretensions on the Duke of Modena, I have with Mr. Dempster's help put all the papers we have relating thereto in a packet together, which I venture to send this post. It would have been a considerable delay to have taken copies, and we hope, by being recommended to Monsr. Pajot, there can be no danger of their being lost. 3 *pages. Draft. Enclosed,*

Account.

Of the money paid by Mr. Dillon's orders which Mr. Cantillon charged to Mr. Dicconson in the last account he gave him, being for Kelly's journey to England, for James Murray, for the postage of Mr. Dillon's letters &c. amounting to 3,442 *livres. With note by John O'Brien that, if Mr. Dicconson wants such another explication on any articles of Mr. Cantillon's precedent accounts, he can remember the names of the persons the money was paid to.* 1718, *Aug.* 9. *Paris.*

The Duke of Liria to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 15. Madrid.—Desiring him to speak to the King that he may write two words to Cardinal Alberoni in his favour, telling him that he served his Majesty in Scotland as Brigadier and that he was well pleased with his conduct, and requesting that the letter might be sent to Gerona, where he reckons to be next month with his regiment.

J. Menzies to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Monday, Aug. 4[–15]. London.—Your curiosity may be willing to know something of our hotch-potch of talk and therefore I enclose a large parcel. Mist's Journal has at this time a sort of variety, which is somewhat entertaining, though still a strange mixture, yet one is willing to see our ravings and speculations. As to your mysteries abroad, we have a very mean opinion, I mean the men of sober sense, of all the actors. If your Alberoni is in concert with nobody, he is a nobody. If your Victor Amadeus dissembles so long that his dissimulation pushes the jest so far as to bring the Germans after the peace with the Turks freely and fully into Italy, then the cunning man has outwitted himself, for they'll

treat him as the rest of the vassals, so the short is, if he is of Philip's side, he's a fool for refining ; if he is not of his side where his interest was, where will he find his interest so good and so sure next ?

As to the affairs in the North, you know the cold and the frosts will approach. You know the tradition as to them, that words freeze in the air.

By Lord Stanhope's being welcomed to Madrid, we reckon on fair weather and a reasonable treaty there, which, it is believed, we will not be averse to, and may be able by skill and address to manage the Emperor. You may rely on it, we are able for no war, the Jacobites only wish it, but pray let it not be known to M. Alberoni. When I speak of Jacobites, I must tell you they cannot speak sense as to any point of the compass and, except the poor mob of them, are much down in the mouth. English money is good everywhere, yet alas I must own that very money decays.

We begin already to have views towards the Parliament, but very imperfect and dark ones. One good thing is, many of the Tories seem resolved not to come. We are very glad and yet laugh at them. 3 *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Aug. 16. Paris.—I received by last Friday's post yours of the 22nd and 23rd July with an enclosed for *Ormonde* which I delivered the day following.

I am sorry my mistake has given you the trouble to look over so many copies and, as to the club you mention, have little to add to what I said in my last.

I'm told that Mr. George *Hamilton* and *Hooke* correspond with *Mar*. If so, I presume they can give you better information than any other about them, being, as I hear, the chief of that society, but whether it be so or not I cannot determine, having no sort of commerce with either of them and very little with young *Leslie*, whom I see but seldom. This is all the account I can give of the club in question, and as to what *Mar* says of *Dillon's* not being forgot or unmentioned by them, though he be extremely easy about anything they can say or do, he would be glad to know what they tax him with, and who they are, that he may take his measures accordingly. One of *Mar's* acquaintance, whom, I believe, he esteems, told me lately that G. *Hamilton* assured him that, if *Hooke* had been employed in *the King's* affairs, he would have prevented the *Quadruple Alliance* and, as well fixed as it is, was still able to break it. I answered that I knew but him alone that would pretend to undertake so difficult an enterprise, and that, independent of the good it would be to *the King*, he might be sure of being highly recompensed by *the King of Spain* for so important a service. I shall willingly name my author, when you require it, and could wish not to be obliged to trouble you with all this stuff.

As to the order about sending *the King's* people out of *France* I spoke of it in my last, and, as I suppose it was granted by way of form to please *the Elector of Hanover*, I have advised our friends concerned to keep close for some time without taking any further notice of it, and have desired Mr. *Dicconson* to write the same to his brother, who happened to be the first in the case. It would be pretty odd, as you remark, that *Dillon* should be a stranger to an order so universally known here. I spoke of it to *Maréchal d'Uxelles* and others of his character and they were all of opinion that no stir should be made about it, not doubting but the matter would drop in a little time. I knew you were informed of this order by Mr. *Dicconson* and many others and therefore thought it unnecessary to give you any more trouble about an affair out of your power to redress. If the same request be again insisted on by *the Elector*, I fear it will granted and perhaps duly executed.

I gave *the King* an account of what I had to say about *the pension* and am very glad both he and *Mar* are perfectly well, and also of your hopes of a new abode, which I look upon to be much more convenient than your present quarters. The method you mention of corresponding with *Camocke* is much better than that I proposed and I wish *the King of Spain's* answer to *the King's* memorial may come timely to hand. I'll speak in my next of *Ormonde's* removal to another place. (About the Spanish successes in Sicily.)

'Tis taken for granted here that the peace between the Emperor and the Turks was signed 21 July and that a strong detachment of the Imperial army was immediately ordered for Italy. 5½ *pages.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 16. Paris.—Acknowledging various letters.—Lord Marischal recovers daily of an operation he endured, some say without much occasion. Mr. Dicconson has ordered me 1,000 livres which shall be given to Mr. Keith as you order. Mr. Dicconson no doubt gives you an account of other money matters. I had no orders to pay beyond June and it was Gen. Dillon who ordered June to be paid, so I am constantly in advance and Mr. Dicconson says he can't help it nor has he orders for subsistence, so I can't tell what to write to the poor gentlemen either as to the delay or its continuance.

Colin Campbell of Glendarule to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 16. Orleans.—My last was dated 26 July, Angers, where I waited on young *Lockhart*, who is most forward in *the King's* interest and to you declares himself a most faithful servant. We arrived here the 8th, where *Tullibardine* proposes to reside, of which I acquainted *W. Gordon* on the 10th and desired him to tell Mr. *Dillon* we were come here, where

we should be always ready to obey his commands. I received a return from *W. Gordon* the 12th with a packet of letters from *Scotland*, and from all hands I find in that country they are in very good heart and never in a more forward disposition to serve *the King*. I have a long letter from *J. Macleod junior*, who some time returned from his progress in *the Highlands* and writes so very agreeable an account of the disposition of all in those parts to enter heartily into our trading company, that I have troubled you with a double of what he writes. His letter is not of late date, having continued in *W. Gordon's* hands ever since I left *Bordeaux*. At the same time I received under his cover a letter from Mr. *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck], by which I understand that a letter signed John Clark dated 12 April and received by me 12 May was from him, but the writing is so much disguised that I could not know it, though I suspected it might be from him, yet he giving me no address and *J. Macleod junior* being in the country occasioned my delaying to write to him till *J. Macleod junior's* return, but I wrote then to *J. Macleod junior* about it, but had no return till now I have received Mr. *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck's] last letter.

In mine to Mr. *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] of 4 March, I reminded him he was a letter in your debt, which you wrote him some time before you left *Scotland*, and in his of 12 April, writ some days before he began his journey for *Scotland*, he mentions writing to me a former letter in answer to mine and that he had also writ to you. This letter never came to me, and, if yours was enclosed in it, both have miscarried, but, now that *J. Macleod junior* and he have met, his correspondence and mine will continue with more exactness. I am the better pleased with his willingness to correspond that, though he is a most honest man, yet he is very cautious, so it's plain he's truly hearty. Both his letters to me are enclosed, so you'll reflect if you have any of that subscription and hand. You'll see by his last as well as by *J. Macleod junior's* that he is the person that was dealing with *Argyle*. I need say little about it, seeing you have it so fully in *J. Macleod junior's*. Whatever measures may be taken with *Argyle*, let me beg you to write a kind letter to Mr. *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] and I hope *the King* will not think it wrong you thank Mr. *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] in his name for his faithful endeavours to bring *Argyle* to a right way of trading, as well for his other good services. In my answer to him and *J. Macleod junior*, I approved much of both their endeavours in general, but forebore entering on particulars till I received your orders, and you see *J. Macleod junior* wishes to know from me your mind in the whole affair. I know both he and *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] have no manner of attachment to *Argyle*, so in all this they have no view but *the King's* service. *J. Macleod junior* says nothing of *Argyle's* purchasing *Breadalbane's* estate, so I would gladly hope there may be

nothing in it, yet it's not unreasonable to think both parties might make it a secret, till the transaction is concluded. If there is nothing really in that story, *Argyle* will not be so dangerous as otherwise he would ; therefore if his being passive, which is the greatest length he can be brought, so far as I can understand from *J. Macleod junior's* letter, can do any great service to *the King*, of which you are best judge, it's likely in that case that letting the old sentence against that family lie dormant may be handle enough to keep him within bounds ; seeing excluding him in *the indemnity* may make him desperate and may by such as do not understand matters be thought too hard a measure ; yet I cannot help observing that *Argyle* resolves to play a very sure game for himself and to risk nothing on any side, for, as matters stand at present, he cannot be hurt, and his being passive, which he cannot well be otherwise under his present situation, he proposes to secure himself at *the King's* hands, should he succeed ; if that should not happen, he has still his friend *the Prince of Wales* in his hands, so that something of management with this gentleman, who appears to love or regard nobody but himself, seems to to me not very disallowable.

What you find to be *the King's* immediate interest must overrule all and be the fixed maxim of all his faithful servants, for there are times when distant views must be laid aside. Whether this be the case now or not, you know best. I hope you will allow what I have said formerly on this subject to carry some reason with it, if the situation of affairs allowed of it, therefore please give me your commands in this, which I will observe with fidelity and exactness to the utmost of my power. You see *J. Macleod junior* mentions that on my letter to him a good time ago he wrote to Mr. *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] to forbear further meddling with *Argyle*, there being reason to suspect his sincerity, which indeed I wrote to him on receipt of a letter from *Mar* of 29 Jan. received 25 Feb., telling me there was little to be expected from *Argyle* and desiring me to let *J. Macleod junior* take care that, in place of his gaining *Argyle*, he did not catch or inveigle him. As Mr. *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] very discreetly dropped the subject on the first insinuation and has done his part first and last, he certainly deserves thanks, and next to *Glengarry* is the gentleman in all *the Highlands*, who at present can do *the King* best service, for, besides his own interest, which is very considerable, he will no doubt have a good deal to say with his brother-in-law, and he is a gentleman of good sense and great application in business, so that I am persuaded you'll spare a moment now and then to continue as well as begin the correspondence with him and *Glengarry*, and I have ventured to tell them both they may expect to hear soon from you. If you send me your letters, I will forward them under *J. Macleod junior's* cover.

You see *J. Macleod junior* gives not a very favourable account of *Lord Glenorchy*, yet I have writ to Mr. *Campbell* [of

Auchinbreck] to visit him in the country, where I hear he and his young lady are at present, and to use all endeavours, if he is wrong, to bring him again to a right way of trading, which would be considered by *the King* as good service and for which he might expect thanks from *Mar*, but, if *Lord Glenorchy* should be on the reserve with him because of the friendship he may apprehend betwixt *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] and *Argyle*, I have another in view to employ with him, but seeing it's most necessary there should be a conjunction in business betwixt *Lord Glenorchy* and *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] I was willing to try this way first, for it's hard to think there should be so great a change in *Lord Glenorchy* from what seemed to be his natural inclinations. It's true I know little about him since he met with *Mar*, for, being once in such good hands, I judged it not needful for me to give him any trouble since, but if it is true that he and his father sell their estate to *Argyle*, I have writ to Mr. *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] that he is not worth looking after, and, if that is not true, I do not despair, notwithstanding his employment from our rivals in trade, but he may be brought to act his part yet in *the King's* service.

I have put it on *J. Macleod junior* to inform himself if there's any truth in the story of *Breadalbane's* selling his estate. Whatever you write me in relation to *Argyle*, let it be always in a note by itself, but still I am of opinion, unless *Argyle* has made some more immediate application to *the King* or *Mar* than this seems to be, it will turn to no great account, for sure it's what he might do with great safety where he is.

I shall be glad you changed your cipher, for what I now have by *Barry's* story is, I fear, in too many hands.

The Knight that went to *the King of Spain's* bounds corresponds very duly with *Tullibardine* and appears a man of great exactness and application in business, but it seems that affair will take a little more, yet he is in good hopes about it, and writes with great anxiety and concern on the whole affair. 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

John Clark (*Jersey* i.e. *Campbell* [*of Auchinbreck*]) *to Colin Campbell.*

I answered yours of 4 *March, and wrote to your lieutenant* (*Mar*) *and hope his cargo will bring him a good return. Since I doubt not of your receiving mine, I shall say the less now, but that, as I hope to be soon where the commodity you wrote for can be purchased at the cheapest prices, it will be no great difficulty to procure a good deal, if there's an appearance of a good market, which we wish for and expect here. I take journey to-morrow.* 1718, *April* 12[–23].

The Same to the Same.

As I had not a return to either of mine, I am glad since my coming here to know from your friend J. Macleod junior

that you are well and in hopes to see your friends, which will be a great pleasure to many, especially since it's hoped you will make a good return for the commodities you exported. Your partners are not idle, nor has any thing in their power, that could contribute to advance the interest of the [partnership, been omitted. *As to* Argyle, *I refer you to* J. Macleod junior *in relation to the measures taken with him.* 1718, *June* 8[–19].

J. Macleod junior to Colin Campbell.

I have received all the letters you wrote me since I left this. My tour to the country this last spring was employed as much as in me lay in doing you (*Mr. Price* i.e. *the King*) *service. It was my motive to undertake that fatigue, and, with great pleasure I tell it, I do not repent my journey, for, if promises be observed, you'll not miss of faithful service and abundance of friendship. As for the gentlemen of my name you are concerned in, I am persuaded we shall not have so much difficulty to bring them your way as heretofore, the principals of them being well-inclined and resolute enough.*

Glengarry *is well, the self same resolute, good, worthy mortal you ever saw him. If any thing do him hurt, it's his apprehensions anent the Captain's* (i.e. *the King's*) *affairs, for things here at present in relation to the branch of trade the captain has most concern in have so favourable an aspect as makes it the earnest prayer of all co-partners that your* (i.e. *the King's*) *business elsewhere might suit with the favourableness of opportunities here, which have almost the self same view, as if your directors were at the helm. The markets here never offered better in favour of a decayed trade, but you know your own business best.*

On my arrival here I waited on Mr. Campbell [*of Auchinbreck*] *who gave me the enclosed for you. He wrote you a letter and another to your lieutenant* (i.e. *Mar*) *which I understand you have not received. As to his resolutions in your Captain's affairs you need not doubt him, which I expect you will signify to your lieutenant, as likewise that he wrote him a line to the same purpose. Both of you are very much obliged to him for his indefatigable endeavours to gain* Argyle, *but, since you advised me to forbear further meddling with that gentleman, he dropped the subject, even though he expected to have made very good advances.*

Please then acquaint me whether or not you would have that business pushed on with Argyle, *so as to authorise his being once more attacked, or what would your Captain think, if he were brought the length as not to oppose his interest, but leave every one to their own inclinations, so please signify how this may take, and whatever opinion*

you have, pray acquaint Mr. Campbell [*of Auchinbreck that I have done him justice in representing his industrious applications.*

It were great presumption in me to offer my opinion in a matter of trade, but I would fain think the more undertakers in a branch of trade of that consequence, the better. You know I do not value Argyle *one farthing, except so far as he could conduce to advance your undertaking. Let me have however your particular orders for Mr.* Campbell [*of Auchinbreck*] *on this point, and, if your lieutenant's own opinion of it were had, so much the better.*

I am much pressed by Mr. Campbell [*of Auchinbreck*] *to go to his house,* 1 *Aug., but I have rambled so much since you went from this, that I would willingly tarry here for the harvest season. If you think anything in relation to your business will offer about that time, pray acquaint me as soon as possible, that I may determine myself either way as I can best serve you, for my residing here is not for your affairs, had you anything to do soon, though my tarrying here might be of use to myself after so long absence and so little application to the business by which I project to live.*

I am sorry the grandchild of your old fellow trader (i.e. *Lord Glenorchy*) *has not of late given us much reason to conclude that he continues a friend to your interest, since he has not only accepted an employment from your rivals in trade, but likewise shunned all opportunities of conversing with Mr.* Campbell [*of Auchinbreck*] *on that subject.* 1718, *June* 24[–*July* 4]. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

John O'Reilly to James Murray.

1718, Aug. 16.—The merchandize for which you have accorded here is still in the same situation. The expected answer from the old merchant is not come, but her daughter writes by her orders to her sister here that she could not speak to her son at that time, but, seeing no other answer since, it's concluded there will be none, only to hold peace. Preparations are making for the transportation of the said merchandize, which, I am afraid, will not be as timely as you would have it. It would not be amiss if you could come yourself according to my opinion.

The Duke of Leeds to James III.

1718, Aug. 17. Amsterdam.—I should not have been so long without troubling your Majesty, had anything offered, wherein I could have been so happy as to have rendered you service, and knowing too well, how unhappily I have been represented to you, made me more loth to give you any unnecessary trouble. How unfortunate soever I may be in your opinion, my unhappy actions in prejudice of your interest and just right heretofore bind me now by the true

sense God has blest me with of those crimes to serve you to the uttermost of my power. To that end I am now come here from Brussels as privately as I could, in order to get as soon as I can to Sweden, where, as the course of affairs there now seems to me, I cannot but hope to render you some service on two accounts. One is that, if there be not a peace perfected between the King of Sweden and the Czar, though I know I am not worthy of advising your Majesty in any of your affairs, I doubt not I could get some reasons offered to his Swedish Majesty that would soon perfect that matter, and, if that peace is not concluded, it is not the Czar's fault for reasons I am very well acquainted with by some answers I received on account of a letter I gave him when at Paris on that subject, and for which, Lord Stair being acquainted with it, I was obliged to leave Paris, which I believe you have not been acquainted with, and therefore I pray leave to send you a copy of the same. My other hopes are that I may be capable of giving him some advice in his proceedings against the English and Danish fleets and perhaps by my interest with the common seamen, if not forgot by them, I may not only render him service, but perhaps also make it prove of the best consequence for your own service.

These are my motives, and, if I cannot meet with the success I wish and hope for, I shall take true care to do nothing that can possibly do the least injury to your service. For these reasons I hope you will not take it ill that without your leave I have presumed to make this voyage, being induced by the motives and hopes before mentioned and being determined, if possible, to make a true and sincere atonement for taking that cursed oath of abjuration and all other my unhappy rebellious crimes, for being now come to old age there is nothing I dread more in this world than that I should go out of it, before doing some good action, that may thoroughly demonstrate my sincere repentance and the real affection I truly have for your Majesty.

Mr. Hairstens and Mr. Dalmahoy take this voyage with me in hopes of being more in the way to render you service than at Brussels.

So soon as we can get ourselves any where fixed, we shall acquaint you, with also what we learn there worthy of your cognizance and also inform you how we may receive your commands. 6 *pages.*

JOHN ALEXANDER to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 17. Rome.—I was very glad to hear from Mr. Duggeot that you were at Urbino. I would have paid my duty to you sooner, but I hope you will excuse a student of painting that is scrimped with time, and likewise often employed on post nights in writing to my friends at Florence and Naples. Mr. Hay, a painter, lately arrived here for the third time, gave me the good news of the welfare of our friend

Alexander Crow of Hughhead, but confirmed the ill news, which I suppose you know, of poor Stewart Abercromby, the episcopal minister's son, who was hanged at Edinburgh for having killed a man in warm blood, the quarrel, as I hear, being for the reputation of Stewart's wife, whom he had but lately married. I suppose it went harder with him, he being concerned in the last affair in Scotland for the King. I wish he had died then of the wounds received for our master.

LORD PITSLIGO to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 17. Vienna.—I long to see you and have a great sympathy with you in this weather, which must be much more uneasy in your quarters. I design however, if possible, in a fortnight to set out for Venice. I only want to hear from W. Gordon, and I'm afraid a letter from him is gone wrong, for he wrote some weeks ago that next post he would send me a bill on some merchant here, but as yet I've heard nothing of it. I wrote to him again and expect his answer every day. I can never forget the condescension and care showed me in the orders to Mr. Gordon concerning that money. The merchant I travelled with from Holland has given me money since I came here, so I am in his debt about 300 florins of this country. I have had several civilities from him besides and all on a very accidental acquaintance at Leyden, he himself being from Basel. I would therefore be glad to serve him both from my particular obligations and that I am sure he wishes well to every just cause. How many there are here of that complexion it would need a long acquaintance to determine. I am persuaded there are some, but Courts have generally a great respect for possession. Prince Eugene indeed is reckoned by every body a man of honour. 'Tis still said the Emperor has a great jealousy of K[ing] G[eorge] and the behaviour of the English fleet will in a little time either increase or remove it. At London and Dublin and over all the country they are still tormenting people for drinking healths &c. I hope Mr. Morphy (Murray) made a safe journey.

M. STIERNHOCK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 17. Vienna.—As he has not heard for a long time of the receipt of his letters, requesting him to order his secretary to send an acknowledgement of them and also to signify whether he desires a continuance of them.—I wish with all my heart for a peace and alliance between my master and the Czar. I imagine it is very close at hand, and that, notwithstanding the present appearances to the contrary in France, that event will produce a change in that kingdom favourable alike to the lawful King of Great Britain and to my master. I enclose copies of two letters written to my Court and an extract of letters from the Swedish envoy at Paris to me. *French. Almost entirely in cipher with a decipher.*

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 17. Vienna.—The Duke of Savoy has come to terms with the Emperor and will be obliged to cede to him his claims on Sicily and people say he has been received into the Quadruple Alliance. We are expecting every moment the conclusion of peace between the Czar and the King of Sweden. The Czar will have arrived at Reval with his fleet, and he is moving large numbers of troops towards Poland and Prussia, apparently for some design. As this gives particular umbrage to this Court, it will soon march an army of 30,000 divided in Silesia and Bohemia on the frontiers of Hungary and Poland. Here they are doing all they can to draw the King of Prussia to their side, but he remains constant on that of the Czar and the King of Sweden. The Emperor with the Elector of Hanover and the King of Poland will try with some other princes of the Empire to make a union to destroy the Czar's great power and to remove him for ever from Germany and Poland, and this is the cause that the Czar is every day advancing more and more troops towards Germany and Poland. *French. Partly in cipher deciphered.* 3½ *pages.*

DAVID CHARLETOUN (SIR D. MACDONALD) to MR. MACKENZIE.

1718, Aug. 6[–17]. Edinburgh.—I had yours of 19 June and 25 July the 2nd instant and am highly sensible of the hereditary care and concern you have for me and my family. In relation to my respect and regard for Mr. Knight (the King) and Mr. Johnson (? Mar) I shall on all occasions be ready to cultivate that very same friendship my dear father Telemach did and show I am no degenerate sprig of that person they put confidence in and will to my power evidence it and gladly accept of their compliment of letters and salt (? money), whenever they honour me with them, but the latter will be very much wanted, which, if we be not immediately supplied with, we'll be obliged to lay aside all thoughts of fishing this season.

CAPT. JOHN OGILVIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 18. Dunkirk.—Acknowledging his letters of 17 and 24 July and giving particulars of how he had disposed of the enclosures and apologizing at great length for having opened the letter to *James Hamilton* and professing his sincere attachment to Mar.—My reason is, when *Lord Oxford* was laid aside, Glendarule told me you asked him what *Lord Oxford* had done for me. He said, he answered he had done nothing at all for me, on which you ordered him to desire me to wait on you in a fortnight's time, and that you would take care of me. This generosity of yours made me take a resolution, if it could be useful to you, to consecrate the remainder of my life to your service. If I thought you were entirely angry with me, I would go to the furthest part of the world and seek my

bread rather than give you trouble. I have not troubled you of late about money so much on my own account as the fear I had of being surprised with goods to send over or something to do for *the King's* service, and wanting money to execute it.

I never employed the skipper F[ather] G[ræme] wrote of except for carrying me over and bringing me back, which cost me 10 guineas a trip, but I shall have nothing to do with him in future, but I shall be at no loss, for our own skipper has a little yacht that he can hire easily to go over in and it will do well enough in this fair weather.

There will be no need now, I believe, of advancing 50*l.* to buy a boat. There is a Northumberland gentleman here, whose name is Talbot, who was in the affair at Preston and very happily escaped from England with his life. I having consulted him in several things, particularly on the loss I was at for want of a conveyance to carry goods, he told me he had a friend he durst answer for, who had a ship of 100 tons, splits new and a good sailer, who had offered her to him for the King's service to be disposed of as he thought fit. The owner has seen *the King* and is entirely attached to him. He demands no requital, only that *the King* will accept his offer. None is to know what she is to be employed on but Mr. Talbot, who has wrote for her to be here with all expedition, so, if you think fit, I shall put our old skipper to be her master, and the crew shall be Flemings who never can have any suspicion of what he goes about, but it will be absolutely necessary to augment the salary 200 livres a year, for instead of 3 men he must now have 5. If ever you require her to go to *the King of Sweden's* or *the King of Spain's* countries she will be proper, even in the dead of winter. It will be necessary for *Mar* to write to Mr. Talbot in *the King's* name to thank him and his friend and to accept his offer. The ship shall still trade as if she belonged to Mr. Gough. If you should have use for her to go to *the King of Sweden's* or *the King of Spain's* countries, we can put Mr. Errington into her, who is acquainted with those coasts and who surprised Holy Island.

As to what you heard of the gentlemen being ordered out of France, no fixed time was named nor any penalty, so none of the governors so much as noticed it, but it did not regard me, and, if it did, I am so well stated with the Governor that I could be very easy here, but such an order never came here.

I have writ to *Lord Oxford* all the paragraphs of your letter that regarded him in the most obliging manner I could and did the same to *Anne Oglethorpe*, but I find he thinks himself slighted. It grieves me not a little, he having stayed all this summer in town, which has been very prejudicial to his health, for no other reason but to hear from *the King* and *Mar*. I beg you not to think I pretend to give you advice, I only acquaint you with what I believe he would take no notice of

to you himself, he being the party concerned. I know that sometime before *James Murray* came over *Lord Oxford* declined seeing him, which, I am sure, did not proceed from any disregard to *James Murray*, but you know he will not impart his mind but to particular people and *James Murray* is young, and besides he is prepossessed with an opinion that *James Murray* has still something of an attachment to *Bolingbroke*, so that to have seen him and to have been on the reserve would perhaps have been worse taken than not seeing him at all. You will find by the enclosed from *Anne Oglethorpe* that *James Murray* is suspected as the author of your long silence, but I am well assured of the contrary, for *Mar* has too good understanding and knows the value of *Lord Oxford* too well to let any prepossess him with a thought that could make him slight or neglect a person who is so willing to do good service, and so able to do great mischief, for his example just now in either good or harm would lead a great many. However I hope the first goods that will come will entirely undeceive him and set all that matter right, for, provided *the King* were no sufferer, I had rather all the men in creation went by the ears, than that there should be the least misunderstanding between *Mar* and *Lord Oxford*.

I must beg leave to remind you of one thing more, that for some time you have taken no notice of Mr. *Cæsar*, who is really a worthy, honest gentleman and very capable of serving *the King*. He is a man of very good estate, and a great friend of *Lord Oxford*, which is an infallible sign that he does not want good sense. If he meets any thing now that's unkind from you, I know *James Murray* will be blamed for it, he having had some falling out with him a year ago, which is not yet made up and which Mr. *Cæsar* would have brought a greater length, had it not been that he has too good discretion to make any great noise with anybody that pretended to belong to *the King*.

I would have you peruse well this letter of *Anne Oglethorpe's* You see how indifferently she talks of leaving the goods, if the gentleman be not at home, with any of the family, a servant maid or perhaps a footman and to let them go to Nottinghamshire to her. Therefore, if you think it proper that Mrs. *Ogilvie* stay till the goods come and go over and deliver them herself, let me know, for the way she proposes is a very insecure one in my opinion. You may easily see they are soured, for which I am very sorry, and, when you reflect on every step that *Lord Oxford* has taken these three years, you will allow that there is not a person in *England* that durst have ventured on the bold steps he took, considering his circumstances. You know his resolution to attempt anything considerable much better than I can tell you and how necessary it is to keep measures with him.

I am sorry our people cannot agree among themselves. It's said that several duels have been fought of late and that

Macmahon is mortally wounded, but what the quarrel was, or who he fought with, we know not.

The Jew at Calais is still there, living by trick and cheat, and had certainly been turned out of town, but pleads his being born in France, but he is a beggar and over head and ears in debt. Both Flint and his wife are starving, having been barbarously cheated out of all that was allowed him by the Jew. I enclose some of his poetry. He is very uneasy that he cannot have your liberty to write. 8 *pages. Enclosed,*

Anne Oglethorpe to Capt. J. Ogilvie.

By my last letter you will find I was preparing for my journey into Nottinghamshire. I have settled that, in case any goods should come in my absence for me or any of my friends, they should come safe to me, and therefore send you the enclosed direction and let whoever you trust with bringing them, leave them according to the directions. If the gentleman of the house be not at home, any of the family they are left with, they will be safe.

You have, I hope, by this received the goods from Sir H. P[*aterson*].

To-day I send you by the same hand a packet for Mar *which I beg you to forward. It is a tariff* (*cipher*) *and as for Lord* Oxford's *tariff, he says he will send none till he has answers to his letters. We have not heard a word from thence since* James Murray *went.* 1718, *July* 29[*–Aug.* 9]. 2 *pages.*

E[lizabeth] *Ogilvie* to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 18.—Nothing but want of strength to hold a pen would have hindered me from returning before now my most hearty thanks to *Mar* for his kind inquiry about my health, which has been very bad for three months, otherwise I would have gone over to *England.* I should be glad to be able to travel when your next parcel of goods is ready, for I would take care to sell them to the best advantage. Besides I believe it wont be disagreeable to *Mar* that I deliver them out of my own hand and it's what *Lord Oxford* will be very glad of, so, if *Mar* have any thing particular to write to *Lord Oxford,* he can do it on a slip of paper and seal it into his letter, or anything he had rather trust to *me* than in writing he may let *me* or *Capt. Ogilvie* know it by a line here, and it shall be buried in *my* breast from all the world but *Lord Oxford.*

I was under some uneasiness about that long letter, for I considered it too much presumption to write a whole sheet to one who, it was to be supposed, had something else to do than read half of it. However I found by one of yours to *Capt. Ogilvie* that mine had a much better reception than it deserved, for you desired him to tell me you would write to me yourself.

Were I considerable enough for anybody's malice, what I heard before I left *England* would make me fear that some ill office had been done me too by *James Murray*, but it were next to madness for one so insignificant to think he would be guilty of so mean a thing.

The Duke of Mar to the Bishop of Rochester.

1718, Aug. 18.—The enclosed is so very full and particular that 'twere but taking up your time needlessly to give you much trouble in this. I hear a packet is on the road from your parts, in which I hope I may have something from you, and that may occasion my writing to you soon again or, when anything worth your while occurs with us, I will not neglect informing you of it.—Requesting him to make his compliments to *Lord Arran* and their other friends. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Marquess of Tullibardine.

1718, Aug. 18.—Asking him to excuse him for being three in his debt on account of having had a good deal of writing since he recovered from his fever.—I also had a letter from *Barry*, which was impudent enough, and wrote him such an answer as it deserved, copies of both which I sent to *Brigadier Campbell*. Could *Brigadier Campbell's* project have done of training him into our hands, and could we on that have used him as he deserved, it would have done well, but that we cannot do, so there was no need for dissembling with him. It will not be in his power to do any more hurt, and I believe his roguery will not be of great advantage to himself.

I would hope by what I have heard that the new reason *Glendarule* and you had for removing your quarters will not be of pressing or very ill consequence. However I think you were right to prevent an intimation and where you intend to go will be as convenient as where you were.

I believe the Junto of Schematists now begin to be ashamed of themselves. *Hooke* disowns having any concern with them and so does Mr. Godder (i.e. Gen. Hamilton) as well as some others. If *the Earl Marischal* had any plot that way, it has failed, and I'm apt to believe the whole has had its rise from *R. Leslie* and a scheme by such a head cannot stand long. I am sorry poor *Earl Marischal* has been ill, but they say he is out of danger.

You would hear, I suppose, of *Ormonde's* being returned towards *France*. As things stood, he could not do otherwise, but one was left there to take care of what he was about and, if *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* agree, we have still reason to hope well from thence and great appearance there is of their agreement. *Ormonde* is very private where he is, and sees few or none, but ere long I hope he may go to where he will have no constraint on him.

The Regent's conduct is very surprising, but it must be time, it seems, if anything, that will cure it. He has promised

fair as to *the King's* private concerns, though nothing be yet actually done, and *the King* is more concerned of that on account of those whom he used to assist, than his own. If they have suffered of late by not being so regularly supplied, 'tis none of his fault, and they will never want when he has.

We are all in expectation to see what part the English fleet will act, and so whether there will be a rupture betwixt England and Spain. You'll hear of it by the public accounts, I suppose, before you get this. If *the King of Spain* and *the Elector of Hanover* do not go on in their trade, as it is scarce possible they can, the first must certainly take *the King* into his co-partnership, which, I know, is a thing you'll be more concerned about than the agreeing or falling out of one kingdom with another.

Ere long you will hear some accounts of *the King* that will please, which is all I can say at this time.

What is become of *Lord George Murray*? When you see him or write to him, my compliments to him. I am very glad the poor old laird is in good humour again and I intend to write to him soon.

My master came in as I was writing, who orders me to make you his kind compliments. I never saw him better in his health than he is now, and we are to have a more agreeable habitation this winter than last, nearer to *Rome*, where, I hope, we shall have more entertaining company too. Mr. Knapper (i.e. James Murray) has been with us since the beginning of May, and has lately been at death's door with a fever and bloody flux, but is now better and, I hope, will recover.

I heard that *Lord Breadalbane* was about selling his estate and that *Argyle* was to be the purchaser, but I hear now the first has no thoughts of it, of which I believe *Glendarule* will not be sorry and I think it is good for *Tullibardine* too. 3 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Clanranald.

1718, Aug. 18.—About a month since I had yours of 17 June, which I communicated to my master. He would very readily agree to your desire of wintering about *St. Germains* or *Paris*, but is unwilling you should leave the place where you are, till you see what success the Knight you mention has in the affair he is gone about, you being the fittest person for seeing his cargo made up, if it be to be set about as I hope it will. Perhaps you may do that and come in time to the winter quarters you desire. I heard from the Knight since he got to his journey's end, but wait another letter from him before I answer it.

As to the affair of the widow's mother and sister, you may be sure, when the time comes, I shall not fail to represent their case in the most favourable way, and your concern and the widow's for them, will certainly have the weight they deserve, but, till our master sees how things will be with

himself, of which he knows nothing, it is not in his power to determine any thing of that kind.

I thank you for sending the account of the new guests, though unwelcome in your country, and am very glad you think they will be of so little ill consequence. Let me hear from you, as soon as you hear from the Knight, and, if the widow come over and you have occasion to write to her, I beg you'll make my compliments, not waiting till you see her.

I understand from *Tullibardine* and *Glendarule* they are parted from your neighbourhood, but I have reason to hope the new reason they had to do so will not be of pressing or ill consequence to any. If *Brigadier Campbell* be in your neighbourhood, my compliments to him.

I am very glad you are better. Several of your friends have been ill this summer, but we are all pretty well again now save a new comer who has been in great danger, but I hope will recover. I doubt not but on hearing from the Knight, you will soon be obliged to go further south ; I know you will not grudge it. 2 *pages. Copy.*

James Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 7[–18]. London.—I have yours of 17 July, that mentions one you wrote the night before, which came with the music enclosed. *Lady Mar* tells me all the goods you mention in yours are come safe, but that of 19 May is not yet come, so that *Capt. Ogilvie* knows best what method he took with them. (About an address.)

Among the goods I shall ship in a few days for Leghorn are all the stockings you wrote for with one pair of superfine pearl and one superfine black for *Mar*, which my friend sends in a present to *Mar*, which he earnestly begs may be acceptable. He also sends a pair of superfine of mourning for *the King*, which I assured him *Mar* would take care of and inform him from whom they came.

James III to Cardinal B[u]oncompagn[on]i.

1718, Aug. 18.—In reply to his letter of condolence on the Queen's death. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 273.

La Superieure et les Religieuses de Chaillot to James III.

1718. Aug. 19.—We have just received with extreme gratitude your letter of 6 June. We see by all the bounties that your Majesty continues to our convent, that you always preserve the sentiments with which the august and holy Queen inspired you for this community " dont nous recevons une preuve bien evidente par le present que votre Majesté vient de nous faire du corps d'un grand saint, canonisé par l'église, apres celuy qu'elle nous a desja fait du corps et du coeur d'une sainte Reine que la voix publique canonise tous

les jours." Mr. Dicconson will have conveyed to you our most humble thanks, and also our gratitude for your ordering several things that belonged to our holy and incomparable Queen to be left in this convent, though we are more inclined to invoke her than to pray for the repose of her soul. We cease not to do so with much zeal both in public and private, and we also pray much for your preservation and restoration and also that God will pour upon your august and royal person the abundance of his graces both spiritual and temporal. 4 *pages. French.*

Father Archangel Græme to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 19. Calais.—However my letter about Mr. Hailes was taken, I am persuaded you are convinced I could have no other view than to serve you, but, as that was misconstrued, so may any thing else; therefore I beg you to believe that, though hearing from you is a great pleasure to me, yet, if you think my writing to you can be of no service, I shall easily dispense with both.

Having troubled you with this letter, I can't help letting you hear what passes. I saw t'other day an Irish gentleman, a Mr. Galbly, if I remember his name right, a Roman Catholic and one of the richest merchants in Dublin. He told me his father had been lately cut of the stone in Paris and after his recovery dined with Capt. Booth, who is his particular friend, who assured him that not one Roman Catholic of the three nations was allowed to be with the King, and that nobody was to be seen at Court but Scots Protestants. Mr. Galbly added that this created great jealousies both in England and Ireland. My answer was, that I believed the latter part of the story to be absolutely false, whatever truth there might be in the first part.

Mr. F[lin]t tells me he received a letter from Booth, empowering him to write and print such papers as I shall think proper to be sent over to England, but I have told him I will accept of no such commission, unless sent me from a better hand, so your orders will be necessary to make me do it.

I can't tell what to make of the Colchester proposal, but, as far as I can judge by the merchants' letters to Avery, they are well-meaning men and fair dealers. However to make sure, I made Avery write to them that, if they intended we should credit them, they should begin by sending over a sum for *the King's* use. They answered that they would willingly comply with our demand, if we could give them security that we are sufficiently authorized to make it, and that the money shall be employed in *the King's* service, but that, as we seemed to speak only of ourselves by way of private advice, they thought it not safe to do what we desired, so that they sent Avery only 25*l.* by a private hand and promise to remit him as much more in a few days, which sum they

hope Avery and I will take care to see laid out to the best advantage, so you have but to let me know what to do with it and it shall be disposed of accordingly. But that's not the only method we have taken to avoid being imposed on, for Avery has writ to them again to see to get some notable honest man to introduce them to Mr. Baillie or Mr. Adamson that they may lay their whole project before either of them and get one of them at least to be a voucher for their sincerity. He tells them that, if they can do that, I mean, get one of these gentlemen to write in their favour, they may depend their business will be done on this side to their satisfaction, but that otherwise we cannot treat with them. I'm afraid you'll think I have taken too much on me but hope you will pardon me, as I did it for the best and am willing to submit to whatever penance you may impose on me.

Davis has done all he can to justify himself of what was laid to his charge, and I have charity enough to think him honest still, though I dare not trust him, especially in other people's concerns. Mr. Wivell writes this post to your cousin Will to pray him to represent his case to you. It's really very dismal, and I wish you may better it for his own sake, his father's and his uncle Col. Wyndham's, who to my knowledge is a perfect well-wisher of yours. I almost forgot to tell you that Mr. Sympson (? Ormonde) was no sooner arrived at Paris than the news of it was current at St. Omer amongst the Irish officers, though I saw a letter of Mr. Dutton's (? Dillon) wherein he seemed to make a mighty secret of it, which occasioned me to write to him my reflections on the way it was kept. 4 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Aug. 19.—I write a line to accompany the enclosed which you will find the proper way of forwarding. The other letters *the King* and I have wrote on the same subject to *Lord Oxford* and some others are sent to *Capt. Ogilvie* to forward, which I the rather tell you that, if you have not a better way of sending yours and the enclosed, you may send them to him. Pray add Mr. Garin for *Ld. Gower* in your cipher and tell *Dillon* to do the same. His letter the little Knight (Sir R. Everard) will know best how to get safely delivered. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Capt. John Ogilvie.

1718, Aug. 19.—In my last I told you that I would write in a few posts to *Lord Oxford*, so I hope you will have provided a way of sending that and the other letters I now send you. *Menzies* is, I suppose, at London, but I know not but *Lord Oxford* and *Anne Oglethorpe* may be in the country, so I send them separate and leave it to you to send them the way you think fittest, but be sure they go safe and as soon as you can contrive it, but not by the common post, *the King's*

letters being enclosed in them. (About Mar's having written to Ormonde that he might send letters by Ogilvie) so in expectation of these you may delay two or three days sending what I have sent you, and, if he sends you any, be equally careful of them and follow his directions as well on account of the letters he may send you of his own as on that of some of *the King's*, which he is to enclose in his. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *Lord Oxford.*

1718, Aug. 19.—It is an age since I wrote, but, had anything occurred that could have been of use to you to know particularly, I would not have delayed so long, and, being in daily expectation of knowing something which would have been agreeable to you, I delayed acknowledging two of yours of 18 and 27 March, which came together upwards of three months ago. The enclosed is so full and particular and so much better than I can say it, that 'twere impertinent to give you the trouble of much. I know the accounts will be satisfactory to you as they ought to be to all who wish well to the trade. It is reasonable to hope the trade will rise on it and soon may we see the good effects of it.

Your two letters to me as well as those to *the King* were full and satisfactory. I am entirely of opinion that every body shall be drawn, if possible, into copartnership with *the King*, and I am sure nothing depending on him that can contribute towards it shall be wanting as shall be advised by you in particular and others of his friends, who may have dealings with the kind of folks you mention.

As the enclosed tells you, I wrote to *Capt. Ogilvie* of what you desired for him, and, after telling of its being impossible to be done at this time and the reasons, I told him it should be no loss to him, but people seldom hear reason in their own concerns. He'll be easy though, I believe, and a word from you, added to what I have said, will make him so. A late disaster occasioned his not being so punctually paid as usual, which perhaps soured him the more, but, as soon as it is in our power, that shall be remedied.

We are to leave this melancholy port before winter and go to another more agreeable as well as wholesome a little further south, though we had liked much better to go northwards. Pray do not forget to send a new list of the goods we are to trade in (? a new cipher). 2¼ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *Anne Oglethorpe.*

1718, Aug. 19.—Apologizing for his delay in answering hers of 29 March and 9 April.—I fancy you may be a good way off in the country when this comes to your town, so I have sent my letter for *Lord Oxford* to *Capt. Ogilvie* to send it him in the safest and quickest manner, but never having sent any to *Lord Orrery* but by you, I must now trouble you with his also, though he should be the longer of getting it. The

letters to them are so full that I may be shorter here, but one thing I must mention to you in particular, which I know will give you pleasure. *The King* is just going to be married to a fine young lady of 16. All the writings are finished, and I believe the marriage will be about the end of next month or the beginning of October. Those who have seen her commend her mightily for her person and temper, and her fortune is not despicable, so I hope they will be very happy and make all who belong to them so. How you came to hear so much of his marriage in another place is more than I know, nor can I well imagine it, or from whom the picture came, of which I wish you could get me notice.

I will no more mention the tracasseries you wrote of, for I hope they are all over, and you have had trouble enough with them, nor will I say any thing of *Menzies*, for I hope he will himself write what is necessary on his own account. *James Murray* has been at death's door, but is a little better and I hope will do well. (About what he wrote to *Lord Oxford* about *Capt. J. Ogilvie.*) Pray make my kind compliments to Mr. *Cæsar*. *The King* has told *Lord Oxford* the reason of his not writing to him, and indeed any thing he or I could have said to him at this time would have been only repetition, so I hope he'll forgive us both, but we will be glad of an account of the trade from him again, nobody having ever given us those that are more distinct.

I send you two of the medals you desired, which a friend got me, and he says none were to be had then in gold, else silver ones had not been sent.

We have had no answer from Lady S[andwic]h and I believe it's not much she can do with the gentleman, having higher powers who govern him, and in that way he thinks to do more for himself.

The King orders me to make you his compliments and thanks for your letter, he is very sensible of your diligence to serve him. Ere long, I believe, he will be where it is possible to get the picture to send you for Lady H[?enrietta] H[?arley] which I was far from forgetting and I hope there will be another to send against that time.

If you chance to be with my old friend L[?ansdow]n, when this comes, pray make my kind compliments acceptable. It's little that's in my power to serve him, but I have done what I thought was but justice in a place which may one day be of no hurt to him, and I will long to renew my taste of good old claret in his agreeable company. 3 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to the *Earl of Orrery*.

1718, Aug. 19.—Apologising for having been so long in answering his of 6 March.

The enclosed from my uncle (the King) answers most of what you wrote to me, and in so much a better way than I could that it would be but a needless trouble to you to repeat any

of it. The news concerning himself will, I doubt not, be agreeable to you and I hope the trade and credit of the Company will rise on it. I hope what he says of your two friends will be satisfactory and I believe you will make good use of it with them.

The Regent is blind and none are so much so as they who will not see. All has been done that was possible to open his eyes but in vain, and, till he get some new thing to alter his way of thinking, nothing is to be expected of him, and it will be none from *England*, who can do that, but the trade may go on successfully without that, I hope.

The story you heard of *the King's* new tie with *the Czar* had no foundation for so great a noise, though it was none of his fault that either that or another, which would have been as agreeable, did not do, but now, considering everything, I hope there will be no cause to regret their failing. Enfin there was no choice, for there was not another suitable to be got, but, had there been, I really believe the choice made would have been a good one.

What my uncle says to you in relation to *the King's* state of health (religion) is, methinks, full answer to that part of your letter, and will not fail to satisfy those who are not resolved to take no satisfaction and how is it possible for more to be said on that head just now?

You ask what I mean by saying *Argyle* and his friend have it in their power to do more good than they are aware of. 'Tis with regard to *Scotland* I mean, with whom in that case they would be omnipotent, but, by what you say, I fear they think not of acting such a game as were necessary for that, which I am sorry for on their own account as well as others.

Your market will now open again ere long and much will depend on right methods being taken with Mr. Preston (the Parliament), when he comes to town, towards its being a good or bad one. I doubt not of your and other friends doing the best with him you can. Since he left town, there are abundance of new arguments and likely to be still more and substantial ones against that time. I wish my old friends *the Tories* may act a right part. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *Lord Gower.*

1718, Aug. 19.—You will easily, I hope, believe that it was neither forgetfulness nor unkindness that has kept me from writing to you. The accounts I had of you from *James Murray* gave me a great deal of pleasure. Those with what our friend (the King) had heard of you before have fixed in him so good an impression of you that I hope you shall one day find it turn to good account and in the mean time I doubt not of your doing him all the service you can, but, since he writes the enclosed himself, I'll trouble you no more on that now. This, I reckon, will find you in the country, where I hope your family is well. I want words to express

my sense of your concern and friendship to those I am particularly concerned in, and I will long for its being in any way in my power to return all your kindnesses. I hope soon to have a fresh account of you from a near friend of ours, whom I long for very much and I hope their coming will be of no ill consequence to them.

(About James Murray's illness as in other letters.) Had he been well, he would have given you an account of an affair he has been employed in, since he came to this country, which he has gone about with the address you would expect and with success, which, I am persuaded, will give you great satisfaction.

(About the King's approaching marriage as in other letters,) but I must refer you for the particulars of that to our friends, *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Arran* as well as for some other things relating to our trade, which, I hope, will soon be in a better state than it has been for some time.

I hear some letters are on the road from your parts, which may perhaps give me soon an opportunity of writing again to you or to some of our friends, who will communicate to you what I shall say, so I will not now trouble you further, only I should be very glad to hear from you. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to *Sir Constantine Phipps.*

1718, Aug. 19.—The good opinion *the King* has of you and his confidence in you for your knowledge in the law as well of your uprightness has made him choose you to advise with in an affair which very much concerns *the King* and you are the only person he has entrusted with it. As the things being kept secret is of great consequence to them, he knows it will go no further for you, but, if you want to advise it with others, he desires it may be only with *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Oxford.*

There were inconveniencies in sending you the papers plain and fully writ out, but you have them in cipher enclosed and *Menzies,* who is to deliver you this packet, will give you a key. He knows nothing of the contents of the packet, and you are entreated to be at the trouble of unciphering the papers yourself because of the consequence of the secret.

The person in whose favour the donation is, whom I shall call Mr. Dampré, (the Regent) knows nothing of the matter as yet and, before *the King* acquaint him with it, he would gladly have your advice on the whole and what are the first steps to be taken either by him now or by Dampré afterwards for the recovery of the effects. I'm afraid you will find some defect in the draft or form of the papers but that cant now be helped, and they must be taken as they are.

Your advice is expected on the heads following :—1. How far the donation will be good in law and what is the most advisable way to sue for it and whether or not it be advisable to be made use of? 2. Supposing *the King* give up the deed

to Mr. Dampré, how is *the King* to be secured in case of Mr. Dampré's death, so that he may recover the right to the said deed and the produce of it from Dampré's heirs? 3. What is your advice to Dampré for his accepting the said deed, how can he best sue for it in law and his running no danger by so doing? 4. In case Dampré shall decline to accept the donation, in what manner he shall be desired to assign it to a third person, who might be more willing to sue upon it, and in that case how *the King's* interest in it may still be secured in all events? 5. What is fit to be done with the separate paper or letter? is it to be kept or is any other to be taken in place of it from Dampré or his assigns, when the donation is given to them, and in what manner most advisable?

These are the points which occur to us, but, being very little versant in the law, a great many more may arise to you, of which it's hoped you'll inform us fully, and send us the forms of the papers necessary to be executed in the cases above or any others in which you would advise it to be done, and the sooner your conveniency will allow you to send them the better. When they are ready you may give the packet to *Menzies*, who will find a safe way of sending it.

The King has ordered me to make you his compliments, and, though he is not personally acquainted with you himself, your former good offices in *the King's* other law suit makes him give you entire confidence in this, and he hopes he may still have an opportunity of being personally known to you and making suitable returns for all your favours.

He has wrote of some other things concerning his affairs to your friend, *the Bishop of Rochester*, who, he presumes, communicates such things to you, therefore it is needless to trouble you with a repetition. 4 *pages*. *Draft*.

The Duke of Mar to *J. Menzies*.

1718, Aug. 19.—I expected to have heard from you before now and I hear a packet from your parts is on the road, by which I fancy I may have something from you, and particularly a full answer to the copy of part of a former letter of mine, which I enclosed to you in mine of 29 May. I expected you would have said something on that sooner, that so we might have no more to say on that affair, which has given us both so much trouble.

(Informing him of the King's approaching marriage as in the letter to Anne Oglethorpe.)

As for our trade, all I can now tell you is, that we have still as good hopes as ever of its rising and that *the Czar* and the *King of Sweden* will be copartnership with us, and we have reason to expect still more of *the King of Spain*. (About their intended removal to somewhere near Rome as in other letters.) A little time may make *the King of Spain* desirous of having us with him.

The enclosed for *Sir C. Phipps* you will deliver carefully out of your own hands. It is about some private family affairs of a friend of yours, so there was no need of writing to any of our friends that he was wrote to, which I mention that you may not speak of a packet's being for him. His packet is by the two keys sent last year by *J. Hamilton* marked 1st and 2nd, both which you must give him with the packet, and show him how to make use of them, particularly for the words wrote at length by that marked 2nd, which otherwise he would be puzzled to find out. When he gives you a return to the packet, you will take care to send it me in a safe way.

I send you this with some other letters to *Capt. Ogilvie* to be forwarded as he finds safest, but, because I am uncertain where the others are just now to whom the letters are, I do not enclose them to you, leaving him to send them, as he thinks fittest.

(About *James Murray's* illness as in other letters.)

To-morrow's post will, I reckon, bring me a letter from *J. Hamilton*, and I may have occasion to write to you soon again, so I'll say no more now. I intend to write to *H. Straiton* next Dutch post, which pray acquaint him of and of what is necessary of what I have here wrote.

I like not to revive sorrow, therefore have always avoided regretting to you our loss in the worthy *Duke of Shrewsbury*, but nobody is more sensible of it than I am, both on the general account and our own. He has left few such behind him, and it will take time to produce such another. I desired one lately to make my condolences to the aunt (Lady Westmorland), but I wish you would also do it for me. Pray let me know what kind of man the young *Earl of Shrewsbury* is. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

Don Alessandro Albani to James III.

1718, Aug. 20. Rome.—Expressing his confusion at receiving the letter which his Majesty with excessive generosity has deigned to write him and his joy at seeing himself receive this honour in consequence of the marriage arranged between him and the Princess Clementina, on which he congratulates him.—Your Majesty may easily conceive with what feelings of joy his Holiness received such intelligence ; and may gather from all this how little my requests were needed with his Holiness, having found in him so ready a disposition to second the wishes of your Majesty, which he would have shown with more considerable effects, if the well-known difficulties of the apostolic treasury in the present really hard circumstances had not prevented him. 5 *pages. Italian.*

The Duke of Salviati to David Nairne.

1718, Aug. 20.—Declaring that the little he had been able to do for his son during his short sojourn in that city did not

deserve the expressions of gratitude in his most kind letter. *Italian.*

The Marquis of Salviati to David Nairne's Son.

1718, Aug. 20. Florence.—Expressing his confusion at his letter thanking him for his trifling attentions to him during his stay at Florence. *French.*

Lady Strickland to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 20. Rouen.—I am honoured with yours of 14 July and infinitely by the memory the King is pleased to have of me. His precious health is the subject of my prayers and wishes.

Sir Hugh Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 20. Amsterdam.—I received last post yours of 14 July with the letters and papers enclosed for Mr. F[rase]r. *H. Maule* was very well pleased with them and we agreed to write with them and to send them by one on purpose to Mr. F[rase]r, who is now at Brussels, and we doubt not but on receipt of them he will go to his friend at Tournay and after that return here, either with his friend or with instructions from him how he is to proceed. There can be no hurt in trying this affair, since they have given such encouragement, and it will take off that handle that they make use of, that they have hitherto been neglected, and none of their offers thought worth noticing. The papers seem abundantly full, and I hope will please them, there being allowance even to go further than what they seemed to desire. You may assure *the King* that nothing shall be wanting that's in the power of those he has recommended the management of this affair to and *H. Maule* desires you will assure him that he will give all the assistance and advice he is capable of. You shall know from time to time all the steps taken in it.

Cadogan meets with a good deal more difficulty than I believe he expected and the *States General* do not yet seem to have quite got over all their difficulties and, had not *the Regent* taken such measures, *Holland* would certainly never have had any thoughts of meddling with *the treaty. The English ministry* seems to have great hopes in the success of *Lord Stanhope's* journey and they pretend that they are pretty sure of it and that he will gain *Alberoni*, which will seem pretty odd if he do, after what has passed.

Sir H. Paterson came here last night on a message from the Duke of *Leeds* to meet him here. On the advice of some of his friends he has taken the resolution of going to *Mecklenburg* and then to visit either *the Czar* or *the King of Sweden*, as he finds it will be most acceptable. He has wrote to *the King* to give him an account of it, which I have forwarded by G[ordo]n. He cannot well be very long in these parts without its being known, considering the way he lives ; though

those with him say he is much altered to the better and is very manageable.

He is lucky in having two young gentlemen with him, whom his letter mentions, and they will give him their best advice, if he follows it. *T. Bruce*, I believe, had some hand in advising him to this journey and I doubt not he has wrote to you of it. He entertains great hopes of being able to do *the King* some service amongst his acquaintances that attend the *men-of-war* in those parts. The two gentlemen that are gone with him have settled a correspondence with a friend here, to whom they are to write where they are, and by that way that person with whom they are can have any directions sent him, should there be occasion. I have not heard from *Jerningham*, since those I acquainted you of, nor from *Sir H. Stirling* for a long time. I expect to hear soon from the first, he having promised so in his last. I am sorry that letter of *Sir H. Stirling* to *Mar* has not come to his hand and I fear it must be miscarried.

We have had nothing certain from these parts of late. It seems *the English ministry* give out that they have very near agreed all differences with *the King of Sweden*, but it may be never the truer of that, and it does not seem probable. They pretend *the Regent* is to pay *the Elector of Hanover* back the *money* he had paid to *the King of Denmark* and that *the King of Sweden* is to get back his effects that *the Elector of Hanover* has in his possession, but *the English ministry's* friends having advanced so many such stories of late for their particular ends makes this meet with less credit here. I suppose you will have heard of *Dr. Arbuthnot* being with *Paris*, where, they say, he was sent to meet with *Bolingbroke* and others there on some scheme they have on foot.

We have not very much public news here. We long to hear what the Spaniards will do after the conquest of Sicily, which it's thought they are wholly masters of before this. The friends to Spain here give out that the Spanish fleet is in a condition to beat the English, and that they will certainly engage them, if they oppose their measures. Should it happen so and our fleet comes to be beat, it would be a most irreparable loss to us at this juncture and might have fatal consequences, but we do not seem to be in any great apprehension about that, for we do not think the Spanish fleet will appear after the English arrival in those parts. Our merchants and traders are in the utmost uneasiness on account of their commerce and are more alarmed on the accounts they have received that the effects of all the English merchants in Spain are ordered to be registered by the Spanish Court. Our only hopes are that Lord Stanhope will settle everything to satisfaction and will make the Cardinal submit. All our news from the North seem now to agree that there is more appearance of a peace being concluded betwixt the Czar and Sweden since Görtz's arrival from Sweden, and the public letters to-day states that the Czar has sailed on his fleet of

32 men-of-war and a great many land forces on board. They do not mention where he is gone, but, if the peace be made with Sweden, it's thought their fleets will join and make a descent in Mecklenburg.

It's said the Czar has caused the Dutch envoy to be arrested and his papers seized on account of his having wrote too freely about the affair of his son, by whose death all the troubles that were like to happen there seem to be at an end.

It's hoped the Dutch will now soon be got to come into the alliance, to which end the English ministers here leave no stone unturned, and, as soon as that is over, it's said Cadogan is to return to E[nglan]d and to succeed to all Lord Marlborough's places, who has now quite lost all his senses.

The commission of oyer and terminer intended in S[cotlan]d is now passed the seals, so it seems they intend still to go on with the prosecutions there.

(Acknowledging Mar's letters and giving the dates of those he had written himself.) You will know, I hope long before this that *Lady Mar* is perfectly well again.

I suppose *James Murray* is returned to you before this, and I must trouble you to let him know that I received both his letters from *Vienna* and those enclosed were duly forwarded. 5 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Saturday, Aug. 20.—I have yours of the 2nd this afternoon with the packet from *the Bishop of Rochester* and the enclosed for *the King.* Those letters are too long and material to say anything on them by this post, but both *the King* and *Mar* have made up two large packets for England to-day before the post came concerning the affair of *marriage,* and you may depend on it nothing was wrote of it from this thither before. **James Murray* did write, as *the Bishop of Rochester* tells you, of his being to make a six weeks journey, though he could not then tell about what, which we agreed he should do, that they might not be surprised at his not writing all that time, and, since we were sure nobody there knew anything of his errand, his not telling it to his correspondents could be of no hurt.* The letters for *the Bishop of Rochester* and *Lord Arran* &c. from *the King* and *Mar* are in the enclosed packet for *Ormonde,* and, should he be removed from your parts before this arrive, you are to open it and forward what's enclosed for *England,* but that will not, I suppose, be the case, and I only mention it for security and that no accident may prevent *the Bishop of Rochester* from getting his letters as soon as others there, who are now wrote to and sent by another canal, as I have wrote to *Ormonde,* and I have ordered that these letters be not sent over for two or three days after they come to *Dunkirk,* in case of others being sent by a friend with *Paris* to go over with them.

James Murray has been better these three days, so we have now good hopes of him. My packet for *Ormonde* was sealed before I had his of 25 July to-day and I have not now time to write any more, so pray send him this with his packet. (The part between asterisks is printed in the *Stuart Papers*, *p.* 49, *note.*) 2 *pages. Copy.*

GEORGE JERNINGHAM to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 9[–20.] Petersburg.—I have not written to you since 11 July, o.s. Since *Osterman came* from *Aland to* give *the Czar* an account *of the negotiation*, people spake variously *of the treaty.* The first *letter* which *the Czar* sent hither from *Reval* said that *Görtz had not* brought back from *Lund the satisfaction* desired or expected, upon which *Schapiroff* was *not to* continue his *journey to Aland.* The last *letter* from *Reval, wrote* by *Schapiroff*, imported *that the Czar* was *resolved to* continue *the treaty, that Osterman* was *ordered* back *to Aland and* that *the Czar* would with his *fleet keep* moving thereabouts.

In the same *letter Jerningham* was desired *to* retire from this *country but to keep* near till *affairs* were concluded to *content*, adding that during the whole, according as they had promised me, *the King's* interest should *not be* neglected.

This *is all the satisfaction* which *I can* give you for the present.

As to those letters, which *I wrote to Görtz I cannot* expect *that he will* declare *him*self, till *he* sees how *affairs will end.*

Thus you see the present situation of affairs, which have held depending a long while, not desperate in themselves however full of trouble and vexation. My next I hope will be more particular, and the stocks raised to the height we wish them. I shall remove hence to *Mittau.*

(Repeating his request for a remittance, his staying having been longer than could have been imagined and likely still to be prolonged.) Leslie on his going from Danzig acquaints me that some of *Ormonde's* band, who had orders to clear accounts with him, referred that to my return, which amounts to 300 livres, a small sum which I could have spared much better at any other time than under this present situation. *Nearly* 3 *pages.*

GEORGE MACKENZIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 21. Versailles.—I acknowledge yours of the 29th. I shall not fail to make your compliments to Mr. Inese, who, if I am not much mistaken, is very much your servant. I'll miss no opportunity of letting you know what may concern you, knowing you will use it, as it is intended, for yourself without allowing me to be considered further in it.

GEORGE MACKENZIE to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 21. Versailles.—I had yours of the 30th this morning and shall use what you write as you desire. I have

been here these two months, going to Paris now and then. My ordinary companion there is the Laird of Powrie, who, you know, allows not his friends to want fluids, while they can be had. Now, being wearied of my lonely life, I begin to think, if I can scrape so much money together at home, to bring over my poor wife, who cannot but lead a pretty melancholy life where she is. My principal objection is these commission gentlemen, who use freedom with what is not their own. When I once find things settled as to them, I'll choose some retired corner, and endeavour with my book and her to pass the time the best I can. Pray let me have your thoughts of this resolution of mine. When you see Inner[nity] beg him to write me how he designs to dispose of himself.

SIR PETER REDMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 21. The Escorial.—I wrote you several letters since my coming to Madrid, but am not yet honoured with any answer. I am most obliged of all my friends to Cardinal Gualterio for his constant accounts of my master's health.

"All the summer has been spent here in fruitless conferences between the Envoys Stanhope and Nancré and the Cardinal, they sometimes by threats, sometimes by persuasions endeavouring to dissuade him from his enterprises, but all in vain; they found him inexorable, and, even when Byng and his hectoring squadron appeared on this coast and threatened destruction to the Spanish fleet wherever he met them, his Eminence was not to be shaken by threats or entreaties. At last came here Lord Stanhope, George's first minister, by post from Paris, thinking doubtless to drive all before him, having finished his new alliance in Paris, and brought powers thence, from the Emperor and from his master to do what he pleased here; but 'twas still counting without his host. He is here eight days and had three conferences with his Eminence, the fourth was the 18th instant. The Cardinal invited him to dinner as also the Regent's Minister, Mons. de Nancré. He was in pain these several days that he had no news of the Spanish fleet since they left Palermo and fearing they might have been attacked by the English. Just as the dessert of [the] said dinner was coming to the table, arrived a courier with the good news that they were safe at Messina and masters of it, attacking the Piedmontese in the castle by sea and land. You may imagine the different relish this news had with his Eminence and his guests; however that Lord made the best of it, and said that, though the Spaniards had done several great things, they did none since their conquests of the New World so praiseworthy as this. After a *Te Deum* and rejoicings were over, he had an audience the same afternoon of their Catholic Majesties, the Prince and Infants, and delivered a letter from his master to the King with much assurances of friendship &c. and several expedients and proposals for

a general pacification. The King answered him wisely and resolutely becoming the greatest of the Roman Emperors, reiterated his words to him and raised his voice very often, and particularly, when Stanhope proposed to him for one of his children the succession of Parma and Tuscany, answered that none of his family were fiefs to the House of Austria, and that his children should not begin; he could not but resent his master's and his allies' giving him laws, and that George should so far slight his friendship as to send ships to insult him. He spoke so many resolute things to Stanhope, who expected none, having been of late so accustomed to the sordid infamous condescensions of his neighbours, that that great minister feared heaven and earth were at an end, he changed his countenance mightily and was indeed in a furious consternation, for I observed him going in to the King and as he was coming out. His audience was half an hour, and nobody but the Queen present; everyone observed the confusion he was in. He goes hence to Madrid and thence immediately home undeceived that the Prince and country in Europe they most despised and insulted, valuing himself on the justice of his cause, heartily despises them and that, notwithstanding their leagues and alliances, he and his glorious minister will pursue their designs, as they see cause, and, as they are masters of Sicily and all the good ports almost in the Mediterranean, 'tis to be feared the English will grow sober and not dare molest us. 'Twas observed in all his harangue when he mentioned the late King of Sicily, he took care to call him the Duke of Savoy only. Few people pity that cunning Prince to be thus catched, the Regent refused to succour him, so have the English, or to admit him, as he desires now, into their Quadruple Alliance. 'Tis doubted still whether the Dutch will enter into it, having lately named an Ambassador for this Court. We hold the peace 'twixt Sweden and Musco to be concluded, and they are apprehensive of them in England. In all appearance a general war is inevitable, for it darkens from all corners. Pray are you and my master in a good situation where I left you, now so many Germans are going thither? As I write Mr. *Dillon* this night, *the King of Spain*, his wife and family as well as *Alberoni* have the greatest affection and consideration imaginable for *the King*. I wish with all my heart he was with them, they'd certainly prefer him and I believe it will come to that. You'd be surprised at the tenderness and concern they express for him and I believe it very real. *Alberoni*, I believe, has a mind to help *Sir P. Redmond* in his affairs, for he desired him lately to get him a pattern of the *swords and targes* by which it is concluded he intends to furnish him with his complement of the said provisions for the voyage, and accordingly he sent for a pattern to *Bordeaux*; for my part I will do all I can to help so honest beginners; 'tis probable I shall stay here

till I finish my process or despair of it. We want to know what new resolutions the English take, to govern ourselves accordingly. His Majesty's first physician Dr. Higgins, a countryman, is in very deserved esteem at Court and deserves your very kind mention of him. . . . I have it from a good hand in England that the King of Sicily desires now earnestly to be admitted into the Quadruple Alliance, but they'll not admit him nor succour him, for, it seems, he refused in the beginning of the said alliance to enter into it, and they believe that was what encouraged the Spaniards to attack." *Over* 3 *pages.*

The Earl of Middleton to James III.

1718, Aug. 22.—I value your great present of a staff much as a mark of your remembrance, but more as a holy relic of those who used it. The most ancient and authentic proof of the power and virtue of holy relics is the prophet's staff reviving a dead child. Old men are twice children, and, to use an Irish phrase, I wish him I love and honour most was after having children. There never was such heat in these parts as now and, though you can bear it well, yet I wish you in a colder climate.

"Tibi serviet ultima Thule."

Lady Charlotte Talbot to James III.

1718, Aug. 22.—My necessity has forced me to represent my case to your Majesty. You had too much goodness for Lord Talbot to see his children and widow perish. The Queen ordered my arrears to be paid me when he died, that I might pay what he had borrowed to enable him to follow you to Scotland, so that I had but two months due to me when she died, which I have received, and Mr. Dicconson tells me I must expect no more till all the arrears are paid.

William Dicconson to James III.

1718, Aug. 22.—I had your letter of 28 July with copies of the inventories and directions in the margin. Mr. Dillon being here, I communicated them to Lord Middleton and him and we shall execute each particular accordingly.

Only as to what you order to be brought by Mr. Sheldon, he being now at Paris very much indisposed, "it probably cannot be done so soon, for he seems nowise capable of undertaking such a journey at present, but he will come hither, I am told, in a few days if able and we shall then know his mind and guess at his force, for, should he undertake the journey and fall sick by the way, there might be some hazard to trust jewels and things of value to servants. But we shall consider those matters with him, when he is here, and shall then be able to give your Majesty a more exact account thereof, and in the interim, we shall take out those things your Majesty has ordered to be given to the ladies which the Commissioners

think will be very acceptable, for, though of no great value in themselves, yet having belonged to the Queen and coming from your Majesty's hands, they will be extremely esteemed, as they ought to be by them.

"The cane with a gold head was given to my Lord Middleton, the clock to Mrs. Strickland, the box, &c. to Mrs. Plowden, the bust of your Majesty to Mr. Dillon and that of the Princess to Mrs. Dillon, and the great picture to Monr. Soulaigre, all which were received with the greatest marks of respect and duty, and I must beg leave to return my most humble thanks for the tables and latrin your Majesty has been pleased to give me as also for the box, &c. to my wife. The marks I have already had of your Majesty's bounty of that kind needed no such addition, which suits better with your Majesty's generosity than my merit. All the other pictures, except a bust of the Princess which my Lady Middleton is to keep till called for, are hung up in my closet formerly the preacher's room, or in my lodgings, which the commissioners think the properest places, because fires will be kept there in the winter, and indeed we are not permitted to leave anything in the Royal apartments, so there is no choice. I send an acknowledgment of those pictures being in my hands, according to your Majesty's order. The *prie Dieu*, &c. is put up in its case our seals upon it, and in my closet likewise, as also all the other things mentioned in the inventories not otherwise disposed of.

"I shall make all the plate be weighed and put up ready for sending and have spoken to Mr. Dillon to procure a permission for its going out of the country.

"I shall keep B[? aron] G[? örtz]'s receipts as your Majesty orders, and give the two square packets superscribed by your Majesty to Mr. Sheldon, when he goes, enclosed in a cover directed to Cardinal Gualterio, and likewise that concerning Doctor Betham.

"It was an omission in me not to mention that the ciphers were all given to Mr. Dillon and the papers relating to devotion were put into a trunk apart and delivered to Père Gaillard who undoubtedly has given your Majesty an account of them. As for those 17 packets we know not what they contained, being ordered by the superscription not to open any, which rule we observed even as to all other packets which were marked at the back, as most of them were, either by Mr. Inese or Mr. Nairne."

Mr. Colclough is much penetrated with your goodness to him in giving him the 500 livres I sent him. He is certainly a man of experience and capacity and zealous for your interest to the highest degree. *Original and draft differing in some respects.* 2½ *pages.*

Lady Sophia Bulkeley to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 22.—I should last week, when I received your letter, have given you my most humble thanks for it, but I have

been very ill almost ever since I paid my last duty to the Queen, waiting on her body to Chaillot, but God permits me by degrees to revive, that I may more sensibly feel the continuation of the King's misfortunes, which pierces my heart and makes me almost forget my own griefs. My only comfort is that he thinks me worthy of his consideration as one who ever was and will be inviolably attached to him.

But I am sorry to find he mistakes my circumstances in thinking my daughter is in a condition to help me. She has been married these 18 years without my being able to make good the portion I then thought I might safely promise, but, not being able to give it, I ought to consider that the Duke of Berwick had the Duke of Liria to provide for and ten children living by my daughter and is about five years [out] of his pensions, as most all people now are in France. It's true he's in a considerable post, but he must live up to what he receives on that account, wherefore it would be very unreasonable in me to pin myself on my daughter, who is so loaded with obligations to her lord on her own as well as on her brother and sister's Bulkeley's account, he having given up the pension he had of the King that her sister might have the honour to belong to the Queen. Thus you see I have obligation to the Duke on account of three of my children, but would be sorry to have any to him on my own, therefore I beg that the King will reckon on me as one wholly depending on his goodness to me, and entreat you will obtain his order to reiterate to Mr. Dicconson not to let me want, for otherwise I shall do so.

I cannot imagine how I shall stave off my creditors, since the King does not think fit to grant what would have satisfied them or at least myself, should I die ere he is restored. I submit to his determination, but, should I be put in prison for my debts, I know not how I should get out again and surely he would be touched with compassion to hear I were so, when it might be helped, for what I entreat is of no other consequence than what the King granted to Lady Brittas and should be kept a greater secret.

Postscript.—Perhaps it would not be amiss that the King should know that t'other night here at the Duc de Noailles', Madame la Valiere told Lady Clare that the tall Dowager Princess of Conti had written to him on the Queen's death, but was in pain to know whether her letter was received. The Duchess of Berwick writes on the contrary that she is charmed with his Majesty's gracious letter to her in answer to that she wrote on the same dismal subject. 3½ *pages.*

L. Inese to James III.

1718, Aug. 23.—Being informed by Mr. Nairne that, after he had communicated to your Majesty the particular account I sent him of the value of the two trunks of vestments that had not been used since they were brought from England

at the revolution, your Majesty even after that information had bestowed them on Dr. Ingleton and me, I give your Majesty my most humble and dutiful thanks for my share in that Royal present, as well as for the fine manuscript old Church books, which shall be kept in our archives together with the royal papers. The English Manual, St. Francis de Sales' Conduite and the Latin Imitation shall be sent, as you order, by the first occasion and a fair copy shall be made and bound up of the late King's papers of piety to be also sent as soon as they are ready.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Aug. 23.—I had by last Friday's post yours of 30 July, with an enclosed from *the King* to *Ormonde*. *Stair*, having found out by his emissaries that the latter was in these parts, without knowing the particular place, made strong representations to *the Regent* to have *Ormonde* immediately removed. *The Regent* sent for *Dillon* and said a good deal of his being obliged to conform to *Stair's* pressing instance. 'Tis unnecessary to repeat all that passed, but after many arguments *the Regent* consented that *Ormonde* should remain at a certain distance from *Paris* till the great heats were over, which indeed are more excessive since the beginning of July than ever was known, or at least observed, in this country. I must remark as a particular thing and what I did not expect, that *Ormonde* was six weeks in this neighbourhood without being discovered. His family kept so extremely close that, were it not for some mercurious people of your acquaintance, his being here might be still a secret. Mr. *Kennedy* is privately at *Paris* and much troubled with the gout. 'Tis true some of our folks reported he was gone to London, but this is not the only ill-grounded story they set about.

I'll now inform you what occasioned the delay of *the Bishop's* packet, which happened to be addressed to *Sir H. Paterson* 30 June. He, finding it too bulky to be sent by the post, made interest to have it transmitted by *the King of Spain's* factor in *Holland* to his comrade at *Paris*, where it came only 26 July and was forwarded the following post to *Mar*.

You ask who are the chief advisers about *the Regent* now, supposing *D'Uxelles* is not. 'Tis true the latter not only opposed the *treaty* in the beginning but refused to *sign* it as prime minister, that being a necessary form. He was much commended for his behaviour and as much blamed for not persevering, having at last shamefully gone into *the Regent's measures by signing* and, doing what more was required of him. Monsr. de *Noce*, *who was exiled* for the last ten years of the late reign and a person of a very indifferent character, though looked upon to be a man of sense, is one of the chief *advisers* and everybody says and believes Mr. *Law* to be another and, you may be sure, so is *Abbé Dubois* as also a

great favourite. He is actually at *Paris* and, 'tis said, will soon return to *England* to act as formerly.

I am very glad you had an account of *James Murray's* being near his journey's end. I wish with all my heart he may succeed in what he is gone about, which, I think, becomes more pressing and material than ever for *the King's* interest. God send the late *alliance*, of which *Ormonde* sent you a copy, be no obstacle to this affair.

There is no more doubt of the peace between the Emperor and the Turks being signed 21 July on very advantageous terms for the former. 'Tis also taken for granted here that the States General will come into the Quadruple Alliance, notwithstanding their opposition hitherto. I had no account from *Jerningham* this great while and can give you no further information about the affairs of the North than what the enclosed newspapers mention. 5 *pages*.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 23.—"This note apart is to tell you that *Lord Stanhope* arrived at *Madrid* the 12th instant. *The King of Spain's* friend assures me that he has orders to propose giving up *Gibraltar* and believes *Sardinia may be left to Spain into the bargain*, in case they come to a sudden agreement. The question is, if this proposal will *tempt Alberoni* and engage him to desist from his enterprise *on Sicily*, for none imagines he can reasonably have any farther views with regard to the present conjuncture. All this matter must be soon determined either *by treaty* or a *formal rupture*. Till then we shall hardly know what *the Regent* intends for *the King*, but a little time will clear this doubt and there is reason to believe *the Regent* will not *misbehave* on this account as he did in other things.

"The weather is so excessive hot that 'tis not practicable to write much at a time."

General Robert Echlin to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 23. St. Paul[-de Leon].—I received last post yours of 22 July. I am satisfied with any condition or retirement his Majesty thinks proper for me. It only grieves me to be any way a burden to him in the uncertainty he lives in. I never doubted his taking care of me and as for my having patience in money affairs I could contentedly support with the meanest morsel of bread, so that I had hopes of having it ever in my power to show my zeal and loyalty for him. I never had any reason to doubt your friendship to me. It will be the greatest mark of favour from you now and then to let me have a line, especially if any occasion should offer for his Majesty's service.

The strength of hopes that governed us these 12 months past made my friend, Capt. Morgan, keep a little vessel here ready to transport us, but I begin to think it's time to lay by that

expense, since I am sure his circumstances will not bear it. 2 *pages.*

CAPT. WILLIAM MORGAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 23.—Your goodness in mentioning me in your letters to Gen. Echlin renews a true sense of your usage to me when I was often with you last year. Most, if not all, that followed his Majesty excepting myself had some opportunity of kissing his hands and being known by him. No doubt it must be a great content to them, but no less to me, when a person of your uprightness, from whom I have received such particular favours, is so near him, for, whenever you think proper to mention me to him, it will make a greater impression than anything I could ever say or do. 2 *pages.*

ALEXANDER YOUNG to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 23. Bordeaux.—A few posts ago I ventured to address the Duke of Mar anent proposing to the King some subsistence or relief for me being unexpectedly reduced to very great straits. I know not but Mr. Brisbane wrote in my favour to you, which I hope you will have some regard to. One thing is in your power viz., to press an answer that I may not linger in solitude. If his Grace will allow me to write now and then, he will learn whether or not I might some time be useful to the King's and his Grace's service.

FRANCIS BAKER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 24. Paris.—I am an English gentleman of ancient family. whose predecessors have been always faithful to the lawful Kings of England. I was in King James II's reign an ensign in Lord Montgomery's regiment, who is the present Duke of Powis, and before the revolution capt.-lieutenant. We were surprised at Hull and betrayed by our own regiment. My colonel and seven other officers, of whom I was one, went to London, when we had our liberty. The late King was then gone for France. I followed him, quitting my employ, wife and children and what little fortune I had. I went from France to Ireland with the late King, where I was captain of grenadiers in Lord Bophin's regiment. After the capitulations of Limerick I came with the rest of the troops into France, but the late King sent me into England. I was there three years at my own expense, till I was obliged to escape into France on the supposition of the conspiracy against the Prince of Orange 22 or 23 years ago. I afterwards by the King's advice served several campaigns in the French gens d' armes with my pension from the King. After that I made the late Duc de Mazarin's acquaintance, who made me captain of the guards in his government of Alsace, with whom I was ten years and voluntarily quitted my pension from our Court. After his death the late Queen put me again on my pension of 400 *livres* a year. At the late expedition to Scotland

I landed at Aberdeen with several other officers. We received the King's orders and yours to stay there till further orders, but, when we found that he and your Grace had gone to France, I retired with the rest of the lords and officers to the Highlands. When I landed, I was in a very good equipage. For the King's service I bought me a horse of a considerable price. I lost all in my journey to the Highlands and to the Isles of Skye and Uist, where by good luck I embarked with Lord Marischal and the rest that escaped to France. The Queen received me very graciously at Chaillot, the Duke of Perth that now is, being present. Since her death I have not received a farthing of my pension and am starving and must of necessity be obliged to go for England, where I am sure to be hanged as a notorious offender against the present government for these 30 years. I can die for the King but 'tis impossible to starve. I hope you will communicate my case to him, and I supplicate him and afterwards your Grace to order Mr. Dicconson to continue me my pension or to put me on what list his Majesty pleases, being one of the few and one of the ancients of the English captains left alive that followed the late king from the beginning and that has been on all the expeditions that have been for his Majesty's service. 3½ *pages.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

[1718, Aug. 24 ?]—About the receipt and dispatch of letters, and expressing his joy at the King's and his Grace's good health.—For many ages no such season has been heard of for excessive heats. Mr. Dicconson continues scarce of money and, though General Dillon ordered me to pay till July, which I have done everywhere, Mr. Dicconson cant pay the balance and his letters seem to say no more subsistence can be expected, in which case God pity most of our poor gentlemen, who are in a miserable condition already, but, if they are not subsisted, many of them must starve or beg.

Mr. Dillon says he wrote the King and you about Leslie's debt and that his Majesty understood the money I advanced him was for and spent in his service, so I hope you will signify his pleasure to Mr. Dicconson, for it would be thought hard if I should be obliged to imprison him for such a debt, and I cant afford to lie out of it, considering all the other rubs I have met with.

Abbé de Bois has been here these ten days. It's said that the Regent, Mr. Law and he supped at St. Cloud and none but they three at table. The Parlement are still doing all they can to pick a hole in Mr. Law's coat, striking at the Regent through his sides. *Undated but endorsed as received at Urbino* 10 *Sept., the date on which the preceding letter was received.*

Theophilus Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 24. Malta.—I take your Grace to be a part of a prophet, for you told me I should be taken up at Naples.

Though it did not happen entirely, 'twas very near it, for the Superbe, on whom was Admiral Byng's son as interpreter for his uncle in law, asked the Vice-King, if I was in town, his father, the Admiral, having orders to demand me as a prisoner to be carried to England. The Vice-King civilly sent to give me notice and advised me to be out of town on the Admiral's arrival, lest the strict alliance between the Emperor and England should oblige him to deliver me up or at least make me a prisoner till further orders from the Emperor.

I thought liberty was to be chosen and accordingly came here in a felucca. I met with a storm between Sicily and this and we had like to be all drowned, but I was forced into the English fleet the day after the battle. A boat came on board me for the English gentleman that was on board. I believed myself a prisoner and resolved to assert the right of my King, since I was to be carried a prisoner into England to be tried. Half a dozen captains came on board Capt. Nawbery (Norbury), where I was. A council of officers was held to know what was to be done with me. When Capt. Nawbery asked me, if I had a mind to go for England, I told him, if he had a mind to carry me, it would save me expenses and I would send for my servants aboard. He desired me to dine with him, though I was a notorious Tory and believed to be a Jacobite. After dinner another officer came to me as a friend to advise me to go post for England and carry the news of the English success. I excused myself for want of money for such a journey. They said they would provide me with what I wanted and that would be a means to make my peace in England, for that the Admiral had orders to take me, and that, as they saw me positive, they advised me not to fall into the Admiral's fleet, and that, as they had no orders directed to them, they would not do it.

The 17th I arrived here, and gave the briefs in favour of my nephew, Charles Theophile Bethesy, and was asked how it was possible that, since I was of King James' party, the King would not write to the Great Master in my nephew's favour or persuade the Pope to do it. In short all that has been done at Rome is nothing, unless the King will recommend him to the Great Master. I hope you will speak to his Majesty in his behalf.

Here are five galleys of the King of Sicily, nine Spanish ships and a bomb ketch.

Admiral Byng has taken the *St. Philip* commanded by Castinietti, the Spanish Admiral, and Don Fernando Chacon, Chef d'Escadre. Camocke is safe, Mari ran ashore and saved the money but lost his ship. They reckon 17 taken. The Chefs d'Escadre Don Baltazar de Guavares and Camocke with a ship commanded by Reggio, a Sicilian, are escaped, but we don't know where.

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 24. Vienna.—Mr. Forbes (*i.e.* Lord Pitsligo) has delivered me only this evening a letter of the Duke of

Mar, to which I shall reply on Saturday. I shall not fail to assist the said Chevalier in everything that he shall order me. *French. Probably enclosed,*

Papers giving an account of the affairs of Hesse Cassel and stating that that Landgrave, recognizing any great change to the King of Sweden's advantage which would be the means of saving himself as uncertain and remote, has declared to the Emperor and to the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Trier, the directors of the Circle of the Upper Rhine, that he is ready to obey the Emperor's orders and has instructed his ministers to enter into conferences with those of the Emperor and the said Electors. 24 *Aug.*, 1718. *Vienna.* 2 *pages. French.*

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 25. The Hague.—I wrote to you last week, acknowledging yours of 14 July with the enclosures for Mr. F[raser], which were all duly sent him. This is chiefly to forward the enclosed letter, which I told you in my last the D[uke] of L[ee]ds had given to *Sir H. Paterson* to be forwarded. The enclosed memorial and answer having been published and handed about here I thought you would be desirous to see it. We are strangely alarmed here with the Czar's great preparations by sea and the more, that all accounts now agree that his peace with Sweden is as good as ended, which makes people here conjecture that these preparations are to assist the other to recover his territories in Germany. You have here a list of the Czar's fleet. It's hoped Lord Stanhope will succeed in his negotiation at Madrid, by which the powers that are entered into the Quadruple Alliance will be in a better condition to settle the affairs in the North. The Czar has protested here against that alliance as prejudicial to his interests and has declared that, if the States enter into it, he will reckon all alliances and treaties betwixt him and them as null and void. They have not yet taken their final resolution on it, but our English ministers hope to bring them in at last to the alliance which Lord Cadogan is in great impatience to have finished that he may return to England and have the opportunity of Lord Stanhope's absence to settle his interest the better there and the more easily to obtain Lord Marlborough's employments in which, it's said, Lord Stanhope is his rival.

There is no account from *Jerningham* since my last. *The Czar's* factor whom *he* mentions in his last I sent you being gone to meet with *Görtz* makes me hope *Jerningham* is gone there likewise. I heartily wish *the peace's* affair was once ended as there are good hopes now it will be, and then I hope *the King's* affair will go a course as being the best thing both the *King of Sweden* and *the Czar* can do for themselves. It will be hard if *Stanhope* succeed and I would fain hope *the*

King of Sweden and *the Czar* may be got to do *the King of Spain* some service. 2½ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to W. Dicconson.

1718, Aug. 25. Urbino.—The King, having given orders for stating and revising Sir W. Ellis' accounts and finding by them that it is impossible to adjust and clear them without stating and revising yours at the same time, has ordered me to signify that you should forthwith make up your accounts since your last discharge from the late Queen and send them with their vouchers to anybody here you think fit to trust with them, in order to be laid before those his Majesty shall think fit to take the inspection of them and at the same time to transmit a copy of the late Queen's last discharge to you. You will probably find an occasion of some one coming where his Majesty will be by the time you can have your accounts and vouchers ready to send them by, since they will be too bulky for the post, were it safe to send them that way.

Postscript in Mar's own hand.—I had not long ago a letter from Capt. Straiton in answer to one I wrote him about what money was in his hands. He says that about April two years he had remitted him by Mr. Inese 100*l.* sterling, which he understood to be on his own account. He however seems not positive and speaks very modestly and disinterestedly about it. I want to write to him about his account and cannot well do it, till I know how this matter stands, therefore pray inquire of Mr. Inese about it and let me have an answer as soon as you can and also what allowance Capt. Straiton had formerly and now for himself. 2 *pages. Copy.*

J. Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 14[–25]. London.—I have yours of 14 July and delivered the enclosed to your niece (*i.e.* Lady Mar). All her family is in perfect health. Some months past I hinted of young Mr. Russell's (*i.e.* Lord Erskine's) being more reserved than ordinary and somewhat inclined to melancholy, but of late that humour is entirely wore off and now he applies very close to his book and is a comfort as well as delight to all his friends.

Young Francis is of a healthy constitution and is a sweet, charming child. Her pretty chit-chat is very diverting. Of late she often entertains those about her with the first compliments she'll make to *the King* and what he'll say to his Fannie.

If by any means I can raise money to bring me back, I intend to wait on your niece to *Calais. Menzies* thanks you for your kind remembrance and sends you his perpetual good wishes. I have often heard him say nothing should wean him from your interest. There is nothing I more earnestly wish than a good harmony that way, and, if I

am rightly informed of the present situation, sure I am such a mutual friendship will turn to account.

George Jerningham to *Daniel O'Brien*.

1718, *August* 14[–25]. *Riga*.—I received yours of 16 *July* [from] near *Paris* with entire satisfaction.

Our affairs in these parts jog on but slowly. I wish I could say securely too, for all things as yet are still depending and represent many difficulties, which makes me fear matters may not end as we could wish. I am again a traveller. The occasion proceeds from a discontent *the Czar* lay under on the return of *Görtz*, who finds *the King of Sweden* not so tractable as he could wish. This check to the progress of his affairs made him think of avoiding all occasion of giving offence out of time and season to those he knows are already enough his enemies. I am desired to *keep as near as possible but out of his country*. I am very easy as to this point, since *the Czar* has given me to understand that during *the treaty the King's interest shall not be neglected*.

These new difficulties dont seem to obstruct *the negotiation in* hand, for they still labour to compass that affair with likelihood of success, after which we shall *know our fate*, for as yet *Görtz* will not declare himself.

O'Berne has at last got his liberty to return and is, I believe, now at *Danzig* in his way to *Paris*. He'll give you a full account of what passed here. As soon as I hear more, I will write to *Ormonde*; in the meantime pray make him my compliments. 1½ *page*. *Copy*. *Enclosed in Ormonde's letter to the King of* 3 *Oct*.

Prince James Sobieski to James III.

1718, Aug. 26. Ohlau.—" Les termes gracieux avec lesquels votre Majesté m'a fait l'honneur d'exprimer son empressement pour la conclusion du mariage . . . de ma fille en m' envoyant la ratification font redoubler l'impatience que j'en ay. Aussi fais-je disposer a la hate touttes choses pour son prompt depart, suivant le projet que vous en avez marqué avec autant d'esprit que de prudence. J'espere qu' avant quatre semaines elle sera en chemin et votre Majesté me permettra de luy representer qu'a l'egard du jour, que je ne luy determine point, j'estime qu'il sera autant avantageux de le prevenir que dangereux de le marquer, mais lorsque ma fille s'approchera de la frontiere d'Italie, on ne manquera pas de vous en faire informer. Votre Majesté verra par la copie cyjointe de la lettre, que l'Imperatrice Eleonore, ma belle-sœur, m'a écrite, les raisons que nous avons eües de ne point embarrasser l'Empereur . . . dans les conjonctures presentes, en luy communiquant nos intentions. Je me flatte que de cette maniere nous nous mettrons a couvert de tous les inconvenians. Au reste j'espere que vous ne trouverez pas mauvais ce que j'ay fait escrire a Milord Murray, etant

obligé a garder des mesures de bienseances a cause de mes allies, auxquels je dois des deferences pour en eviter touttes sortes des reproaches, En attendant je continueray mes fervens voeux au Ciel pour qu'il verse ses benedictions sur cette bonne œuvre non pas tant par rapport a l'alliance toute considerable qu'elle soit, que par une inclination particuliere et un zele que j'ay eu de tout tems pour la personne de votre Majesté et pour la justice de sa cause." 3 *pages. Holograph. Enclosed,*

The EMPRESS MOTHER to her brother-in-law, PRINCE JAMES SOBIESKI.

I am much obliged for your confidence in informing me of your intentions with regard to the marriage of your third daughter, but, as I can well imagine that in the delicate circumstances of the present time, my dear son, the Emperor, would not be able to give any answer direct or indirect, I think it more proper not to make any mention of it to him, but I hope that you, who understand of yourself all the consequences of it, will approve of my conduct. As to the two other marriages I reckon they will be soon happily finished and the more so, as the Emperor is pleased to take an active part for that object. 1718, *Aug.* 17. *Vienna. French translation of a German original.*

CASIMIR, COMTE DE CLEBOWSKI, to [JAMES MURRAY].

1718, Aug. 26.—I received with much pleasure the news of your arrival and of your successful journey. "J'execute par le zele avec applications la depeche du voyage dont vous me recommendez, en concevant bien touttes les consequences, et je puis vous asseurer que l'on fera ce qu'il sera possible de le mettre en execution peutestre plutost que vous ne l'esperes. La cour par òu vous estez passé, que nous avons supposé contraire à nostre negoce, veut faire semblant d' ignorer et le roy volontiers, et l'on a temoignez souhaiter que tout ce fasse avec bienseance. C'est pourquoy je suis obligé de vous marquer que mon maistre souhaite une procuratione comme ordinairement on le faite entre de telles personnes pour pouvoir faire les espousailles en la place de sa Majesté, où l'on trouvera à propos en chemin faisant où du moins à la frontiere d'Italie, choisisant pour cela une personne digne de cette fonctione. Il me semble que cette procuratione pourra estre envoyez par la poste, lorsque la personne se mettera en voyage. Nous donnerons avis du jour de son depart. Je vous prie faite que celle proposition aye un prompt succes. Vous redoublerez par la les obligations de mon maistre envers vous, ce qu'il a deja gravez sur le coeur. . . . Je n'ay pas manqué de presenter vos respects a l' Incomparable Personne, laquelle les receu fort gratieusement, m'ayant recommendez de vous temoigner la reconnaissance qu'elle veut vous devoir toujours."

. . .

My wife thanks you for remembering her in your letter to me.

Postscript.—" L'Incomparable Personne sera conduis par sa chere mere fort incognito, car elle le souhaite beaucoup. En cas cependant qu'elle se laisse persuader autrement, l'Incomparable n'aura qu'une dame avec elle et deux femmes pour son service, deux cavaliers et puis quelques valets necessaires pour le service, car l'on prendra les mesures necessaires pour que cela se fasse tout-a-fait incognito." I beg you to inform me, if the Incomparable will find a lady at the place where you are to meet her or whether the one who will accompany her from here is to go further with her. When you send the procuration you can inform me of this.

JOHN O'REILLY to JAMES MURRAY.

1718, Aug. 26, 6 p.m. Ohlau.—I find by yours you arrived safe and found his Majesty in perfect health, which is very agreeable to all his friends here, especially she in question. I am much obliged for the good office you rendered me with his Majesty. The packet came to me at 9 p.m. the 19th and I delivered it to the Prince in less than a quarter of an hour, and begged his answer. He excused himself, till the Vienna post came, which arrived the 21st in the morning, by which he received a letter from the old Empress, which pleased him much, and he sends a copy for his Majesty's satisfaction. All this time I did not desist in praying both princes and the princess to dispatch the bearer as also the princess' journey, yet all in vain. The prince went the 22nd to Breslau, as he told me, in order to put things in order for that purpose, He came back the 24th at night. Next morning I was with him, still praying him to expedite the express, knowing you were unquiet there for what happened the said express in his journey. At last he got his expedition to-day with directions how things will be treated and brought to an end, which will hardly be before Michaelmas, for the prince told me yesterday he will keep his word in all that he promised, neither will he have that the princess pass the frontiers of Italy, before she is married, that is to say, through you in the King's name, which will be no hindrance to the journey, if once there. The whole Court salutes you most kindly especially she that is going to be your one. She you saluted the last as you parted hence salutes you with a deal of friendship and is very sorry you did not come back. You ought not to thank me for any thing I did towards you, being but my duty, and I beg your pardon if I did anything that did not please you or that was contrary to good manners. 4 *pages.*

PRINCESS ELIZABETH SOBIESKA to JAMES III.

1718, Aug. 27. Ohlau.—Notwithstanding her indisposition, feeling she must thank him for his letter to her and assuring

him she will contribute all she can to satisfy his desires. *French. Holograph.*

PRINCESS CLEMENTINA SOBIESKA to JAMES III.

1718, Aug. 27. Ohlau.—"Aprés les marques de bienveuillance dont votre Majesté m' honore dans sa lettre et le consentement de Monseigneur le Prince, mon père, et Madame la Princesse, ma mère, j'ose sans sortir de la modestie vous declarer, Sire, que le pouvoir paternelle n'a pas eu beaucoup de peine à se faire obeir, et à faire dependre mon sort de celuy de votre Majesté. Les empressemens qu'elle temoigne de voir terminer toute chose sont autant d'obligations qui me sont imposées a seconder par mes vœux les desseins que l'on a sur moy. C'est dans ce sentiment que j'ay l'honneur d'etre, avec toute l'obeissance et tout le respet qui je dois, de votre Majesté la tres humble et tres obeissante servante." *Holograph.*

FATHER ARCHANGEL GRÆME to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 27. Calais.—The first hints you gave Capt. Ogilvie made me inexpressibly uneasy, because I looked on the design of depriving me for some time of your correspondence as a resolution to mortify, if not abandon entirely, a man who has no greater passion than to serve you; but, now that I find your silence proceeds rather from kindness than aversion, I cannot but be angry with myself for having been so long out of humour with it.

I told you some time ago that Peter S[mit]h had written to his brother to reclaim him, if possible, and make *Mar* and him friends again. Here are the very words of the answer he had to-day from the gentleman he employed to manage that affair:—I delivered your commission to your brother, whom I found willinger to comply with what you proposed than I expected, though he has not yet declared what length he'll go towards the submission to be made to *Mar*, whom he still seems to blame, though he says he could put all right with him on an interview, but will not write to any body unless it be to *the King* or you. Upon this footing you must only attack him for the future and take care you do not spoil his great affection for you by an overfondness for your master bookkeeper. When we cannot get all we would wish, we must take what we can get. This is all his correspondent writes him of that affair. When I can learn anything more, you shall have it.

I had a letter to-day from London of the 14th o.s., saying that all the endeavours that can be used are not sufficient to keep up the stocks, and that, if the Spaniards have any alliance to go through with, England will be soon in a strange confusion, the public credit going to pot and both parties ready to worry one another. The 13th o.s. the South Sea stock sank one per cent. It adds that the last mail from Holland brought news that the Czar's ambassador at the Hague had notified

to the Dutch that, if they make any alliance against Spain, his master will take it as made against himself. It's said orders were given the night before this letter was written for fitting out more men-of-war for the Baltic.

What I told you in my last about the report, which Mr. B[oo]th, it seems, gave out, of nobody being taken notice of with you except the Scots, is handed about very industriously and, to be sure, with no other design than to breed a national quarrel, and render *Mar* odious. 3 *pages.*

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 27. Orleans.—The enclosed will inform you of a misfortunate accident at Cahors betwixt Mr. McLean and Mr. Robertson. Both were on the establishment, but, there being nothing to do, Struan sent Mr. Robertson, who was a natural son of his brother Duncan, to bear arms in Sir John Fo[rre]ster's company, and, Mr. McLean having come a good time ago from Flanders to where I resided near Bordeaux, I sent him also to bear arms in Sir John's company.

On this misfortune he has come to me again, being the person on this side most concerned in his family, and begs me to apply to you for his pardon with hopes you may intercede for him. Sir John writes so fully that I have little to add, only that I inquired of Mr. McLean what was the ground of their quarrel, in which I find there was no malice or design on either side. About 12 on Sunday near the market place some words passed between them in company of Mr. Maxwell, a Scots gentleman. Mr. Robertson was the first aggressor and had got his sword half out and would have attacked him but was taken hold of by Mr. Maxwell, so they were separated at that time, but unhappily they met again towards 6 by accident. Mr. McLean going to his room met Mr. Robertson coming down, who, he says, jostled him on the stair, on which he went downstairs with him and straight out to the field where poor Robertson was killed.

This unhappy affair was done in the heat of passion by both and, as Sir John says, as fairly as a thing of that kind could be done. Mr. Robertson's death is very much regretted, as a youth of good hopes, and so is Mr. McLean's misfortune no less, he having the reputation of good temper and modesty by all that know him. I know too well your friendship for that poor family of McLean to importune you much. No doubt measures are to be kept with Struan in it, and I have writ to him upon it, and to others who may have interest with him. *Enclosed,*

ROBERT GORDON to *COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE.*

I am sorry for the occasion of the enclosed copy of a letter from Sir John Forrester to me, to which I refer you. He would have written to you had he not referred you to his said letter. Mr. McLean parted a few days since from

this for Paris and desired me to advise you to have a letter lying for him at the post office at Orleans, to advise him where to wait on you about getting his pardon. I have orders to pay nobody after June last. I wish you had stayed hereabouts till we had seen a little further. 1718, *Aug.* 13. *Enclosed,*

Sir John Forrester to *Robert Gordon.*

(*Giving an account of the duel, to the same effect as his letter of* 3 *Aug. to the Duke of Mar, calendared* ante, p. 106.)

Lord Pitsligo to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 27. Vienna.—Since I wrote last week I had yours of the 4th. I had resolved at any rate to make acquaintance with that friend of B[usi]'s, for I believe we both mean the same man, and I had also a great inclination to see B[usi] himself. I was very well received by him. I delivered him a letter of an old date and, it happening sometimes that they lie long in the post house, I was less straitened as to that point. He complained he had been sometimes 3 or 4 months together without any acknowledgement of his letters. I told him that I could not comprehend that, but it would certainly be helped for the future. As to his character, I hope there is no loss in keeping such a correspondence with him as you have done hitherto. I could swear the other is a true-hearted man and of no little zeal. I'm to see him to-morrow and as often as I can for the short time I'm to be here and it was only the design of making another acquaintance or two that has made me stay so long here. Our countryman is now a great way out of town. I was told indeed there was very little sympathy between him and the other gentleman. Some say the clergyman is now and then a little peevish and loves some respect, which is no rarity. I was informed he had more to say in former reigns than the present. I'm baulked however in not seeing him.

You are nearer the news of the Spanish fleet, but the courier that came here yesterday with an account that 5 ships were sunk and 4 burnt gave great joy to this city.

The English people however conclude their trade ruined and it was once in the English letters that Sir G. B[yng] was commanded to stay at Port Mahon till further orders; so it seems at present an odd affair. It had been twice writ from London that the East India Company have received advice that the Dutch have taken three of their settlements on the Malabar coast and killed 600 English, on which the Company have complained to the States of Holland.

I had a letter from William G[ordon]. He had been sick, which occasioned his not writing sooner. He sent me a letter of credit for 500 French livres. *Over* 2 *pages.*

M. Stiernhock to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 27. Vienna.—While sending the enclosed news I have the honour to tell you I saw M. de Forbes (Lord Pitsligo) two days ago at Monsr. Busi's and to-morrow I shall pay him my respects at his own house, which I conceive I owe to him as being your near relation and friend, and I regret that the melancholy state of my private affairs, proceeding from the condition in which my public affairs have been for so long, precludes me from showing him the civilities due to him as your relation and friend. God grant that the public affairs of our masters may change at last after so many misfortunes.

Postscript.—I have just received a letter of the 17th from Hamburg, informing me that an express from the Count de la Mark to his Court arrived there the 16th and that, according to the letters of that ambassador to the French envoy in that city, there was great appearance of the speedy conclusion of peace at Aland, and also of the vigorous execution of the design of his Swedish Majesty formed long ago against Norway. The widespread report of the repeated mission to Sweden of the Hanoverian secretary or counsellor, Schrader, is not confirmed. He is still in England, as is also Fabrice, the other Hanoverian emissary. 4½ *pages. French. Partly in cipher deciphered. Enclosed,*

The day before yesterday the Electoral Prince of Saxony left this for an interview with the King, his father, it is said at Olmutz. Some people say that the sending of Count Virmond to Poland is decided on, with the addition that he should first visit the King of Prussia to try to fix him in the friendly feelings towards the Emperor which he has begun to show and for that purpose to promise him the Emperor's consent to the acquisition of Stettin. However I am not perfectly sure about the object of that mission. The issue of the conferences at Aland, which are closely followed here, will doubtless influence the deliberations on that subject, as also the issue of the affair of Sicily, since, if it terminates favourably for the Emperor, it will increase his power on the side of the North.

After the reception of the German troops into the citadel and fort of Messina, after the arrival here of the Marquis de St. Thomas, the first minister of the Duke of Savoy, as bearer of his master's submission to the Emperor, and after the defeat of the Spanish fleet, it is no longer doubted that the Duke will cede Sicily to the Emperor, and the King of Spain Sardinia to that Duke as an equivalent, that King having, according to what is said here, no other means of saving his troops in Sicily.

Mr. Dalman has arrived with the Grand Signior's ratification of the peace, and M. Fleischman will follow immediately with that of the treaty of commerce. It is believed that Count Colloredo, Governor of Moravia, is intended for the

Ottoman embassy and that M. Fleischman will accompany him as Resident. (About the movements of various Austrian and Hungarian regiments.) The latest news from the Russian Court is that the news of the peace between the Emperor and the Grand Signior will facilitate on the Czar's side the speedy conclusion of the peace with the King of Sweden.

(About the affairs of Hesse Cassel.)

Though eight days after the arrival of the courier with the news of the signature of the Quadruple Alliance by the ministers of the Emperor, France and England at London, a courier left this for London and it was said he was the bearer of the ratification of the said alliance, I have since learnt for certain that it has not yet been sent and will not be for some weeks. It is added that, besides that this treaty should first be signed on the part of the States General, the Emperor refuses to accompany his ratification with the act of his renunciation of the Crown of Spain to be left in their hands for delivery to the King of Spain after the peace between the Emperor and that King and his accommodation with the Duke of Savoy, according to the treaty, until the business of Sicily be first terminated to his advantage and he sees himself thereby assured of that peace and accommodation. 5 pages. French.

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug, 27. Vienna.—Only the day before yesterday I received from M. Forbes (Lord Pitsligo) your letter of 1 June. It will give me the greatest pleasure in the world to serve him. Yesterday he honoured me with a visit to my country house, where there was a good company of several persons of distinction, among them the Residents of *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar*, with whom he had leisure to become acquainted, and I introduced him particularly to *M. Stiernhock* as a relation of yours. I am only sorry that Mr. Forbes is leaving in 10 days. I shall however show him all the marks I can of my esteem for your recommendations. *M. Stiernhock* has charged me to assure you of his constant attachment to *King James'* interests. He has informed his master of his correspondence with you, which he has approved of. Yesterday arrived an officer sent by the Viceroy of Naples with news of the defeat of the Spanish fleet. You may well believe that this news apparently increases the esteem this Court shows for the Elector.

Yesterday I received news that *the Czar* was arrived at Reval and was going to leave with his fleet on a secret expedition. The Congress at Aland was continuing and people were still doubting of the good issue of it, because the Elector of Hanover is moving heaven and earth to dissuade the King of Sweden from entering into an alliance with the Czar. The return of Baron Görtz to the congress was expected with the last

resolutions of his master. As far as I hear Schapiroff has not started for the congress, which is a mark of difficulties in settling the preliminaries. However that cannot delay their coming to terms. I expect every moment M. de Lewenvolde, Adjutant General of the Czar, dispatched by his Master to this Court with important commissions. He will be able to give me some positive lights on the treaties of Aland, which I shall faithfully inform you of. He will return in five or six weeks, if you wish to avail yourself of the opportunity to write to Mr. Erskine. The Empress is on the point of being confined, and great preparations for rejoicing are being made, if it be an Archduke. Eight days ago the Comte de St. Thomas arrived here with full powers to yield Sicily to the Emperor and to enter into the Quadruple Alliance. *French. 5 pages. Partly in cipher.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Saturday, Aug. 27.—The post to-day brought me yours of the 8th and yours of the same date to *the King.*

I am very apt to believe your conjecture about *the Regent's* resolutions as to what he will do for *the King* are well-grounded and I was of the same opinion before by his long delay, and I am the more confirmed by a return I had to-day to the letter you gave from me to Mr. L[a]w and another I wrote him about *Sheldon*, in which he says he hopes to get *Sheldon's* affair done, but as to the other, that it not being in his way of business, *the Regent* must give him an opportunity of speaking to him of it. This, I think, looks not well, and makes me apprehend very much no good success. *Dillon* though, I am sure, will do his endeavour and in the meantime, till *the Regent* determine what he will do in the future, ought he not to be pressed as to the particular he formerly promised, which was due last February? Whatever become of the other, it were good to have that in the meantime and he engaged for it so positively that he cannot handsomely get by it.

The King waits only the return of a servant he sent three weeks ago to *Ohlau*, who, we think, will be with us to-morrow, to write to *Dillon* of acquainting *the Regent* of *the marriage*, which will certainly be a good time for pressing him to do something effectual immediately. As things are like to go betwixt *the King of Spain* and *England*, it is not improbable but *the King* may be desired by the first to make him a visit, which he certainly could not refuse, and after that I'm afraid *the King* would not have much to expect from *the Regent*, so that all endeavours should be used to get from him what is possible before that, and there will be a good deal of time yet for making those instances, for, supposing *the King* to make that visit, *he* must finish *his* affairs first with *the marriage.*

(About James Murray's illness as in other letters.)

We have heard from Rome since Tuesday last that the Spanish fleet was almost entirely ruined, but to-day there

are accounts from thence which say otherwise, as you will see by the enclosed, the original being from a good hand, and there are also accounts to the same purpose to others here. 3 *pages. Copy.*

Don Raymond de Perellos et Rocafull, Grand Master of the Knights Hospitallers.

1718, Aug. 27. Malta.—Attestation that the following letters are true copies of the originals preserved in the Chancellery, viz., Charles II to the Grand Master dated 17 Jan., 1667–8 and 7 June, 1669, copies of both of which are in *Foreign Entry Book* 174, *p.* 194 and *p.* 294; Charles II to the Grand Master dated 30 Nov., 1674, requesting his hospitality to Sir John Narbrough's fleet; Charles II to the Grand Master dated 21 June, 1675, in answer to his complaint of Sir John Narbrough's having not saluted the city of Malta; James II to the Grand Master dated 24 Aug., 1685, replying to his letters of condolence on the death of Charles II and of congratulation on his own accession; and James II to the Grand Master dated 13 July, 1689, Dublin Castle, expressing his gratitude at his zeal in gratifying him in relation to his young son James.—That he may be a subject worthy of serving God and His Holy Church in the dignity you are so kindly granting him of Grand Prior of England, we are letting him lose no time, for he is at present engaged in a sufficiently rough and dangerous campaign against our rebellious subjects. *All in Latin except the last letter which is in French.* 6 *pages. Seal.*

Memorial sent to Cardinal Gualterio to be given to Cardinal Aquaviva.

1718, Aug. 28.—Informing him of the dangerous designs which the English government in concert with the Emperor are now secretly carrying on against his Catholic Majesty in the West Indies, being a summary of the information in the letters of Hugh Thomas of July 8–19 and July, calendared *ante, pp.* 65, 101.

His Majesty was desirous out of a true regard to the King of Spain's service that he should be fully apprised of these particulars and wishes they may be of use to him.

The person who gave these informations has promised to continue them, and even to send a copy of the commission from the Emperor. 3 *pages. In Mar's hand.*

Roger Strickland to John Paterson.

1718, Aug. 28. St. Germains.—Acknowledging with thanks his letter of the 6th instant.—As for Will, I am not at all surprised at his taking San Marino waters. That's an old trick of his but I must own he was not guilty of that frolic as long as either the tavern or coffee house was open. Since the Queen's death this place is become the den

of all that you can imagine most dismal in nature. A detail of what passes here would be too melancholy a subject, so I'll only tell you under the rose that I find Lord Mar has abundance of enemies and great part of them people that never saw him. You may easily guess by that who I mean and, if you think fit, you may tell his Grace of it from me. About three weeks hence I part for Dunkirk, where I intend to plant my standard till I get leave to go for England, which I have less hopes of now than some time ago, for Lord Sunderland, whom my friends applied to, has writ to Stair for my character, so I fear that project is f ——.

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Aug. 29.—I received *the King's* of 29 July, but could not answer it till to-day. I have this moment received *the King's* of the 6th, with the good news of *the marriage* business being concluded, which I congratulate and hope *he* will have all the happiness *he* can desire. There is all likelihood of it from the character of the person concerned. The secret shall be kept and only the little knight (Sir R. Everard) acquainted with it as is ordered. I believe I shall see him to-morrow or next day and shall then inform him of *the King's* goodness to him. He will, I am sure, endeavour to deserve *his* good opinion.

The King may be assured that *Ormonde* is impatient to wait on him, but will always sacrifice his own satisfaction to *the King's* interest, and, as things are now, I believe it will or may be for his service that *Ormonde* should remain for some time in the country he is in. A little time must show what *the King of Spain* will do. To be sure the event of *Stanhope's* business will clear that matter, and then *Ormonde* will be able to guess what measures he ought to take, which will be to the best of his judgment for *the King's* service.

I am very glad the great heats have had no ill effect on *the King's* health and that *the Pope* has consented to *the King's* changing the air and going to so agreeable a place.

I am sorry the secret is not like to be kept in the place from whence *James Murray* is come. If it be heard of in *England*, will not *the King's* friends, I mean some few of the best, take it ill that they should not be acquainted with it from him, but hear of it from other hands.

I am sorry *the Regent* pays only the arrears. I wish he may be as good as his word. I have no news but what I am sure *Dillon* acquaints *the King* with. 6 *pages.*

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

[1718, Aug. 29.]—Acknowledging his letter of the 6th and congratulating him on the good news he has had from *the King*.—The next thing we must hope for is *the King of Spain's*

friendship and that he may be in a condition to help our trade.

It is reported here to-day that the English fleet have taken on board 5,000 Imperialists from Naples, that 2,000 of the garrison that was relieved from Port Mahon are on board and that they were all landed in Sicily. I hope this is not true, but, if it be, there is work for the Spaniards and too much I fear.

I am sorry *the Regent* pays only arrears. I wish he may not be hindered from paying what he has promised by *the Elector of Hanover*, when he is acquainted with *the marriage's* affair.

I have not seen Mr. Hamilton. I am very private. Were I otherwise, I should not be long without being discovered. I do not hear anything more of the order you mention or has anybody taken notice of it.

I hope *Mar* has not suffered by the hot weather. We have been tormented with it. As soon as I see the little knight (Sir R. Everard), I will tell him the honour you do him. 4 *pages. Undated, but endorsed as received at Urbino the same day as the preceding.*

MADAME DE MEZIÈRES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 29. Paris.—My sister being ill for ten days of a fever I have the honour to send you the news. To the great surprise of the public at midnight on the 25th the Regent sent orders to all the officers of the French Guards and the musketeers and to the light horse of the Guards to be ready to march at 4 a.m., and at 5 several companies of the French Guards were sent to the different Cantons in Paris and at 6 notice was sent to the Council of the Regency to meet. When they were met, orders were sent to the whole Parlement to come before the King, without informing them why. They came at 7 on foot in their red robes and were conducted to the chamber where the bed of justice was and immediately all the Council of the Regency entered except the Duc de Maine and the Comte de Toulouse, whom the Regent told the Council he had advised by the Duc de Maine not to come. All the peers of the Kingdom and the princes of the blood, and the commanders, governors and grand baillies of the provinces were there. The Keeper of the Seals spoke for the King and said that he quashed and annulled all the arrêts of the parlement on the subject of the new moneys and also several others, saying that they were contrary to the royal authority and that they were to know that the Parlement was established only to do justice to private persons, and to register all the arrêts of the King and his wishes, that it was by favour he had allowed them to make remonstrances but that for the future he desired that this should be only for once, that the King intended to be obeyed immediately and that an arrêt had been prepared containing all this and that the Keeper of

the Seals had affixed his parafe to it, to prevent anything in it being changed. After this M. le Duc rose to present and read a memorial to the King demanding that, in as much as the Duc de Maine was no longer prince of the blood, he neither could nor ought to have the care of the King and that he demanded it, and that the peers of the kingdoms demanded that, since M. de Maine was no longer prince of the blood, no persons and no rank should be between them and the princes of the blood, and that so they demanded that the Duc de Maine should have no rank but as a duke and that even according to the date of his duchy and that his children should have no rank and that after his death the Prince de Dombes should be duke. The Keeper of the Seals said that the King consented thereto and that the King for the services that the Comte de Toulouse had rendered to the kingdom as a favour granted him his honours as formerly but only for his life. When this was finished at 10, every one went away. The King shed tears when he was told the Duc de Maine was to be removed from him. The troops having returned, the Parlement reassembled in their chamber notwithstanding the prohibition, and did so also yesterday without its being known what they were doing. Last night, the 28th, President Blamont and two counsellors were arrested and taken it is not known where. It was a detachment of musketeers that conducted them. The Parlement is assembled this morning. God knows what will be the result of all this. Fortunately the Parlement has neither troops nor cannons.

The Duc de Maine has gone to Sceaux with all his family, and M. le Duc has already discharged his duties about the King and has the Duc de Maine's apartment. The Duchess of Orleans is in the greatest possible grief.

The Comte de Toulouse has been since at the Council of the Regency as usual.

It is reported that Maréchal de Villeroy is also to be removed from the King, but that is not done yet.

Other news of yesterday is that the English fleet has transported 5,000 German troops of the Emperor to Messina, which it is supposed the Spaniards have at present left. It was the Regent, who received this news, and he is very well satisfied at it.

M. le Duc is at present in a happy situation. There he is close to the King and the Regency, if anything happens to the Regent, and, if the King lives, he may hope to stand very well with him at his majority.

I learn this instant that the Parlement on the news of the arrest of their colleagues assembled and sent to the Regent to inform him that they were very sorry if their colleagues, who had been arrested, had displeased him, that, if they had done anything deserving of punishment, they asked that they should be made an example, but, if they had done nothing, they begged him to find it good that they should come to ask

for their forgiveness from his Royal Highness at 3 that afternoon. We shall see how that will turn out.

There have been numerous bickerings between the Comte d'Evreux and the colonels about the manner of writing. The Comte in writing to them wishes not to put "Je suis tout à vous" and the colonels wish to answer in the same way. This has made a great noise and has produced very disagreeable letters on both sides, which have been published.

At this moment a part of the Parlement has left the King, having asked his pardon. If their colleagues have done anything wrong, they ask what their crime is in order to punish them. The King has caused this answer to be given, that he will do justice on them as befits their crime, when he shall judge it proper.

The Parlement is now returned to their chamber. God knows what they will do.

My younger brother, who is soon leaving for England, will execute any orders you may have for him with the zeal and attachment which he and the rest of the family have for all orders coming from the master and you. 6 *pages. French. Spelling remarkably wild.*

Charles Chilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 29. St. Germain.—Explaining that he did not write to his Grace when he wrote to Nairne because he had not the honour of being known to him, and that, when his Majesty's commission arrived for his affairs there, he thought he ought not to continue to act in his former employment of clerk of the Green Cloth, as he was not named in the commission, and thanking him for his favourable answer to his sister Macleane.

Lady Anne Murray to James III.

[1718, Aug. 29.]—I implore your bounty in a particular manner, in case the necessity of your affairs should force you to make a distinction between those that are easy in their circumstances and those that have lost all for your cause and are without any redress but from your bounty. My sister's fortune and mine was begged the first year of the revolution by the Marquess of Carmarthen, and I never had and never can have a farthing till your restoration, and therefore must perish, if any of my salary is lessened. I most humbly beg I may be no longer a useless burden, till I may be able to serve a Queen Consort in the post I was to her Royal Highness. Her late Majesty gave me assurances of it.

My brother Sackville lays himself at your feet.

Lady Anne Murray to the Duke of Mar.

[1718, Aug. 29.]—The post you are in and the great things you have done for his Majesty's service makes me hope

you will pardon an unknown country-woman by marriage and inclination, who begs your patronage. I needed none in her late Majesty's time ; she had been an eyewitness of my 30 years' sufferings. I came out of England a girl of 14 or 15, married Sir Charles Murray, when his late Majesty was in Ireland, and lost him at the battle of Neerwinden, since when I received all the marks of goodness from their late Majesties the times could afford. What I beg of you is obtaining for me the continuance of my salary as Bedchamber woman to her Royal Highness ; and to be my intercessor with his Majesty that, when the prayers of his poor subjects may be so far heard as to grant us a Queen Consort, I may be replaced in the post I had with her Royal Highness. I shall bring no incumbrance on the Court. I believe his Majesty remembers the death of my son, Sir Mungo Murray, whom he honoured in a particular manner with his favour. *This and the preceding letter are undated, but are endorsed as received at Urbino the same day as the previous letters of* 29 *Aug.*

General Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 29. B[ordeaux].—Forwarding the enclosed which came to him that day.—

Some posts ago Mr. Gordon had a letter from Mr. Dicconson not to exceed the month of June to any, till they should see further into matters, which has strangely alarmed several. I want to know what to say to them.

Sir Peter Redmond to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 29. Madrid.—I wrote to you the 21st under the cover of Mr. Allane (? Gen. Gordon) of Bordeaux. Lord Stanhope, after being 15 days at the Escurial and having several conferences with his Eminence and audiences of the King, came suddenly and unexpectedly thence the 26th and the 27th parted for Paris in his way home, without having effected anything or being able to dissuade this Court from desisting from their present conquests or pursuing their future designs. However he goes away undeceived that the Catholic King has wisdom enough to form projects and courage enough to perpetrate them and eloquence and resentment to dispique himself with his enemies and that he is not implicitly governed by his great minister, though he invests him with the power and confidence due to his ability and zeal. Thus affairs stand at present in suspense, whether the Whigs dare execute their threats on which a general war depends. As I have good hopes of gaining my process, 'tis possible I may bring my family into Spain, for I can expect no good quarters where the Whigs have so much influence. I told you already and 'tis very true that *the King* is much obliged to his relations here, *the King of Spain, the Court of Spain* and *Alberoni* for their consideration and affection for him. Ought he not to

write to them? He cant want a subject, and, the war breaking out, he must, I believe, come among them, for 'twill be better than among the insolent Germans there. One of Stanhope's secretaries was telling a friend of his here that, in case they could give Sicily to the Emperor, he'd deliver them up the Chevalier St. George or chase him out of Italy. I suppose Mr. *Dillon* sent you the cipher I desired him long since. I am very jealous with him for his remissness in answering my letters and I have not had any from you since my coming hither.

The Prince de Cellamare to James III.

1718, Aug. 30.—" L'honneur de votre lettre du 9me Juillet a causé en moy tous les effets de reconnoissance et d'estime que vous doivez croire de mon veritable attachement à votre personne, et je fais une grande vanité de que vous ayez la bonté de m' honnorer de votre souvenir et d'etre persuadé de la veneration et du zele que j'ay pour tout ce qui vous regarde. J'ay receu les avis de la personne que vous me marquez et j'ay en fairai un bon usage. Je vous asseure que personne au monde souhaite plus ardemment que moy d'aller audevant des occasions de vous obeir et de vous rendre service. Je voudrais estre capable de vous en donner des marques sensibles et je voudrais aussi vous temoigner plus librement mon profond respect."

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1718, Tuesday, Aug. 30.—The contents of yours of the 6th were most comfortable and I am sure nothing can be more satisfactory to *the King's* well-wishers and true friends. Please to receive my dutiful and sincere compliments on this occasion. I have sent your letter to *Ormonde* without delay and executed your commands in regard to *Sheldon*. I don't question but what they will be extremely pleased and most agreeably surprised with so good news. I hope you will pardon my having forgot to send the enclosed dates before. *Enclosed*,

List of dates of the King's *letters to* Queen Mary *from* 11 *April to* 12 *May*, 1718.

Lieut.-General Dillon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Tuesday, Aug. 30.—I had yours of the 6th and one from *the King* of the same date with two enclosed for *Ormonde* and one for *Sheldon*. The account about *the marriage* is very satisfactory and I don't question but it will be most acceptable to *the King's* true friends. I don't see, with regard to the conjuncture and dismal occurrences that *the King* could do better, and indeed, though he were master of his entire estate, the *alliance* could not be thought dishonourable. I shall observe the secret strictly, but it has been whispered about since *James Murray's* journey was known and, if Mrs. O.

T[ran]t's correspondent has informed her of it, I'm much mistaken if she keeps it private, except she was employed in the matter as reported in *Paris* some time ago. After all, the *match* being *ratified*, I hope it cannot be obstructed, in which case frivolous reports can only hurt the authors.

As to *thè pension* I told you that *the Regent* would not explain what he intended for *the King* till *the King of Spain's* affairs are clearly determined, which in all appearance will soon be known, and then *Dillon* will press *the Regent* for a positive answer and has reason to believe the latter will behave better than expected.

I had no letter from *Jerningham* but that I sent to *Mar* and had no account since then from *Jerningham*. I delivered your letter to L[a]w myself and he promised a speedy answer. He is a top favourite and can do great service if he pleases, but 'tis to be feared he may follow the maxim of courtiers in playing fast and loose and going with the times. I think however it would not be amiss to press him by a second letter to serve *the King* in order to put him quite in the wrong, if he does not answer expectations.

I am at *St. Germains*, where I have been some days. My health is not yet quite re-established and I fear it will be absolutely necessary for me to take the waters of St. Amand, which I would have already done, if *Ormonde* were not in this neighbourhood. I'll go to *Paris* to-morrow, where all is in a strange combustion, and by what I can find the matter is not yet at an end. 4 *pages*.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 30.—This separate paper is only to tell you that in my opinion the occasion of owning *the marriage* will be most favourable for pressing instantly to have *the pension's* affair both fixed and settled, and I'm much mistaken or it would be a convincing argument to determine *the Regent* to do things in a becoming manner, but I think the intimation should come from *the King* to him by way of letter and compliment, which certainly would be well taken and, I believe, produce good effect. *The Regent* not answering former letters should be no obstacle to this.

The SAME to the SAME.

1718, Aug. 30.—Praising Mr. McEvoy, the bearer, and giving an account of his services and suggesting that, if his Grace should recommend him to the service of Spain or of some of the princes of Italy, he would be no more a charge to his Majesty.

GEORGE MACKENZIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 30. Paris.—I am very sensible of the honour you design me by your last orders, and, though I am not so well fitted for so long a journey, nothing shall hinder me

from obeying any commands of the King's. You need not have urged so much my coming to Italy, the least insinuation of your desire would have been enough.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 30. Paris.—About the receipt and forwarding of letters.—George Mackenzie is here and, I think, will soon set out with the Countess of Nithsdale. The Regent and this town's Parlement don't at all agree, for they are making acts and remonstrances one day and he breaking them the next and he has apprehended one president and two counsellors and has taken the place the Duke of Maine had about the King's person and given it to M. le Duc and has degraded him from taking place as a prince of the blood, so he is to have rank only according to his seniority, and some are of opinion they'll take all his other offices from him, though no malversation is so much as alleged against him.

ROBERT GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 30. Bordeaux.—The enclosed from *General Gordon* was sent me yesterday from the country. I had a letter some time ago from Mr. Dicconson desiring me to pay none after 1 July. The ship I had of the late Capt. Geroge went to sea only 23 July for St. Domingo and may be expected back in February. I got good recommendations to the Governor about the injustice he did me last voyage.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Aug. 30. *The Hague.*—I have wrote to you twice since the receipt of yours of 14 July acknowledging its receipt with that of all other papers, which I told you *H. Maule* and I had agreed to send to Mr. F[rase]r, from whom I have since heard and he was setting out to meet his friend, and I expect to see him every moment.

**Sir H. Paterson* received last post a letter from *Sir H. Stirling* and another from *Jerningham*, copies of both which he encloses. The originals would have been sent, but you have not the cipher, which obliged me to transcribe them. I hope their contents will give *the King* a good deal of satisfaction and the more that I have a good deal of reason to assure you by what I heard to-day that *the treaty's* affair is fully finished, which gives no small uneasiness to *the Elector of Hanover's* friends here. Since I send the enclosed, I need not recapitulate anything *Sir H. Stirling* mentions. You see he thinks the moneys will be soon wanted and therefore recommends that particularly, and I must repeat what I mentioned formerly, the great advantage it would be that there could be a right correspondence settled by the *treaty's* interest betwixt *the King of Spain, the King of Sweden,* and *the Czar.* This I wrote some time ago at the desire of a friend

both to *Sir H. Stirling* and *Jerningham.* I have reason to tell you that I believe this correspondence is in some forwardness betwixt *the King of Spain* and *the Czar* and that some advances are made in it, but what stops it betwixt *the King of Spain* and the other is a foolish punctilio, for, it seems, *the King of Sweden* had made some proposals on a former occasion to *the King of Spain*, who did not embrace them as he expected, and on this account he expects now that *the King of Spain* should make the advances to him and here it stands. However, it is hoped this difficulty may be removed, and both the factors here are equally fond of it, and *the Spanish minister* expects soon some instructions about it. I spoke of it to *the Swedish minister* this morning and he begged me to write to *Mar* to desire *the King* to advise *the King of Spain* to send a proper person to *Sweden* directly, fully instructed by word of mouth for that end, and he did not doubt his being well received by the *King of Sweden.* This is a thing so much at present for their mutual interest as well as that of *the King* that I hope they will all come into it. *The King of Spain* can very well supply what the other two so much want and they will on the other hand be in a condition by that to do *the King's* business to purpose, which will likewise be to serve the other effectually. Both *Jerningham* and *Sir H. Stirling* are wrote to of this, that *Görtz* may be spoke to of it, and they have both by this post got as full accounts of the condition of trade here as are needful, which may be useful for them to know.

We have been in great hopes for some time that the States would have come into the Quadruple Alliance long before this and our ministers seemed to have no doubt that they would have agreed to it last week, before they broke up. Of this it seems Cadogan had assured our government in E[nglan]d. However, to our great surprise they broke up the other day without entering into any measures or coming to the least resolution in favour of the alliance and, though our ministers pressed their continuing to sit a week longer to remove what difficulties remained, yet they would by no means agree to it and so they are now separated for 15 days, which is a good deal of time lost and even then, when they do meet, it's to be feared new difficulties will arise, for it seems the E[ngli]sh ministers had agreed that, on the Dutch coming in to sign the alliance, they shall be at no charges in maintaining it, and this, it's said, they engaged to get the Regent to consent to, who is so far from agreeing to it, that we are assured here he has absolutely refused it, which is no small disappointment to us, since this was one of the principal motives we thought could have prevailed with the Dutch to come in, and we are the more uneasy on this head that by the last accounts our ministers have from Paris it seems Lord Stanhope is not like to succeed so well in his negotiation, which, if true, will perplex us not a little as well on account of our commerce

as other ways, but what contributes not a little to our uneasiness is that last night our ministers received certain advice that the treaty in Aland is as good as concluded, if not already signed, and this with the accounts they at the same time received from Sir John Norris of the bad situation he was in and of his want of provisions and ammunition and of the sickness among his men has not a little alarmed them, so that they resolved without waiting orders from E[nglan]d to dispatch an express desiring him to take all precautions for the security of his ships and to retire with them to some port where he might be safe, so that the Swedes and Muscovites must soon become masters of these seas, for Denmark, they reckon, will be obliged to make peace on the terms the other two will give him and it's believed that Prussia's is as good as done.

By all these unlucky circumstances it's to be feared we may be disappointed of the great hopes we had for some time of seeing the general peace and balance of Europe settled by the Quadruple Alliance. A great body of the Muscovite troops are on their march to Mecklenburg and the Emperor has on the other hand sent that way 20,000 men, so that in all appearance the war in these parts will break out again, which must be very fatal. It's hoped that the indefatigableness of our vigilant ministers will set all these matters right, though at present they give us no small trouble, and we could not have imagined to have been so served by our good friends, the Dutch, who, it's said, have absolutely refused to fit out one ship. These things give Cadogan a good deal of uneasiness as to his own particular, for he seems very impatient to be in E[nglan]d, where he hoped to have made some use of Lord Stanhope's absence, but now he sees no appearance of getting from this soon. *The States of Holland* now heartily wish they had never meddled with *Görtz*, who, *they* are now afraid, will pay *them* home for it, and the *Elector of Hanover's* friends are no less vexed on that account. However *the Czar* has followed their example as to *Holland's* factor and has given the same orders concerning *the Emperor's* factor and likewise desired *the Elector of Hanover* to recall his.*

I have wrote by this post to *Ormonde* and given him the substance of the two enclosed and what else was material.

I send this by *W. Gordon's* cover, lest the other way may not now be so safe, yet I believe I received all the letters you sent that way. I caused deliver your letter to *Barry*, who, it seems, by your account is a complete gentleman. He is still, I believe, at *Amsterdam* and I see no great hurt he can do there. I shall endeavour to get his character known to *Cadogan* as you desire. *Barry*, I believe, does not know that any of us knows his story and sets up here for a very honest man. I have not seen him, since he had your letter. *H. Maule* bid me again desire you to assure *the King* that nothing in his power should be wanting to serve him either in assisting F[rase]r or anything else. 6 *pages.*

Summary.

Of the part of the above letter between asterisks and of parts of the letters of Sir H. Stirling and Jerningham therein referred to. *Endorsed*, "To be put into French and sent to Cardinal Aquaviva and by him to be forwarded to Cardinal Alberoni."

Aletti, a locksmith.

1718, Aug. 30.—Receipt for 12 baiocchi.

N.N. to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 31. Rome.—I hope your Grace alone is informed of my coming from England, for, if my intents go further, I am afraid my labours are lost. To take the Tower and to convey the Hanoverian family therein is a thing very easy to be performed. With the same to command the City to its duty is unavoidable. It is also a receptacle for the King's followers, who are 10 to 1 in the whole nation. A squadron of 11 men-of-war with an admiral is also at the King's devotion, which at the same time is to take the island of Ganzi (? Guernsey), which place can defend them from enemies and protect friends. Many other schemes I shall disclose, which are all probable, if not secure, having been examined and approved by three of his Majesty's faithful subjects. *Endorsed*, "N.N. Inconnu from Rome to Lord Mar, 31 Aug., 1718. Mr. Berry." See *post, p.* 288.

Mr. Panton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 31. Rome.—We have had every day for ten days contradictory accounts of the battles betwixt the English and Spanish fleets, the first on the 11th in the Faro of Messina betwixt Capt. Walton, who was commanded with six other ships to attack the Spanish Contre-Admiral Mari, who had besides his own 60-gun ship five or six of from 20 to 30 guns, and the second betwixt Sir G. Byng with the rest of the English fleet and Vice-Admiral Castagnetti, who commanded the Spanish fleet, fought, some say the next day and some two days after, near Cape Passaro. The accounts have been so differently published here by the German and Spanish ministers that I delayed writing, till we should have a little more certainty, so I have now sent you the account of the first engagement, given out by Cardinal Aquaviva, and the list of the ships taken, burnt or escaped after the second as published by the German ambassador, so I hope you will be able to judge of the truth. I have just seen a copy of Byng's and Walton's letters, the first to the consul at Naples and the second to the Admiral himself and shall send you copies of them.

On the main the Spaniards affirm the English betrayed them, and, when the Spanish commander sent to ask Byng, if he came as a friend or enemy, he answered, as a friend, on

which they saluted one another, and lay quiet in sight of one another all that day. However, it seems pretty clear that the Spaniards have lost in both engagements 16 men-of-war and frigates besides fireships, bomb ketches and other small vessels and that only 4 men-of-war, 6 frigates, 7 galleys, and some fireships and bomb ketches escaped, which, added to two men-of-war of 60 and 70 guns, that were coming from Genoa, and had not yet joined their fleet, is all the fleet they have left in these seas. Our countrymen, Camocke and Wauchop, are among those that got off. Here is at least a declaration of war with a witness, but I am afraid the Spaniards will not be in a condition to put a fleet to sea again in haste and I doubt much of their taking Sicily now so soon, since by the last accounts they had not yet taken the Castle of Messina nor the fort St. Salvador, though their last accounts say they were to give the assault on the 20th, the day after the packet-boat came away. Their accounts make no mention of the second battle and yet I believe the Cardinal knew it when he published the first, which amused us some days with the hopes there had been no more but that betwixt Walton and Mari, who had stranded his own ship and burnt his frigates, but it seems the English have got her off and so she is reckoned amongst the taken.

The Spaniards here seem very angry with the English and sometimes threaten to kindle such a flame in England as will make that Court repent it, but whether those at Madrid will be of that opinion we can't tell, but it seems, if they have any ships left in their own ports, it would not be their worst card and this perhaps not an improper time to persuade them to it, for to most people here it seems scarce practicable now for them to make themselves masters of Naples and I believe Syracuse will give them work enough till the Germans can send troops into Sicily, even though they should be already masters of Messina, as I am afraid they are not.

D[uke] of Q[ueensberry] went hence for Florence ten days ago and is to continue his journey through the south of France to Paris, where he will be early next spring. Lord Johnstone has been lately in danger by a violent fever, which at last turned to an ague, which he is now pretty well recovered of. Lord Linton seems inclined to stay here a fortnight or three weeks longer, though his friends seem pressing for his return and, indeed, I have been of their opinion, lest he should be obliged to cross the Alps and travel all this winter, as he did the last.

We have heard lately from Paris that the Spanish Ambassador there had given passports and other encouragements to several of the gentlemen concerned in the late unnatural rebellion. I have heard of late from a very good hand that there was a very strict correspondence of late between the Court of Spain and the Duc de Bourbon and that the King of Spain had offered lately to M. le Duc to make

his brother, the Comte de Charollois, Viceroy of Catalonia with 200,000 *crowns* of appointment yearly and in effect M. de Billy told me the day before he went with the Comte from Rome that they were to go to Florence and Genoa and then, said he, I don't know whether we shall go back to Munich or to Paris or perhaps to Madrid. I don't know what the people in France think of the Regent, but the French and Spaniards here are very much displeased with him and very good friends with one another.

Most of the English gentlemen here will be going about the end of September except Lord Johnstone, who goes about that time to Naples.

An Italian gentleman here says he saw the D[uke] of O[rmon]d lately at Bologna. If that be true, he will have been with you long ere now. The Pope does go to Castel Gondolfo, but won't stay long there. The people here say that before this last victory of the Emperor's, I mean defeat of the Spanish fleet, they had chains at their feet but now they have them about their necks.

There was a report here that the Pope on receiving a courier from Urbino expressed great satisfaction and only said in general he had got good news, but I believe you know long ago that he is reckoned but a bad keeper of a secret, and I suppose you won't tell him many of yours.

I have written to Mr. Nairne to procure from the King an order for the Cardinal to recommend a petition to be presented to the Pope from the widow of a Scotsman, that was married and died here, whom I knew to be a very honest man. His family being of Galloway was known to Lord Garlies, who lodged in his house, and of whom I have seen an attestation of his being a gentleman. Besides my lord begged me at Paris to speak to Cardinal Gualterio of them. They want an order from the Pope to get one of the daughters listed among the poor girls to whom charities are given here by way of tocher. Cardinal Gualterio seemed willing to present their petition but told me, if I could procure an order from the King to do it in his name, it would be infallibly granted. I was loth to trouble the King or his ministers, but the Cardinal assured me it was of no consequence to the Pope, out of whose pocket nothing came, and that his giving a preference was what he always did as the persons were recommended. However, I refer all to your pleasure; only, if it is to be granted, I beg that the orders be sent to the Cardinal as soon as possible, that I may assist the poor people in what remains to be done here before I go. I beg a thousand pardons for troubling you, but, besides that I know them to be great objects of charity and the man to have been a very honest man, Lord Garlies spoke to me very earnestly about it. I sent Mr. Nairne a copy of the petition that the King may see exactly what is begged of him to recommend. We may be going in a fortnight towards Florence, but, being resolved to see you, we are not

yet determined if that shall be immediately as we go hence, or if we shall steal off from Florence or Bologna. 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

The ACCOUNT *given out by* CARDINAL AQUAVIVA.

1718, *Aug.* 16. *Messina.—The* 9*th the English fleet in view of the Strait of the Faro anchored off Capo delle Mortelle in view of the tower of the Faro. The land army extended itself along the coast as far as Messina to hinder the English from disembarking troops, if they had wished to attempt it. The Spanish fleet set sail and continued its course without losing sight of the coast to join Guevara, who was to return from Malta. The* 10*th the two fleets remained becalmed and saluted each other, the English dissimulating that they were enemies, yet a favourable wind arising the English attacked the squadron of Marchese Mari, which was nearest the land, and the bulk of the Spanish fleet continued to advance, taking the direction of Malta, to join Guevara's squadron, yet always exchanging shots with the English.*

Marchese Mari defended himself bravely, fighting with four English ships and, not to let his ship fall into the enemy's hands, ran her ashore, where beaching her he saved all the crew. The greater part of his squadron consisting of three frigates, a fireship and a bomb vessel, after fighting for many hours took fire and were burnt on the shore, the crews being saved. The greater part of our fleet has not returned to the ports of Sicily; notwithstanding it is known that it has not suffered any loss, rather, having turned to join Guevara's squadron, they will turn to renew the battle with the English squadron, of which four have been sunk. Our galleys escaped without loss to the coast of Modica.

150 *mounted dragoons having marched out from the garrison of Syracuse to capture the people landed from our ships, General Marchese di San Vincente sent a detachment, which put them to flight, pursuing them to the neighbourhood of Syracuse, forcing them to leave the peasants they were taking with them and capturing* 20 *dragoons, and* 24 *horses with two Piedmontese officers.*

They advise from Messina that, the troops being hindered by opposing the expected English landing, the opening of the breach in the citadel was delayed but that it was being vigorously bombarded, and that Saturday, the 20*th was intended for the general assault. Italian.*

The said LIST *of vessels taken, burnt and escaped, as published by the* GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Italian with an English translation, in which the names in some instances differently arranged and sometimes mistranslated, e.g. Proserpina becomes Porcupine.

Two letters of Admiral Byng to the Consul at Naples dated 31 July and 7 August, o.s., giving an account of the battle, the last enclosing Capt. Walton's to him of 5 Aug., o.s., which is as follows :—

This morning we got off Syracuse, and the Viceroy sent a boat with an officer but no news, only the whole country is in rebellion and they are blocked up, so that they cannot get any refreshment out of the country. . . . We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels [that] were on the coast, the number as in the margin. At the end of it is this Postscript by Mr. Panton.

We have here no account of their own loss but the Spaniards pretend the English have lost 4 ships and several others very ill treated. As to the 4 I scarce believe it, but it's probable they have some ill treated. This reminds me of a story of a blind hawker at Madrid, who crying after a battle betwixt the Spaniards and French an account of so many French killed and wounded, the people asked, if he gave no account of the Spaniards killed and wounded. He answered he left that to the blind hawkers at Paris, who would no doubt give an exact account of them.

Col. O'Beirne to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 31. Swift (? Danzig).—My staying any longer in this country not being in any manner useful for Mr. Cramond's (? the King's) service, I have with much pains obtained permission to visit Mr. Preston (? France), where I will be at call, when I am useful. My coming to those parts did not answer the ends proposed, so it is not at all necessary I should remain longer. Moreover, I found myself on the point of being sent to a remote province where I could never hear of Mr. Charles (? the King) or any belonging to him. I have been the last four months with Mr. Wood (? Petersburg), from whence I could not write, as it was forbid because of the disorders. There I saw every day *Dr. Erskine* and his nephew and also Mr. Tomson (? Jerningham). *Dr. Erskine* wrote by his principal's order a very effectual letter to Mr. Fox (? Görtz) and Mr. Rigby (? Gyllenborg) and Tomson writ also but neither had any answer. Some time ago Fox went to *the King of Sweden* to induce him to conclude the commerce (peace) with *the Czar* on the terms proposed. Matters did not answer the great expectations we had of an accommodement, for Fox found *the King of Sweden* very stiff and far from coming into the affair proposed, but it is hoped very soon he may change on some new offers and on *the Czar's* going into his neighbourhood with 40 barrels of excellent herrings (40,000 men). I came from Mr. Wood to *Reval* with *the Czar* in his *fleet*, so did *Dr. Erskine* and his nephew. Tomson was to come thither by land, but had counter orders, one of *the Elector of Hanover's* friends having put in memorials against him. *The Elector of Hanover* having gained entirely Mr. Duglas (? the Swedish

ministers) except Fox and Rigby is the reason that *the King of Sweden* is so averse to come to terms with *the Czar*. About the 1st of this month *Osterman* came from *Aland* to give an account of the difficulties Fox made since his return. He told *Dr. Erskine* that Fox told him his principal gave him no orders to treat with anybody in reference to receive Mr. Charles into the treaty of commerce, so *Dr. Erskine's* advice was that Mr. Tomson should go to Mr. Butter (? Aland) to push his point there, in case *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* should agree. *The Czar* sometimes seems inclined to enter into commerce with *the King* and seemed very well pleased Tomson was near him, but his being from time to time so much alarmed by frivolous memoirs given in against Tomson and others by an insignificant friend of *the Elector of Hanover's* shows that *the Czar* is not very steady or resolute and likewise Mr. Smith leaves no stone unturned to gain Mr. Joab, who is very interested, yet just now news is come from *Prussia* that *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* are agreed, yet I can't credit it, for I quitted the country so lately that I believe my news is fresher than any news from *Berlin*.

I would part hence before now, but that I expect to hear from Mr. Tomson, to whom I writ how matters stood and of the advice *Dr. Erskine* gave him of going to see Mr. Butter, in case things succeeded. I part hence in three days by the nearest roads to see Mr. Kingstoun (? Paris), where I entreat you to let me know your commands. 4 *pages*.

Charles François de Busi to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 31. Vienna.—Regretting that the letter which was to have been delivered to him by Mr. Murray came enclosed in one of Mr. Paterson's, for it had prevented his obeying his Excellency's orders by doing all the services in his power to Mr. Murray and also his introducing him to Monsr. Stiernhock.—Mr. Forbes (Lord Pitsligo) assures me that Mr. Murray had an interview with him, but I know not why he did not do the same with me.

I may add in addition to what I am writing to Mr. Paterson that letters of recent date from Reval, where the Czar is with his court, inform us that Monsr. Osterman was arrived there from Aland to confer about important affairs, and was to return thither immediately as also that Baron Schapiroff had been ordered by his master to be ready to go to the said congress of Aland, to finish the important business of the peace with the King of Sweden. When I shall receive news of his departure for Aland, I shall consider the peace as concluded. Letters from Lübeck, Hamburg and elsewhere regard the approaching conclusion of peace as indubitable and the more so as Baron Görtz was on his return from the King of Sweden to the said congress. God grant that I may be able soon to send you the news of it. It is said that Courland will be restored to Sweden, and the fortifications

of Riga rased and it left a free city under the Czar's protection, who will keep all the rest of Livonia.

The Elector of Hanover is triumphant at this Court on account of the good turn affairs in Italy have taken and M. de St. Saphorin, his minister ad interim here, is the idol of the Emperor's antechambers. The further proceedings of the English fleet in the Mediterranean are expected.

The Marquis de St. Thomas, the minister of Savoy, who is here at present, is just going to equip himself magnificently, for it is said that the Emperor will soon recognise the Duke of Savoy as King of Sardinia in exchange for the kingdom of Sicily, ceded by him to the Emperor. 5 *pages. French. Partly in cipher deciphered.*

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Aug. 31.—Acknowledging his letters of the 8th and 9th but regretting that he has not received his of 15 and 16 July.—I have reported to *M. Stiernhock* what you say on the part of *the Duke of Mar* and particularly his excuses for not having answered his letters. He was extremely satisfied therewith. He has obtained favourable replies to the Latin Memorial he presented to *the Emperor* viz., *the Emperor* would take good care for the maintenance of the treaty of *Alt Ra*[*n*]*stat.*

In my quality *of agent* ad interim of *the Czar* in *Germany* I shall seek every occasion of faithfully serving *King James* and to do so it will be needful from time to time that *the Duke of Mar* send me instructions for my guidance according to circumstances. (About James Murray and Lord Pitsligo as in the last letter.)

There has been there for a long time a certain *Scotch priest* who passes himself off as belonging to the King's party and tries to insinuate himself among the people of his nation, when they pass this way, as he did with Mr. Barrowfield. He does the same with Mr. *Forbes* (Lord Pitsligo). This last having informed him of the correspondence between *the Duke, Stiernhock* and myself, it seems to me it was not well done.

How could a *poor priest* be *trusted,* who for a dozen pistoles might *gravely prejudice the King's interests* and *sacrifice Stiernhock* and myself in the situation we are in, when *the Elector of Hanover* is triumphant at present at *this Court,* so that everything must be managed with profound secrecy till the aspect of affairs changes ?

I repeat that I know for a certainty that *the Emperor, Prince Eugene and the Grand Chancellor of this Court* and several other *ministers* are strongly *inclined* towards *your King,* but the *present state of affairs* demands that *this ministry should show* itself to all appearance *an adorer of George. After the conclusion of peace with Spain* and *the establishment of tranquillity in Italy,* the scene will change at *this Court.* Meanwhile, one must sow to reap the fruits in due season. I beg you *to explain all this to the Duke.*

As soon as the treaty with the Turks is printed, I shall not fail to send it you. I am surprised that Mr. *Erskine's* answer, which you were informed had been sent by my canal, is not come to me yet. Perhaps General Adjutant *Levenvolde*, whom I expect here every moment from the *Czarish* court, will be the bearer of it. I shall not fail to inform you of it at once. 3 *pages. French. Partly in cipher deciphered.*

REMONSTRANCE of the PARLIAMENT.

[1718, August.]—1. That there be established a fund for payment of the interest of the notes of the State in execution of the edicts and declarations. 2. A fund for the interest of the notes of the Receivers General and an arrangement for the payment of the principal sums at fixed times. 3. The exclusion of article 10 of the edict for the interests of the suppressed offices and rights and to proceed immediately to the liquidation of those that are not liquidated. 5. The execution of articles 4 and 5 concerning the exemptions and revocations of salt granted since in prejudice of the declaration. 5. Suppression of the councils or their reduction to a small number. 6. Suppression of double employments, ecclesiastical, civil or military, of which only the most profitable is to be kept. 7. The execution of the edict of 1713 for the reduction of the interest of the rentes and that accordingly the funds proceeding from the aides and gabelles set apart thereby for payment of the rentes be given directly from the hands of the Farmers General into those of the payers in specie without any notes and without passing through a third hand and that the moneys received by the farmers from the provinces be likewise in specie. 8. The execution of the old ordinances and accordingly that all the King's revenues be placed and remain in the hands of people appointed to receive them without the last edicts being placed in the hands of any other person whatever under any pretext whatever.

I enclose the following verses on the occasion of this remonstrance :—

Ce matin, a l'éco j'ay demandé comment
Va le gouvernement
Apres le vif discours du President de[s] Me[s]me[s]?
L'éco m'a repondu "de même."

The president who spoke is called De Même.

(This probably refers to the edict of 12 Aug. and the proceedings at the lit de justice of 26 Aug. *See* St. Simon, *Vol. XIV*, *p.* 345, and *Vol. XV*, *p.* 50.)

F. L. FAUCONNET to MADEMOISELLE DE BROUNE at the house of Monsr. Pigeon, officier du Roy, St. Germain.

1718, Sept. 1. Gomerfontaine.—I was as much pleased as surprised to receive yours. You complain of my silence towards you. I believed you were in a distant nunnery

as you informed Mademoiselle de Vignacourt, who showed me your letter about two years ago. I believe also that I answered the one you wrote me on leaving this and thanked you for your present.

Those who told you that I am residing here might also have informed you that there are no longer any grande pensionnaires here except one or two by Madame de Maintenon's orders and they are expecting every day to leave and every day girls who present themselves are refused. (Particulars about various inmates of the nunnery and of several deaths among them.) 3 *pages. French.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Thursday, Sept. 1.—At the same time as I had yours of the 8th I had one from Lord M[a]r[ischa]l. I have now written to him of its being impossible to do what he desired for Sir W. Keith. I believe he will now speak to you of his brother, who has had thoughts of going to serve *the King of Spain.* He was told here that no recommendation could be sent him to carry and all that could be done was to get one to recommend him there privately (which was done) but of which he must take no notice. My lord writes now that, unless he knows to whom to apply there, he fears his brother will not succeed. Could not you get *the King of Spain's* factor with you to give him a letter to introduce him? I fancy these people will not now have measures to keep to impede this, but you are best judge of it.

(Concerning a footman of the Duke's whom he had left at Paris when he left that place.)

The Spaniards and Germans still differ in their accounts of the sea fight, but the most probable is that the first had a severe bout of it. I enclose the paper the Germans give about at Rome, but it is likely you will have more certain accounts before this reaches you, Sir G. Byng's son having, we heard, passed two days ago for France and England from his father. Where the English fleet and the remains of the Spanish now are, we know not. I am glad to see by the enclosed that poor Camocke is safe. The footman sent express to a certain place mentioned in my last is not yet returned. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl Marischal.

1718, Sept. 1.—I was very sorry of the operation you were obliged to undergo, but am glad to see you are in a fair way of recovery. I acquainted his Majesty with what you wrote me both concerning yourself and your brother and also with what Mr. Dillon wrote at your desire in relation to Sir W. Keith. He doubts not that your late illness has been chargeable, and, if he had had money, he had prevented your desire, but that he knows no more of than when I wrote to you last, which does not give him the greater hopes of it. However,

he has ordered Mr. Dicconson to be wrote to, as soon as he gets any money, to give Mr. Gordon 1,000 livres to be employed as I shall direct, and I have written to Gordon that it is for your use, of which he is to tell nobody but yourself and to let you have the money as soon as he receives it.

It was impossible to tell your brother from hence to whom he should address himself, where he is going, further than what is generally known, that there is but one man there by whom all is done, so it is to be presumed that all applications are made to him. We have very few acquaintances there. Had Sir P. Law[less] been there, I would very willingly have wrote to him to introduce Mr. Keith to the great man, so I believe the best way will be for Mr. Keith to get the Duke of L[iri]a to do it, and, unless affairs have taken another turn on what has lately happened and these folks have not these measures to keep with certain people which they had, the Duke had best mention him only as what he is and as a friend of his come to offer his service, without speaking of his belonging to our master, or his having been recommended there by anybody, though care was taken he should be to that minister. Mr. Dillon is very well acquainted with their minister at Paris and perhaps may get him to write by Mr. Keith. I have mentioned this to Mr. Dillon and doubt not that minister will do what is desired, if there be no inconveniency in it to his master's affairs. You may also get C[aste]le B[lan]co, who, I suppose, is now with you, to recommend him to some of his friends there.

We have no certain accounts yet of the affair between the fleets but 'tis generally said the English had the better, but, be that as it will, it is to be presumed the breach is now open and declared before this. The King orders me to tell you that, if he can do any more for Mr. Keith where he thinks of going, he will be sure to do it. He is sorry it is not in his power to do what is desired for Sir W. Keith and, when you know he is still uncertain how money matters will yet be with himself, you'll easily be convinced of it. I wrote to Sir William what I thought would have shown him that it was not want of good will that something was not done for him. He wishes it may be in his power to continue to his people what he has hitherto allowed them, but he despairs of being in a condition to give them more. He bids me tell you that he is still so uncertain of his own affairs and that he supposes travelling soon will not be easy to you, that he thinks you had best continue somewhere in France this winter, unless things happen so that he will be more certain as to himself and his place of residence. I just now hear that Camocke and René [Macdonald] are safe. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to William Gordon.

1718, Sept. 1.—Directing him to pay the 1,000 livres mentioned in the last letter to the Earl Marischal, of which

he is to speak to nobody and desiring him to give the enclosed to the writer's wife, should she be come to Paris, and if not, to send it to *Capt. Ogilvie* to forward. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Monsieur Stiernhock.

1718, Sept. 1. Urbino.—Expressing his concern at hearing of the non-arrival of his Secretary's letters of 15 and 16 July and fearing that another letter of his Secretary's of 8 and 9 August might not have gone safe.—In these two letters, as you'll see by the copies of them which my secretary has enclosed to *de Busi*, you'll see that all your letters before 9 August were come safe and you have since favoured me with those of 3, 6 and 17 August.

(Apologizing for not being regular in writing on the ground of his being in the most unfit place in the world for furnishing any correspondence.) Another reason was that a friend of mine, who was to pass your way in his travels and whom I had instructed to talk particularly and fully with you, should have been with you long before now. I am very sensible of your good dispositions towards my master, who orders me to return his thanks for it.

I have been long of your opinion with regard to the interest of your master and am as much persuaded as you or anybody can be, that, could he once settle his affairs with the Czar, so as to enter into a firm alliance with him, it might still, notwithstanding all that has passed, give a new face to the affairs of Europe.

I am sorry even on their accounts they have been so long about it, but I hope it is not too late, and that the peace either is already or will now be very soon concluded. I may venture to say they have now no real security left, but that of making up heartily together and uniting against those from whom 'tis evident to all they have no reason to expect any good, and any man that will read the articles of the Quadruple Alliance will easily see that your master in particular has reason to expect the worst from it, and that the Czar and he have now no more time to lose in providing against the consequences of it, which is not so hard as some may imagine, provided they had once made up together and would enter into measures with others, who are capable to be of use to them, but I am afraid that, whilst they are making difficulties about things of less consequence, they may run the risk of losing something more valuable.

Our accounts of what has happened betwixt the English and the Spanish fleets are very different and indistinct, so I shall only say in general that, if the King of Spain is the first, he is not likely to be the last nor the only prince that will feel the weight of this new alliance, if measures are not soon taken to disappoint the consequences of it, and in that case I believe it would not be found so solid or lasting as perhaps some of the parties concerned in it may flatter themselves.

I wish you may be able to give me an account soon of your master having put an end to his affairs with the Czar, which, I believe, the world wonders is not done before now, but I'm confident these two princes must now see the danger of delaying it any longer. 5 *pages. Draft.*

JOHN PATERSON to CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI.

1718, Sept. 1. Urbino.—About the non-arrival of his letters of 15 and 16 July and his apprehensions that that of 8 and 9 of August had miscarried and enclosing copies of both, as in the last letter.—I likewise send another copy of the printed paper enclosed in mine of the 15th. You'll see by the copy of that letter that the design of desiring you to get that paper reprinted was to refute the folly and falsehood of another paper, which we had been informed was published at Vienna on that subject, so, if you have not got my letter before this reach you, I believe it will then be too late to think of reprinting it at all and so you had as good as let it alone. Still this copy will serve for *Stiernhock's* and *de Busi's* satisfaction and that of any other of their friends they think fit.

I shall long to know if this gets safe to you and to hear from you in answer to it and what's enclosed, particularly to what I mention of the return to the letter you forwarded to Petersburg so long ago. *Over* 2 *pages. Copy.*

FRANCESCO ROCCHI.

1718, Sept. 1.—Receipt to a bill for medicines supplied to the Duke of Mar since 13 May last. *Italian.*

LADY M. MACLEANE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 2.—I would not have delayed returning my humble thanks for your answer, but Mr. Dicconson desired I should stay, expecting this last post his Majesty's orders in my favour, but none is come. Without doubt it must be some mistake of Sir W. Ellis. I hope it wont be in his power to make any longer delay, for Mr. Dicconson tells me he has cleared all doubts he made on what I wrote to the King, which he was cruel enough to suspect not to be true. I wish it were his Majesty's pleasure that, when he would have any linen bought, I may have the liberty to buy the best, for, since it is for the King's own person, the small saving that is to be made ought to be on something else. Mr. Dicconson renders me the justice to say I saved half in half when I bought the last linen for the King, but, had I been mistress, it should have been better.

It is a great consolation to me that you had such a good character of my husband. If you named him to Cardinal Gualterio, who was then in France, he would confirm you in it. He had just engaged by his memoirs the French court to enter into it, when he fell sick of the sickness he died of. I beg you will let me look on you as my only protector and

you will find me not a troublesome dependent, for you will see by the King's lists of his pensioners that I did not importune the Queen for any. 3 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Mrs. Skelton.

1718, Sept. 2. Urbino.—Acknowledging her letter of 3 August to the King, who, though very sensible of her father's good services and of the services and sufferings of herself and her late husband, is very sorry he has not in his power to do for her and others in her circumstances what his inclination leads him to, being so uncertain how his money affairs will be that he can as yet promise nothing in particular to anybody. He has given orders to Mr. Dicconson not to let any of his people be altogether in want, so far as it is in his power to prevent it, but, unless money soon come in, he will not be in a condition to do much that way. 2 *pages. Draft.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir Calahan Garvan.

1718, Sept. 2. Urbino.—I assured his Majesty of your duty to him and have his orders to tell you that, as he will always have a very particular regard for those who were employed or favoured by the late Queen, so you in particular may be assured he will continue to you his favour and protection, so far as his circumstances will allow, to which you have likewise another pretension as one of his own servants. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Hugh Thomas.

1718, Sept. 2.—Yours of 8 and 24 July came safe and since one to *the King* without a date, all which were very acceptable and care is taken to make the right use of what you wrote, but, since your informer has been with *the King of Spain's* factor, the person concerned will be acquainted with it sooner that way than ours and so we shall have no merit in it, but, provided the design be prevented, it is the less matter. Your informer's going to *the Elector of Hanover* with an offer of his service makes his character seem but indifferent. That, together with his name and what I have seen in another letter makes me fancy it is my countryman *Carsland,* which if it be, there's no relying on anything he says. I know him of old to be a most notorious r[asca]l, yet your account of your man's former way of business does not answer to him I named, so I must suspend my judgment, till I hear more of him from you. Whoever it be, you were in the right to keep him at home, and you may assure him that what service he does shall be thankfully remembered. I shall be glad to have a copy of Carter's (? the Emperor's) letter of attorney and what further accounts he can give of that and other affairs. As to his publishing his accounts, it is impossible or us here to judge. That must be left to yours and other friends' discretion. I am glad *Lord Oxford* remembers an

old friend, who is far from forgetting him. You sent me no address, therefore I am forced to send this to your friend B[oot]h to forward, but pray send me one that I may write directly to yourself. *Nearly 2 pages. Copy.*

Sir Adam Blair to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 3. St. Germains.—Returning his humble thanks for his letter and begging him to return his humble thanks to his Majesty for his kind inclinations.—I am heartily sorry to be obliged to desire the addition of the 400 livres, but absolute necessity forces me to it. Count Castel Blanco, who is come to Paris to go to the waters of Bourbon, would have written in my favour, but I would not give that trouble to the King and your Grace. If the King's circumstances are such that he wants my poor pension, I am ready to renounce it and beg my bread, but, if all pensions be narrowly examined and the merits of those who enjoy them, a considerable sum will be found to be retrenched, whereby not only I may be reponed to the 400 livres cut off from my pension, but it may also serve to gratify others who have not what they deserve.

Mrs. E. Lockhart to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 3. St. Germains.—I hope you will pardon my liberty in asking your protection. Mr. Neville Payn at St. St. Germains has often most gratefully repeated to me his many obligations to you during his imprisonment and sufferings in Scotland. I believed he fully informed you of the reasons of his going thither and of all his transactions in England, since the late King left it, and that Mrs. Loving, a lady of great worth and good sense, called by the name of aunt and myself baby, is not unknown to you, for we acted by him and were trusted by most of the King's friends of consideration he had dealings with. I copied most of his letters and papers, which were addressed to Mr. Inese for their Majesties, and once a week I wrote in French what news Mr. Payn thought should be known at the Court of Rome to balance what they had from the French Huguenots. I represented to his Majesty, before he left St. Germains, how I had been engaged in their Majesties' interest for above a year in England to the hazard of my life, which the late Hon. Mr. Stafford, Mr. Nevile Payn, Mr. Ferguson, whom we called old uncle, and several of the King's friends could certify, but at present only Mr. Inese, who, I hope, will assure his Majesty of the truth thereof that by being at St. Germains I lost all the considerable fortune left me by my father, whilst I durst not appear to make my right good, and that my only brother, an officer in Mr. Anthony Hamilton's regiment, died in his late Majesty's service. As long as Mrs. Loving lived, we shared the King's bounty; afterwards the small pension settled on me being retrenched is now but 225 livres a year. The Queen gave me something for clothes by the Duchess of Perth, and Mr. Anthony

Hamilton has these several years given me a lodging in his apartment in the castle. These helps made me subsist, but now I have no recource but to you, whom I beg to obtain from his Majesty the continuance of the small pension he has hitherto allowed me. 2 *pages.*

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 3. Paris.—I have not written for many months having had nothing worth your while and have very little yet, only to assure you of the unchangeable respect my brother has for you. He is the object of the hatred of all the Marlborough faction and is forced to live amongst them with great circumspection, for they would be well pleased to find a hole in his coat. He has been here a month.

The Spanish blunder, 'tis thought, will be a great handle to divide the Whigs yet further, who now hate one another more than Tory and Whig. Whatever be the event, the charges of the fleet and the ill effects it may produce 'twixt Spain and England will be laid home to the ministers even by the Whigs.

Our particular friends are complained of, that they could never be brought to join heartily to overturn the ministry, though I think 'tis pretty evident we should always fight against the standing men and so keep them still in a confusion till this cursed parliament should be broke. Another ferment of elections might give the King a good opportunity.

I have with me now a Swedish gentleman. He is to go to Rouen to-day. He has his master's commission for two privateers that I am to endeavour to fit out for him. He assures me that the peace is infallibly made 'twixt his master and the Czar and even a solid friendship contracted. He has good intelligence and is much respected by the Envoy. He has lived in England five years and is well known to M. d'Iberville, who was to see him yesterday. He came from England. He assures me that the treaty set up there by Monsr. Fabricius 'twixt Sweden and George is a mere sham, and that Fabricius told him it was only to amuse, and that he would conclude nothing but on such terms that he was sure George would not grant. He said that the moment the peace is ratified in the North his master will declare war formally against George in both his capacities. He surely had some very private commission hither from Fabricius to the Swedish envoy, which I know not.

My brother bids me tell you that Lord Erskine is perfectly well of his fall, and that he is the top scholar of Westminster. He says his masters tells him that he never makes an answer without reflection and always in the right.

Postscript.—I have since learned that Stanhope was very ill received at Madrid. He proposed a cessation of arms. That was refused, so he parted thence the 24th. They had not then any account of their sea affairs. 3¼ *pages.*

GEORGE LOCKHART, JUNIOR, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 3. Angers.—The traverses I was like to meet with from a person at Paris, of which Mr. Fraser will inform you, with the uncertainty of the place of my abode made me delay saluting you till now, that I am in some measure settled here, in order to learn my exercises, till about April I remove to Utrecht to prosecute my studies. I desire you will assure the King that I am nothing degenerate from the principles of such of my predecessors as placed their glory in their fidelity and of my inviolable resolutions never to depart from my duty to him.

THOMAS WEST to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 3. Venice.—Narrating his endeavours, hitherto unsuccessful, to procure employment for the young man, the Duke's former servant, whom he had recommended to him.

NEWS FROM VIENNA.

1718, Sept. 3.—The Electoral Prince of Saxony returned here yesterday from his interview with his father at Brunn. Some hours before his departure from here, he spoke to the Emperor and Count Staremburg, who is the one of the Imperial ministers in whom he has most confidence. He continues his stay here in the expectation of being assured of his marriage with one of the Josephine Archduchesses. The Electoral Prince of Bavaria is returned from Hungary and intends to make some stay here, having hired a large palace and increased his suite. He is believed to be already certain of his marriage with the eldest Josephine Archduchess or at least on the point of being so.

The Imperial Lieut.-col. Count Hamilton, a Catholic Irishman, whose brother is a Major General of the Emperor, arrived here this morning from Naples to the sound of post horns to mark the victory with news of the total defeat of the Spanish fleet, whose Admiral, Castagnetta, has been made prisoner. All the particulars are not yet known,

Before the Venetian and Ottoman fleets were informed of the peace, there was a battle between them which lasted 3 days viz., 20, 21, 22 July. The Grand Vizier has written to Prince Eugene to complain that the Venetians, knowing that the peace was at hand, brought on that battle and added that they had been punished by the loss they had sustained. *French. With corrections by M. Stiernhock and probably enclosed in a missing letter from him.*

The DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1718, Saturday, Sept. 3.—I hope you will excuse my saying little this post and do that for me also to *Ormonde.* There is one enclosed to him and another to you from *the King*, which will supply my not writing to him nor so fully to you.

The express I mentioned returned this afternoon, by which we know that *the marriage's* affair goes prosperously, but it is not like to be quite so soon finished as we proposed, so that* *the King* thinks it too soon yet for *Dillon* to acquaint *the Regent* of it. When that is fit to be done, *the King* will write to *Dillon* himself and I wish it may be a secret in your parts till he does.* The nymph in the wood is the only way, by which I apprehend it can come out sooner, and it were not amiss you send one of her acquaintances, with whom you have the greatest power, to make her a visit and give you an account of her news. If she knows anything of this, it will not be in her power to hold telling it and her doing so may be of use on another occasion.

Since I wrote about the club in your town, I had a letter from *General Hamilton* denying his having any concern with them, and I saw one from a friend of *Hooke's* to the same purpose, so I believe they all grow ashamed of those doings. I wish *Hooke* could make good what you write they say of him with relation to *the Regent.* We long to know what *the King of Spain* does upon that having happened, which I wrote you of in my last. Should they lay an embargo on *Stanhope*, when he is there, it would be comical, and I should think it not impossible. 2 *pages. Copy. The part between asterisks is printed in the* Stuart Papers, p. 49, *note.*

The Duke of Mar to W. Gordon.

1718, Sept. 3.—Since I wrote to you two days ago, the King has ordered Mr. Dicconson to be wrote to, to let you have 500 livres over and above what I wrote of in my last to be disposed of for what I should inform you. It is to be sent, as soon as you get it, to Father Græme at Calais to be disposed of as I have directed him in the enclosed, which you are to send him by the first post, but you are to say nothing to anybody of how this money is disposed of. You have a letter enclosed for *Lady Mar*, who, I hope, will be with you long ere this, but, if not, you may send it to *Capt. Ogilvie* with the other for himself, and tell him to forward it to her, if she be not come over. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Father Archangel Græme.

1718, Sept. 3.—Mr. Gordon is ordered to remit you 500 livres, as soon as it can be got, for Mr. Flint's use and towards printing and publishing some papers, in which I hope you will give him all the assistance you can. I have wrote so fully to him, which I have desired him to communicate to you, that I need say no more, only I must give you the caution I did to him, that nobody whatever must know of my having any communication with him or you in this business. Mr. Gordon is the only person to know that this money is to be sent you, nor does he know for what use it is intended. Expedition in Flint's

work is a main thing, for both the papers I have proposed ought to be published before the meeting of parliament, but the second just at the time it sits, and, if there be a letter apart, pressing the early attendance of members, it ought to be in time to have its effects for their coming up before or against the parliament meet. Could the Tories be brought to attend punctually, especially at the beginning of the ensuing session, it would be of great use, for then all this summer's negotiation will be endeavoured by the Court to be justified and the same measures continued by consent of parliament, which may lay foundations that will not be in the power of the Tories to shake for an age to come and thoroughly destroy the nation, so all hands should be timeously set at work to get them up to town in good time. *Capt. Ogilvie* would tell you what I lately wrote to him concerning you, so I need not repeat it. Perhaps you may have heard by this time from *Lady Mar*, whom, I know, you'll serve as far as you can. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to George Flint.

1718, Sept. 3.—I read yours of 1 Aug. to our master, who has ordered me to write you my thoughts on what you propose to publish. I agree that what you publish now will do better to be all in one piece than pieces weekly. Since you have been some time silent, you will want to lay a foundation for what you may publish afterwards in weekly or monthly papers, but the first would be too long for one of these papers, yet I would have you make it as short as you can, a short paper of that kind having always more influence than a long one, and you may have in your view to continue a paper of that sort monthly, which may make the first one the shorter. Since you design it for gaining people of all parties, I think you had best personate one of those, called King George's Jacobites, I mean one who was resolved to have acquiesced in the settlement made, since it was made, and that the great character given to King George and his family, before they came over, made you hope the nations might be happy under them, but that your seeing the strange ways taken since they came, and how far George and his son are different from the fine characters given of them had made you bethink yourself of the wrong way you were in, and, as every honest man ought to do, cast about how to save your country by proposing what seemed to you the substantial and effectual method. This way will give you great scope both to censure and expose George, his family and government and to do justice to the King as well as to show the nation their folly in making the settlement on a foreign family. You might go back as far as the Revolution, but, because many are now alive, who acted a part in that and since, and who may still repent and be serviceable to our master, I think you had best but touch that lightly, if at all, and take it only from George's coming

over, which, I fancy, will be more to the present gusto of the people. The King's character and good qualities are now so well known, that I need not inform you of them, but you should mention them, and tell that you had taken particular care to inform yourself of them. His being of a different religion from his people may be attributed to themselves, who drove him abroad in his infancy, but he's far from what is called a bigot and has given sufficient proofs that priests or churchmen do not govern him. Ever since he had people to make choice of, it is almost only Protestants he has employed in his affairs and his declarations are so full and ample for the security of the religion, laws and liberties of his people, that there can be no reasonable doubt with any impartial man of their security. One great objection against him, I know, with his enemies and those who effect a neutrality or indifference is his being but a single life, but that the world will, I hope, see very soon obviated by his being married, which, 'tis likely, you'll hear more of, before your paper can be ready. You must notice the endless trouble and charge the nations must have by the disputed succession, which now is almost certain to be continued even of the King's own body, if he be not restored, and, since the apprehensions of him make George think he cannot be secure without so considerable an army as is now on foot, notwithstanding his being in alliance so closely with three of the greatest powers in Europe, what must be the force the nation must keep up at another time requisite to maintain his government, when some extraordinary causes, even contrary to the interest of some of the neighbouring nations, whose governments now have made those alliances with him, cease, which cannot well fail of doing in a little time? You must be as particular as you can on the failures, cruelties and mismanagement of George's government and of his oppressing the Church of England and his minding his own interest, separate from that of the nations, in his managements abroad, as is evident from his ways with Sweden and Spain, and that, as long as any who sit on the throne of England have a disputed title and a separate dominion of their own on the Continent, as George has, it cannot be otherwise. These hints, I think, you may build very strongly on and, when once you see how your paper in this way takes, you know better how to form your next, either continuing in the same way or putting it in any other you find most suitable to the people's present temper.

I should wish this paper was published some time before the meeting of parliament, that you might have another ready by the time it meets, which ought to be founded on the measures you should be well informed of the Tory party are to push there, in which you must not own directly being for the King, but speak after the manner of the Tories there who are of the parliament, and endeavour to get as many of the Whigs as possible to join with them.

I am glad you are so well with Father Græme. You may show him this and my former letter and, I am sure, he will give you all the assistance he can, but be sure to let my letters go no further.

You'll easily believe that, when nothing has been done for the King since the Queen's death, money is far from being plentiful. The charge of your pamphlet cannot near come to the sum you mention, but, that you may be going on with it, the King has ordered 500 livres to be given to Mr. Gordon, as soon as it can be got, and I have written to him to remit it to Father Græme, as you desire, and he may write of it to Mr. Gordon, if he hear not soon from him. This will keep you from starving and make the wheels go till more grease come.

Postscript.—I do not think the way of letters is proper for your papers, as I have proposed them, nor must your first and second paper appear to be writ by the same hand. 'Tis reasonable to think the Tories next session will insist much against the war with Spain and inquire into the reasons, management and advice for breaking the peace with that nation, the trade with which was so beneficial to England, and be against money for the support of that war as well as censure the undertaking of it.

Another thing I should think advisable for them to go upon is that, considering the new Quadruple Alliance, by which the nation is in a manner secured against all attempts for disturbing the present establishment, there is no occasion for keeping so great an army on foot, and, if there be, when can there be less? and none can have the impudence to say that so great a force is always to be kept on foot.

The difference betwixt the father and son is the greatest advantage that can happen to the Tories and all that possibly can should be done to continue and increase it, so that all compounding schemes are pernicious with either the father or the son's party. The Tories managed very well last session, joining sometimes with one and sometimes with the other side to play them against each other, without letting either be entirely run down, and the same management will be the best of their game this year too, for, should they join entirely with the son's people and push the present managers to extremity, it would not better their own condition, but rather make it worse by occasioning, as it certainly would, a change of the ministry into the hands of a stronger party and force the father to make up with the son. The great failing of the Tories is their neglecting their opportunities by their late coming to town and not attending punctually. This should be endeavoured to be cured of all things and timeously before the sessions, so that a letter apart would not be ill bestowed on it.

After reading what I had written, I thought it might be of some use to suggest these things for your second paper

especially, but in which they must be handled with great skill and address. You are so much nearer the scene that you can have advices of things and dispositions much sooner than we, so that more will occur to you and give you an opportunity of seeing wherein I am wrong. 7½ *pages. Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to RICHARD BUTLER.

1718, Saturday night, Sept. 3.—Acknowledging his of 8 Aug.—*Ormonde* does me far too much honour. I beg you to return him my humble thanks. I saw some days ago a letter of yours to little *Wogan* with a postscript from little *Ezekiel Hamilton*, by which I had the satisfaction to know you and your fellow travellers were well. *Copy.*

LORD CLERMONT to COL. JOHN HAY.

1718, Sept. 4. St. Germains.—The King's linen has been made up some time and put into Mr. Dicconson's hands to be forwarded. We have had of late some rain, which has a little refreshed the air, which was hotter than ever I felt anywhere for above a fortnight. There is a report that the Spanish fleet are all destroyed or so locked up in creeks that they cannot escape. It is said that the President and two Counsellors, who were sent to three different prisons, are sent for back again. The Parlement seems to be mighty humble.

The DUKE OF MAR to JOHN O'REILLY.

1718, Sept. 4. Urbino.—The express sent hence, after being long looked for, arrived here about 3 p.m. yesterday. Mr. Murray not being yet in a condition to write is the occasion of my acknowledging the receipt of the packet the valet brought. I hope he will have better luck next time and meet with no interruption on the road.

His Majesty's letters are enclosed, which you will deliver as soon as they come, and they are so full that they leave me little to say. I only beg you may do what in you lies to hasten the Princess's departure. We hope Mr. Murray may be in a condition to travel soon and meet her on the frontiers of Italy, but, against we know the time of her being there, as Prince James has promised the King he shall in due time, if he be not then well enough to venture on a journey, his Majesty will send another with all that's necessary to supply the want of him, but I would hope Mr. Murray may be able to go himself. He desires me to make you his compliments and asks you to make them for him to the rest of his friends with you.

By the present the Prince made to the express we are afraid his quality has been mistaken, he being but a valet de pied or footman.

This is to go by the post, but I having had several letters for Vienna miscarry lately, his Majesty was unwilling to

trust entirely to it, therefore he resolved to send the footman express again the day after to-morrow with the paper which the Prince desired should be sent and it will probably be with you before this. I wrote to you by the post 18 Aug., in which was one enclosed from the King to Prince James, which, I hope, came safe. His Majesty is very sensible of all your zeal for his service and particularly in this affair which is so near his heart. I cannot forbear expressing the great desire all of us, who serve the King, have of seeing the Princess soon in Italy to crown what has been long our earnest desires and wishes. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Sept. 5.—I received yours last post and return my most humble thanks for what you mention concerning *the Duchess of Ormonde* and for your good opinion of her. I can answer that she will do all in her power to endeavour to preserve it. I shall not mention anything of this to her, till I hear from *the King.*

I saw *Dillon* last night. He has been indisposed, which has hindered him from seeing *Ormonde* above these three weeks. I was surprised at what he told me concerning *the marriage.* He said that last Friday's Amsterdam Gazette mentioned *the King* and *marriage.* He told me he would send the Gazette. I wish its being mentioned so may not prejudice the affair.

I have not heard anything from *England* relating to *the King's* affairs and of what passes here *Dillon* can give a much better account than I. I hope the heats are by this time pretty well over and that *the King* enjoys a perfect health and that he may soon be happy in the company of his new friend, and that they may long be so is what *Ormonde* most heartily wishes.

W. Dicconson to James III.

1718, Sept. 5.—Pursuant to your orders of 6 Aug. which Mr. Sheldon sent me the 30th, I went next day to Paris and there put into Lady Nithsdale's hand to be delivered to you three pearl necklaces, the diamond earrings and a diamond buckle for a girdle with the two packets endorsed by your Majesty. The Commissioners were all of opinion it was more conformable to your intentions so to do than to wait for *Ormonde's* departure, which was not yet fixed and could not possibly be so soon.

I am making all expedition to send away the plate and other things you ordered to go with it. All is packed up; I only wait for the permission for their going out of the kingdom, which I have sent for, having drawn up a memorial to be given to Maréchal de Villeroy with a particular of what the plate weighs, and, if any difficulty is made, Mr. Dillon has promised to speak to the Regent himself.

I send herewith the papers relating to the salts of Brouage with the notaire's opinion how a donation or sale of the right thereto is to be made, which Mr. Dempster has drawn out in short, but, if anything of that kind is done, you will please order the papers sent herewith to be perused, which will give a more ample account and fuller instructions. Cardinal Mazarin purchased a duty of 11 sols per muid or bushel of exported salt at Brouage, of which he left only 3 to the Duchess of Modena, as much to the Princess of Conti and the rest, I think, to the Duc de Mazarin (?), for which he paid 420,000 livres with a condition that it should not be reunited to the Crown nor the money reimbursed, but I am afraid that clause would not hold, if put to the stress, for Lord Middleton tells me that, being once sent to M. Pontchartrain, when controleur general des Finances, to speak concerning this duty, he asked that question, who told him that whatever had been given or purchased from the Crown of France might be re-assumed by the King paying the purchase money, but that the Queen would be the last person in the world of whom that would be exacted, which was certainly true in the late King's time, but whether his successors may have the same sentiments is doubtful and therefore it cannot, I am afraid, be counted on as a settled inheritance especially since the purchase money falls so much short of the real value, for your Majesty's share, which is little more than a fourth part, may be counted communibus annis, as appears by the annexed particular, to be worth 10,000 livres per annum, so that a fourth of the purchase money would not amount to much more than 10 years' value. Nevertheless it is still to be presumed that a more than ordinary regard will be had to your Majesty in such a case and that therefore it may be reasonably looked on as no ill security in the main.

I send *St. Amand's* letter being an answer to mine desiring him to state the debt due to him, promising to remit the balance with expedition though the exchange at present was exceeding disadvantageous, but he desires me to defer it till the exchange is more equal and indeed I am persuaded he would rather take it amiss, if one did otherwise, for there never was a more zealous and affectionate man in your interest in the world. I also send the Superior of Chaillot's letter, returning your Majesty thanks for the *Agnus Dei's. Nearly* 3 *pages. Draft. Enclosed,*

Account of the income of the duty from salt from 1668 *to* 1717 *inclusive, the amounts for* 1716 *and* 1717 *being* 11,062 *and* 11,393 *livres.*

WILLIAM ERSKYNE (PITTODRIE'S BROTHER) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 5. Paris.—I have your letter of the 12th and beg you will not entertain any grudge at me on the score of some of the Guards being taken up at London. If only to take charge of their letter and list, which I did, be a fault,

I must own myself guilty. Indeed my motive was that, suppose that it could not be of any immediate use, yet I thought it would not be disagreeable to know there was such a considerable number well-affected in these corps. My pretending to have had a commission from the King is what I absolutely refuse and must say they don't do me justice that allege it. I shall not fail to communicate his Majesty's pleasure after the most prudent manner I can in the terms of your letter and hope it will have the desired effect. I remember Charles Forbes and I were talking about seizing the Tower, and I told him I believed, in case there was a sufficient force in some days march from London to support such an enterprise, there might be found as many in the third regiment of Guards as would undertake it. This is all I know of that story, and I did not think proper to trouble you with what was only a project at a great distance and not to be attempted but in case of having troops to sustain it.

My father and brother will be fond of knowing you are well and do them the honour of your compliments, which I shall communicate. I have not seen them since by your recommendation I was employed in the Customs, having been kept in my post by my good friend, Lord Grange, notwithstanding several steps I had made, which rendered me suspicious, till about a year ago, when an order came from the Treasury to the Commissioners to supersede me and a warrant in favour of another. This was occasioned by some informations of a friend of Lord Stair, who was turned out for bad practices, and whom I succeeded. I would not have ventured on my own story but that you made mention of it. I am at a loss how to dispose of myself, not knowing if I can safely go over, if there have been informations of my having brought over papers, though I am very sure the government can't fix anything on me. However this, joined to my aversion to living an idle life at home, encourages me to have a view to go into some foreign service and therefore I beg your recommendation to Dr. Erskine and Capt. Gordon. If they can do nothing, I'll endeavour to fall on some project of trade in those parts with the little I have.

I communicate what you write anent Mr. Barclay and Charles Forbes. 2 *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to John O'Reilly.

1718, Sept. 5. Urbino.—The enclosed is a copy of what I sent you yesterday. The King has since altered his mind about the express, being unwilling to trust his letters to him who had an accident on the road before, or to any such as he, and, being likewise desirous that one of his own people, in whom he has confidence, should accompany the Princess, he has sent the bearer, Mr. Hay, for that purpose and has charged him with his letters to Prince James, the Princess, &c., to whom I hope he will be acceptable. He is brother-in-law to

your friend, Mr. Murray, and also to me which, I hope, will not make him less agreeable to you. Since he is the bearer, it is needless for me to give you any further trouble. I hope his stay with you will not be long before the Princess sets out, and we are not without hopes he may meet her on the road, in which case he is to send on a gentleman that is to go along with him with the letters for the Prince and return with the Princess himself. Mr. Murray mends apace every day. 1½ *page. Copy.*

BILL.

1718, Sept. 5. Urbino.—For various small payments for the Duke of Mar from 4 July and for board wages, showing a balance due of 18 Philips, 14 baiocchi.

J. MENZIES to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1718, Monday, Aug. 25[–Sept. 5].—I told you last Thursday we had the news of the Spanish fleet's running away. On Friday we were told it was totally defeated. The news was said to have come from Lord Stair and Genoa and Turin, and at night we had the Court's own account in the enclosed little printed paper with the date and authority of Hampton Court. Whilst the critics were canvassing this paper, on Saturday another express arrived for Lord Stair with a confirmation and some further particulars, as in the enclosed Gazette. The officer that came from Stair is Major Cochrane, who was governor of one of the little forts of Port Mahon. Col. Otway, who commands the troops of the new garrison of the island would not allow the soldiers that were put into the citadel, whereof Lord Forbes was governor and had bought it, to receive orders from him nor those in the other fort to receive orders from Cochrane. Forbes came first and now Cochrane is come to complain. At Paris Lord Stair took the opportunity to send his dispatches by him and he arrived on Saturday about noon. I trouble you with this, because it is spread all over London and continues this day to be believed that Cochrane was in the action and was sent express by Sir G. Byng, whereas you may rely on it that, when I am writing this, no person nor letter nor message whatsoever is come as yet hither from Sir G. Byng.

Your Paris letter of 30 Aug. n.s. says not a word of so much as a report there, and yet by our news these reports ought to have been public there six or seven days before the last mail came from thence. We hear yet of no private letters, but indeed few are given out as yet though the mail came Saturday forenoon, so this is the third day, letters not delivered ; but nothing is strange here.

What is further said of it to-day is in the enclosed Courant, for Mr. Bulkely is one of the public mouths of the government, so we must either take those accounts or let them alone, for nobody has anything to oppose to them or to correct them by.

I shall not trouble you with the reflections of the several sorts of people here. One thing is plain ; that, while we were treating with Spain and Stanhope caressing and caressed, Sir G. Byng stabs Spain to the heart and we rejoice at it, that is, all do, who think to make their Court, and, since Sir George durst not do this without orders, and no doubt signed too by Stanhope for one, it is very plain our ministers are bold men, and are sure of Parliaments for a long time to come.

On all this great success stocks do not rise at all, but are in danger every day and the body of the people, especially the trading body, do not at all relish a war with Spain. But then the courtiers assure us that the Spaniards will be so dispirited that they will grant us anything and the Cardinal be hanged both for a knave and a fool.

If this prodigious news be true, what upon earth can be imagined in his power that the Emperor will not do for us ? Assure yourself, everything. We have all possible ground to believe and have a swatch of it already in the foreign prints that, on a report of a design of the Pretender's marrying Prince James Sobieski's daughter, the Emperor has writ to the Prince expressly to dissuade and forbid him.

The impartial here think it strange that the Whigs or anybody should be glad of a war with Spain, which must infallibly ruin England very soon, as indeed any war at present is capable to do, or that the Jacobites should be sorry for Philip, who has done nothing for them, no more indeed than any prince in Europe has done these 30 years. The wiser Jacobites have always said that Philip had begun at the wrong end of the staff, but Quos Jupiter. . . . .

A schoolboy, as well as Alberoni, must have reckoned that we for the Emperor's sake must knock them down, and as to forms or punctilios you know what Harlequin said long ago, Milord d'Angleterre est sans façon. Pray let me know if this and others lately come safe, and if you continue to give them to *the King* and *Mar*. 3 *pages*.

Hugh Thomas to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Aug. 25[–Sept. 5]. London.—The great danger I thought our government in would not permit me to be silent any longer, if it be true Sir G. Byng has given such a defeat to the Spanish fleet as is reported. This therefore is to desire you to use your interest with Don Alphonso, who, you know has great influence with the Cardinal, to persuade him to a treaty with England and to assure him they may have very good terms by the mediation of France. We know for certain that, if the King of Spain should declare war on us and seize our merchants' effects, it would cause such a run on our funds in the South Sea, East India, Bank and Exchequer, which is above 50 millions in debt, as would inevitably destroy the government, though Sir George were to double his advantage, so that it would not be in the power of the Parliament

to redress the evil or fit out another fleet. Add to this that the foreigners have at least 16 millions in our funds and would be ready to tear us to pieces for their money. If the King of Spain should seize Lord Stanhope for coming to deceive them, as we did Count Gyllenborg, our Parliament would be almost thunderstruck and would roar out most violently against the advisers of that breach, petitions being talked of from all parts of the kingdom against that war, but, if you can carry this point, we shall have no occasion to trouble you more. It would secure his Majesty past the malice of the Pope, the devil and our High Church to remove him and bring the Parliament to his feet to thank him for the glorious action, remove Alberoni and bring in a set of Spaniards as should act in conjunction with us. But now all people are so apprehensive of a war with Spain that the news has not been able to raise our stocks at all, but on the contrary the very report of inviting the Chevalier St. George and his adherents into Spain has gained that King more friends in England than it is convenient for him to know, the eyes of the people being altogether on the Pretender and their hearts set against his Majesty. Therefore pray lose no time, but let me know your speedy answer, that I may give his Majesty such advices as shall be necessary.

P[lunket] alias Rogers talks of coming over with some other gentlemen, who will give you a more particular account of these affairs.

DISTRIBUTION.

1718, Sept. 5.—Of the apartments at Castel Gandolfo for the King and his family, with a list of the new fireplaces to be made there.

JAMES III to JAMES MURRAY.

1718, Sept. 5. Urbino.—Appointing him his proxy to marry the Princess Clementine. 3 *pages. Latin. Entry Book* 5, *p.* 108.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1718, Sept. 6. Paris.—I had yours of 12 and 13 Aug. with one for *Ormonde,* which I delivered without delay and enclose his answer.

The printed papers that *John O'Brien* sent to *Nairne* last post will inform you of the proceeding in regard to the Parlement. Matters are still in a strange combustion here. *Maréchal de Villeroy's* being disgraced is much whispered about as also *Maréchal de Villars, Duc de Noailles* and several other principal persons. Where all this will end, God alone knows, but 'tis most certain that *the Regent* is abhorred and become of late so furious that there is no approaching him. When it pleases the Almighty we should have a calm, I shall not fail pressing with instance for *the King's* particular concern. Till then to speak

of it would be ruining all. You know that to succeed the proper time must be taken, which is all I can say at present.

Your last six packets to *Queen Mary* shall be placed with your other papers. Père Gaillard has received long ago the letter enclosed for him in them. I am very sorry for *James Murray's* illness, but hope he is quite recovered. My health is on the mending hand, though not yet well re-established. 2 *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 6. Paris.—Yours of 13 Aug. came safe with an enclosure from *the King.* I was last night with *Ormonde,* who received a letter from *Jerningham* dated, I think, 16 July o.s. There is nothing material in it, except his having hopes of an agreement 'twixt *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden.* I presume *Ormonde* will give you an account of it this post, and care shall be taken to send *Jerningham* some relief without delay. (About James Murray's illness as in the last letter.)

You tell me you had a letter from *General Hamilton,* disowning his having any share in the club of schematists and that he particularizes young *Leslie,* whose notions and his are very different, and says further that he believes you'll be surprised that he has not seen *Dillon* those five months. The latter part is very true. I have been twice to visit him about five months ago and since then he did not come near me as he used to do, which gave me no trouble for many reasons unnecessary to repeat, so that 'tis pretty plain there was no need of any excuse on that account, though I'm obliged for the answer you made him. Since you believe *General Hamilton* and *Hooke* have no share in the Club so much talked of, I am at a loss to know who the others are, nor do I think it much worth while to search any further about that matter and hope we shall hear no more of it.

A courier arrived here from the King of Sicily to the Regent 30 Aug. with an account that the Spanish fleet was totally defeated by the English near Syracuse, 9 ships sunk or burned and 12 obliged to fly into some small port not named, where Admiral Byng shut them up, without its being in their power to escape.

The King of Sicily had the *Te Deum* sung for this great victory, which, you may be sure, was very agreeable to the Court here. However, no courier being arrived since, many believe the news is false. The generality of this nation wishes it may be, and hope the first accounts will be soon contradicted. In two or three days we shall be better informed, till then everybody suspends his judgment.

'Tis said here that Lord Stanhope is coming back without having made any agreement with the Court of Spain and that the Kingdom of Sicily is entirely reduced.

You'll see by the printed papers *John O'Brien* sent a full detail of what passed in parlement in the King's presence 26 Aug. One article is missing in them, which is that M. le

Duc got the superintendence of the King's education the same day, which the Duke of Maine had before. The latter retired next morning to his country house at Sceaux much mortified, as you may believe.

Ormonde read your last to me as to the proposal you mention from a considerable person of *Holland's* family. It shall go no further than us both. 4 *pages.*

JOHN KER to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Sept. 6. Paris.—Mr. Gordon being indisposed, advising him of the receipt of his of the 13th with the encloseds. Mr. Mackenzie is set out yesterday with Lady Nithsdale. Being with a lady Mr. Gordon thought it uncertain whether he might be with you before the post and therefore sent none of his Grace's letters by him. *Torn.*

GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 6. Paris.—I am honoured with yours of the 12th. I am sorry you are at so great a distance. Probably your presence might have removed a great many difficulties which, I am afraid, are now too late and not so easily to be overcome, nor should I have writ so freely to you about Mr. H[oo]ke, if I had not known him from the bottom of his [heart] with an inviolable attachment to our master's interest, but I shall not trouble you further on that head. I doubt not you may be informed ere now of his being designed to be sent envoy to the Court of Prussia. Therefore you may easily believe and with justice that he had no concern in our factions and much less a thought to supplant any other here.

Capt. Ogilvie is the person that wrote this letter and then offered to give his author, but, when it was demanded, he excused himself and said he could not do it without his master's leave, but was glad to hear that neither Mr. H[oo]ke nor I were concerned in it. If others, who are said to be of R. L[esl]y's club, wrote to you to the same purpose, it's strange they were not more circumspect in being better informed, but it seems they were resolved to be in favour at another's expense, as if you were so easily to be imposed on. I'll be more generous to that gentleman and tell you what might lead him into that mistake. It may proceed from my being every [day] at Mr. H[oo]ke's, where I had very often occasion to see Mr. L[esl]y, and, because he could not bring Mr. H[oo]ke into his wild extravagant notions, he has not even spared him the severest invectives and for these three months has not come near his house to Mr. H[oo]ke's great satisfaction, by which you may easily judge the truth and rise of this story.

Ormonde, I hear, is very private and except to a few I don't think he is known to anybody where he is, but, since he thinks fit to conceal it, my curiosity is at an end.

I have been told that Mr. *Dillon* is in the country for his health, and, when he is in town, he is so much taken up in

business that I really believe he has little time to see his friends and I am unwilling to be troublesome.

It's confirmed by all hands that the peace in the North is concluded and it's believed underhand that the King of Prussia is inclined that way, though not yet owned to the public.

We have these five or six days been cruelly alarmed of Sir G. Byng's having destroyed all the Spanish fleet, but last night brought us the agreeable news that the Spaniards had taken Fort Salvador, which commands the entry of the port and that their fleet was safe in that harbour. It's said they lost 1,500 in taking it, but, considering its importance and the situation they were in, I am glad they have come off so cheap.

My last letters from England say that, if they [had] but 2,000 men and our master's presence to make a stand, not only the people and gentry but the very troops would join us and I am morally assured of this by a very good hand. What a pity it is that we are not in a condition to embrace so fair an opportunity.

I dined with Mr. Law t'other [day], who has got the better of his enemies. I have not time to tell you what passed but will in a post or two.

Send orders and depend on it there will be no want of ships. 3½ *pages.*

General Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 6. B[ordeaux].—Enclosing another from Sir P[eter Redmond].—Two of your friends lately at Cahors quarrelling went out to the fields, where one was killed on the spot, viz., R[ober]t R[obert]son by Lachlan Macl[ea]n. It's very sure that, conform to the way of the world, it was fairly done. I recommend Mr. Macl[ea]n to you, who is a very modest, deserving, pretty young man and I really believe he met with great provocation. The uncle of the one killed is for pursuing it to the utmost, which is scarcely generous. Friends hereabouts are very uneasy about the order Mr. G[ordo]n received from Mr. Dicconson.

Sir Hugh Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 6. *The Hague.*—This is chiefly to acknowledge yours of 11 Aug. with the encloseds which were duly forwarded. I sent you last week copies of two letters *Sir H. Paterson* had from *Sir H. Stirling* and *Jerningham*, by which they give good hopes of *the treaty's* affair being done, and nobody now doubts but that that is entirely ended. Since my last we are told that the Regent has agreed to what Cadogan promised to the States by word of mouth and is to become guaranty for that promise that they shall be at no expense about the Quadruple Alliance, if they will enter into it. On this and the situation of affairs in the North the States are

to assemble extraordinary to-morrow, though they had adjourned to the 15th. The English ministers have made pressing instances with the States to get their squadron in the Baltic to join with the English and to act in concert with them, and in the meantime they had sent orders to Sir J. Norris to take all precautions about his ships and to retire where they would be safe, till they should know more the designs of Sweden and the Czar. It's much to be feared that the war will begin again in these parts, since the Czar's troops are marching towards Mecklenburg, where they say they are invited by the King of Prussia, and we have a report here that these two with Sweden are entered into an alliance. The enclosed from Mr. F[raser] will inform you what passed with his friend at Tou[rnay], so I need say no more of it now. You will know before this what passed with the gentleman I told you I was going to see and who is some while ago returned to England. He was much freer than I expected and expressed himself with great concern for *the King's* interest, and I am very hopeful, should anything be done for *a restoration*, he will be concerned in it. He talked of making a visit soon to *France* to see his son, where if he go, you'll no doubt hear of him.

I sent that packet a good while ago for you to *Dunkirk*, so I hope you'll get it soon.

I have sent another to the same place for you since, likewise received from *England*. It was so bulky I could not do it by the post and was obliged to wait for another occasion.

I am sorry for *James Murray's* being ill. What we have had here in the newspapers of a design of *the King's* gave us some suspicion of his journey, but, if there is anything in that, I heartily wish it may succeed. *The Bavarian minister here* assured me to-day there was another person and a near relation of *the King's* in the play, who was making great instances that way, and, whatever is in it on *the King's* side, I thought it fit to tell you this, and, if *the King* has these intentions, it will be odd if *his* cousin compete with him.

We have just got the accounts of the entire defeat of the Spanish fleet, which makes our ministry very uppish, and they hope it may very much influence the States to enter into the alliance and other measures with them and it's now thought Spain will be obliged to submit and accept the plan, which before it was thought they would not do. This success of the English fleet comes very apropos, for, had it gone otherwise, it might have been fatal to the public tranquillity.

The enclosed for Mr. Forbes is for *Mar's* cousin L[ord] P[itsligo] who, I suppose, will be with him by the time you get this. 3½ *pages.*

William Fraser to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 6.—A fortnight ago at Brussels I had your commands with the other papers of 14 July. I went imme-

diately to see my friend at T[ourna]y and told him I had acquainted *the King* of his and *Morison's* good dispositions and delivered him your letter. I informed him of *the King's* readiness to enter into terms with *Morison* or any other he shall think fit on the proposals made by him from *Morison*, and showed him the factory (power) and desired him to communicate all to *Morison* and ask his leave for me to wait on him. He expressed a very great keenness to serve *the King* and gave all possible assurances that he should do his utmost for bringing the affair to bear, which, he said, he had good hopes of, and I have very good reason to believe he is so much trusted by *Morison* that he may be of great use. He was mightly fond of your letter and was to send *Morison* a copy, and let him know how sensible *the King* was of his goodwill and that he was persuaded of his being able to do him very considerable service and was to write to him fully of that and all I told him and to beg the affair might be gone upon immediately. He was every day expecting leave from *the States General* to go to *the Hague* about other affairs and was to press *Morison* the more to have it sent him that he might be helpful, and was to beg that, if he could not be allowed to go there so soon, *Morison* would consent to my waiting on him either at *the States of Guelderland* where he is now or when he comes to *the Hague*.

This being all I could then make of my friend, I thought it best to come immediately to *Holland* to confer with *H. Maule* and *Sir H. Paterson* and get their advice, and my friend expected to be probably at *the Hague* this or next week and was to write to me, as soon as he had an answer from *Morison*, and let me know how to apply to him.

I am highly sensible of the honour done me by *the King* in laying his commands on me in anything wherein he thinks I can be useful and of his goodness in being satisfied with the little I have been able to do hitherto in this affair. Nothing in my power shall be wanting for carrying it on.

My friend did not find fault with the form of the factory. If anybody else does, I shall excuse it the best way I can and acquaint you. I am very glad of the assistance of *H. Maule* and *Sir H. Paterson*, they being far more knowing in such things, and shall advise with and be directed by them in every step. Mr. Morison is 40, 41, 29, 26, 25; 13, 37, 23, 38, 37, 29, 37, 25 (*i.e. Baron Velderen*).

James III to W. Dicconson.

1718, Sept. 7. Urbino.—I am glad to find by yours of 15 Aug. that the Queen's debts are so inconsiderable and that both they and the legacies can be so easily satisfied. I notice you have paid the 13,500 livres and, when the debts are paid, I would have you satisfy the three legacies you mention, which come to 20,000 livres, but that should be done privately not to cause clamour and rather be delayed a little than cause

any considerable delay in the payments of either the old or the new lists. You will have already known it is my pleasure they should be paid equally a month, whenever you receive a month of the arrears, for those on the new list can yet less live without money than those of the old, and by the short state you send I find that the remnant due to me out of the arrears will suffice to answer these directions, as well as discharging the Queen's debts and legacies. As to the Mass usually said at Chaillot for my father's soul I have already directed it should cease, since I got one said here according to the intention of the Queen's will and which shall continue till I hear from you that the foundation for that end is made and begins to be performed. I have received the papers relating to my pretensions on the Duke of Modena. All that relates to the luoghi di Monte is certainly in Cardinal Gualterio's hands and they are very inconsiderable by what I know from him. You may take your own time as to the lights I asked in relation to the salts of Brouage.

I send a letter from Mr. Ord, who being a zealous, good man, I would have you remember me kindly to him and tell him he was never accused to me of the things he mentions, and that I am persuaded he knows his duty to God and me too well to have fallen into any such mistakes. Pray make all the dispatch you can to send the gilt toilette and the rest of the plate. 2 *pages. In Nairne's hand signed by James.*

C. Stanhope to his brother.

1718, Sept. 7. Paris.—I acquainted you from London with my intended journey here. I arrived late this day sevennight, but, the post going only on Wednesdays, I had no opportunity before of enquiring whether my letter came to you, and if I should see you here before my return about a month hence. Lord Stanhope has left Madrid without being able to bring matters to any conclusion, the Cardinal at that time having received the news of the Spaniards having taken the town of Messina, but the defeat of the Spanish fleet, of which we expect the confirmation by this day's post, will doubtless make them alter their measures and possibly may make Lord Stanhope take another journey thither after his arrival here, which will be in 4 or 5 days. I brought the enclosed newsletter from England and left directions for the others to be sent.

Capt. Rigby to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 7. Paris.—I received a letter from the old Countess the other day. She is very well and all our friends at Avignon. I suppose you have heard of the business of the Parlement and the Regent by all the newspapers, but at 4 to-day they go to him to demand the three prisoners, but I am of opinion it will signify nothing and to-morrow

they go about their business till 15 Oct. and then, I believe, we shall see new sport.

Lord Stair says that all the Spanish fleet is burnt and taken, but nobody believes him. They say here that Mr. Stanhope has been very ill received at Madrid. His brother is here to negotiate some affairs for the Court of England. Lord Stair makes me low bows and always speaks to me at Court. The other day he asked me, if I had not a mind to have my pardon. I told him I was now a Frenchman and never thought of returning to England till my master went, which, I hoped, would not be long. He told me he always took me for a man of sense till now, for that was impossible, for your master, as you call him, has neither friends nor money. Lord Bolingbroke is very often with him and everybody here says he has his pardon, but he is taken no more notice of than a great dog. I dined the other day with Gen. Hamilton at Mr. Law's, where I drank your health. Mr. Law governs this country. He has made two companies here, one for a hundred millions of livres called the Company of Mississipi and the other for two hundred, called the Company of the five great farms, which take mightily, but he is mightily hated by everybody. He desired me to give you his most humble respect. He has promised me I shall be paid what the King owes me, which, if he does, I shall be very much obliged, for it is very chargeable to live here, for, as the money is high, everything is very dear. One Strickland, an English Popish priest, is always with Lord Stair, which is the greatest rogue in the world. The other day I had like to have beat him. 3 *pages.*

Mr. Panton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 7. Rome. I received yours of 4 Aug. with the enclosed for Mr. R[obert]son, who was then at Montpellier, and according to your orders gave it to the gentleman to whom his letter was addressed here and he assures me he sent it immediately under a cover of his own by the post and expects in a post or two to hear from his correspondent there of his having got that letter in which yours was enclosed. (Suggesting that he had a very safe way of sending letters through the Archbishop of Lyons and about his having answered his letter of 4 Aug. immediately, which he is afraid the Italian servant neglected to put in the post.)

I have nothing to add to the accounts I sent 31 Aug. Though the Spanish here still deny the English having got the victory and pretend the loss equal, there is little ground to doubt of that relation of Byng's being true.

A felucca is come since to Cardinal Aquaviva from Sicily, and he having given out no news seems to all impartial people as good as a confirmation of the accounts we had from the Germans. Some Piedmontese officers of my acquaintance passed here lately going to Messina. It's certain the Germans

have put 1,200 fresh men into that castle, where the Spaniards have made no breach yet, and carried off the Savoyards who were sick and wounded and put them in their hospitals at Reggio. Though the treaty betwixt the Emperor and that prince is not yet adjusted, yet so far it is that he yields his pretensions to Sicily on an assurance of the title of King and some equivalent either in the Milanese or perhaps at the expense of the Genoese, with whom the Emperor is much dissatisfied, and perhaps Savoy will have an eye on Savona and some little territory betwixt it and Piedmont, on which he has old pretensions, and, if the Emperor but connives at him, will soon be able to possess himself of it. Secretary Stanhope is certainly gone to Madrid, having got his passports as he desired. Cardinal Aquaviva received yesterday an express thence with an account of the Spanish galleons being arrived with eleven millions of pieces of eight. I saw the Pope yesterday morning. 4 *pages.*

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 7. Vienna.—I wrote at length by the last post to which I refer. *The Czar* has left *Reval with his fleet* and is believed to be going directly to *Danzig.* There is also a report that 40,000 troops of the said Prince are marching towards *Poland. This Court* and *King Augustus* are in much alarm at it, for it is supposed *the Czar* has come to an understanding with *the King of Sweden.* It may be so, time will enlighten us. *French. Partly in cipher deciphered.*

M. STIERNHOCK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 7. Vienna.—Expressing his satisfaction at learning by Paterson's last letter that all his from the end of May to the end of July had been received and his regret that one from his Grace to him and one from Paterson to de Busi had not reached them.—I have no longer room to doubt both according to appearances and from advices both from Sweden and Muscovy that the peace between the King of Sweden and the Czar is certain, which will be apparently followed by an alliance between them. It is possible, however, that they judge it convenient not to let the conclusion of it be made public and to leave their enemies a little in uncertainty. I always fancy that the King of England regards that event as one that ought to have results to his advantage and that there is something on the tapis in his favour, though it is still concealed.

A gentleman of Prince James Sobieski, who is here, has told me that there is with that prince a gentleman of his Britannic Majesty to treat about a marriage between him and the third Princess and that apparently that marriage will take place. I doubt not that you are aware that the King of Sweden has been long a friend of her father, and that owing to his Majesty's assistance that prince would have

been infallibly elected King of Poland in preference to King Stanislaus, after the States had declared King Augustus deposed and the throne vacant, if unfortunately when leaving Breslau to go to Ohlau Saxon officers had not carried him off to prison in Saxony, whence the King of Sweden delivered him by the peace of Alt Ranstadt, and since correspondence and friendship has continued between them.

The enclosed papers, which are copies of letters to my court, contain what else I have to communicate. I have left among them some news from Italy on account of my accompanying reflections. As M. de Busi is agent of the Russian Court, I leave it to him to inform you of the news of the said Court and of what passes between it and the Court of Vienna.

I have met Mr. Forbes (Lord Pitsligo) several times. (Regretting that his poverty has prevented him from showing him any civilities, having claims on his court for six million florins without any hope of being paid and being without any property and also without credit.) *French. Mostly in cipher deciphered. Enclosed,*

List of the regiments to be detached from the army in Hungary assembled near Belgrade, besides the 12 *regiments on the march to Italy.*

M. Stiernhock to his Court.

The 4th the Te Deum was sung for the defeat of the Spanish fleet, of which, as far as I can learn, 13 *vessels were burnt or taken with Admiral Castagnetta and only* 9 *saved by flight. The consequences of that event will apparently be soon manifested. The commanders of the citadel and the fort of Messina have received into them* 1,500 *Imperialists as auxiliary troops, the Duke of Savoy preserving the sovereignty till he has agreed with the Emperor. It is said that* 10,000 *men have been ordered to Sicily to attack the Spanish troops, consisting of* 13,000 *men, in case they do not surrender themselves prisoners of war. The Imperial Court is waiting for the King of Spain's resolution about peace after the disasters to his arms and believes he will accept the draft agreed on at London ; which it is not doubted the Duke of Savoy will also do, as he sees no other course to take. If Cardinal Alberoni, who is depicted as an enterprising and firm man, as far as it is possible to be so in the internal condition of Spain, should be not able to resist a peace according to the abovementioned draft, he may meditate after the peace with the Emperor vengeance against King George, when he shall find the necessary forces and circumstances. M. Fleischman has arrived here with the ratification of the treaty of commerce. The Czar's Resident and the Duke of Mecklenburg's Envoy here have told me that according to their latest advices from the ministers of their masters at Berlin the great alarm about the Emperor, which the*

report of the approaching march of 40,000 *Imperialists into Silesia and Bohemia has caused to the King of Prussia and to which the insinuations of Count Fleming have much contributed, appears to begin to diminish somewhat. The Mecklenburg Envoy has also told me that the above King, full of such an alarm, has not only declared to the Emperor that he was under no engagement with the Czar and the Duke of Mecklenburg to support that Duke, notwithstanding that he is under such an engagement, and that on the contrary, having tried without success to reconcile the Duke with those of his nobility he is at variance with, he is ready to join King George, as being both directors of the Lower Saxon Circle, in military execution against the Duke, which, though projected here, has hitherto been suspended on account of the strong Hanoverian representations, and has also endeavoured to influence the Czar to desist from his design of assisting, if necessary, the Duke with arms and rather to facilitate some arrangement whatever it may be. The said Envoy adds that no effect has been thereby produced on the Czar to the Duke's prejudice, and that notwithstanding the variable temper the King of Prussia has shown regarding the interests of his Highness, his Highness remains firm, founding his hopes on the approaching conclusion of peace and alliance between their Swedish and Czarish Majesties and the consequences thereof to his advantage.*

The confinement of her Imperial Majesty is expected in a few days. French. 5 *pages.*

L. Charteris to Lieut.-General Sheldon.

1718, Sept. 8. Rotterdam.—Complaining of how badly they were paid by reason of the heightening of the money in France and how he has been treated by some who call themselves the King's subjects, who treat all that ever served in the army with a haughty, saucy, supercilious carriage particularly one Freebairne, that was clerk to Mr. Francis Stewart, paymaster to the army at Perth, who gives himself out there for Major-General, who, because the writer will not truckle to him, has hounded out his creditors upon him so that he was obliged to send his clothes to the Lombard to pay the debt. Considering that his grandfather was wounded and taken prisoner at Worcester and that nobody behaved better at the revolution in Edinburgh than his father and that he redeemed 30 of his Majesty's subjects from slavery and brought the ship to France, at least he might expect common civility.

The Duke of Mar to the Bishop of Rochester.

1718, Sept. 8.—The day after I wrote to you last, I had yours of 15 June, which gave me a great deal of pleasure,

I am very much obliged for your favourable opinion, but the only way that I shall desire to deserve it is as I shall endeavour at least to serve the Company. I have the comfort to see that I have the same sentiments with you in that as well as in some other things, of which I was very glad to know your opinion. The interest of the Company shall ever be my only view, and those, who serve it most and endeavour to keep the members of it united and to suppress any jealousies and tracasseries amongst them, shall be those I most esteem, and it is a great pleasure to me to see that you are the first of that number.

The enclosed leaves me little to say save as to one point which it refers to me. (There follows a long passage about Mar's letter to Cadogan the year before, which is printed in the *Stuart Papers, p.* 28, *note.*)

In that way I formed the letter in as obliging a manner as I could, and I knew it was safely and unsuspectedly conveyed to *Cadogan's* hands. I scarce expected any return, but, in case of there being any, I waited with *Liége* and *Paris* above a month and, no answer then coming, set out to join *the King*, whom I had informed of every step of the affair, though there was not time for waiting his directions, but *Mar* had the pleasure of his approving of what he had done soon after, when there was time for a return.

Thus you have the whole affair before you and, when you see *Lord Oxford*, if you think fit, I wish you would give him an account of it, and show him *Mar's* letter, he having likely heard of it, so I have mentioned to him that I had wrote fully of it to you.

Your views about that Company, of which *Cadogan* is a member, are certainly right, I mean to oblige them to do by force what they will not, I believe, do by choice, and it is very probable you may soon have a good opportunity for that purpose, but the enclosed is so full on such matters, that I will not trouble you about them, only allow me to say that he whom you call the chief of that company, whom we take to be *Sunderland*, is the man of the whole whom I take to have most sincerity and with whom I would rather deal than any of them and think there's more dependence to be had on him, if he can be gained, but my acquaintance with them is now stale, and you can better judge of them,

(About James Murray's recovery.)

I suppose you hear frequently from our friend *Ormonde*, who is more in the way of knowing what's doing in the world than we. I send this by him, who will find a sure way of sending it.

Allow me to remind you once more of *the declaration* and your words as well as thoughts on it are as much wished for by *the King* as by me. It is not impossible but there may be soon occasion for it and however it is good to have it in readiness. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Oxford.

1718, Sept. 8.—Though you be referred to me in the enclosed, I have very little to add, but to acknowledge yours of 26 May, which was very long coming, I having had it but a few days ago. It has been by no fault of *Capt. Ogilvie's*, from whom it came in due time. I wrote to you 19 Aug. and enclosed one from *the King*, which, I hope, will go safe. He has now wrote to *the Bishop of Rochester*, as he did then, on the same subjects which he has, to you, and *Mar* has also wrote to him along with *the King's*. You should know that *the Bishop* has for some time had it in his head that *the Elector of Hanover's* present factors had some thoughts of entering into trade with *the King* and fancied that *the King* and *Mar* knew something of it, which they both thought he should be undeceived of, which they endeavoured to do some time ago, but they see still he has some imagination of it, and one of the principal things he founds on is having from a good hand that *Mar* wrote to *Cadogan* about a year ago, which is indeed true, and, had *Mar* not been tied up, both you and *the Bishop* would have been informed of it before now. (Then follows a long account about the letter to Cadogan as in the last letter.)

To give *the Bishop* entire satisfaction, a copy of the letter is now sent him, which you may ask him for. I suppose this will cure him of what he imagined of those people on this account, but I wish he may still have other reasons and good ones to believe so of them, or, if they can be brought out of necessity though not choice to turn their views that way, I shall be very glad, and, as things at present stand, I should not think that impossible to be brought about. I believe indeed their being run down entirely would not make any change for the better but you on the place can judge much better than we. I only wish you may be all at one in your opinions and measures about this as well as about the other affairs of our Company. This detail has swelled my letter much more than I intended, but I thought it necessary to inform you fully, since it seems the person, who wrote to *Mar* of this and to whom he wrote back as above, has not followed the directions he gave him, in case of *Cadogan's* exposing the letter, which had he done, it would have saved you this trouble now. Apropos as to that person, I see little appearance yet of his amending his ways, though you are the only person I would say that to.

To make your asking *the Bishop* to see *Mar's* letter to *Cadogan* more easy, I will write you another letter, which you may show him as the only one you had from me, and that may likewise give you occasion to talk of other matters sooner than perhaps you would otherwise have.

I suppose it will be no news to you that *the King's* new friend who is to be, is *cousin german to the Emperor*. However for security I thought it not amiss to tell you. I will

long to hear from you again and your answer upon *the marriage* will be longed for. *Over 5 pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Oxford.

1718, Sept. 8.—Referring him to the Bishop of Rochester for an account of the letter to Cadogan.—I told you in my last that poor *James Murray* was very ill, but to our great joy he is now recovering. I doubt not you'll approve of what *the King* has wrote to you about the trade nor of your taking with other friends all the prudent and speedy ways of pursuing what he so reasonably recommends. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Anne Oglethorpe.

1718, Sept. 8.—Yours of 28 May and 26 June has been a vast while by the way, it coming but a few days ago. I delivered the enclosed to *the King*, who orders me to return you his thanks and compliments. I wrote to you 19 Aug., to which I have little to add, and have since sent the two medals, which I forgot to enclose, to *Capt. Ogilvie* to be forwarded to you. I have wrote to him more than once about the conveyance of the goods we may have to transmit to each other, so I doubt not he has fixed it in a right way.

My compliments to *Lord Orrery*, which is all I have to say to him since what I so lately sent you for him, only that it is begged and expected that all the friends of the Company may be in town against *the Parliament* arrive. It is hoped they will take joint measures for serving that in which they are all so much concerned. No endeavours are wanting with the merchants on this side to bring them into right measures for it, which is like not to be without effect, but that will signify little, if the same methods be not followed with you, and all depends there on application and unanimity.

The King's personal affair, of which I wrote in my last, advances apace and without some strange and unforeseen accident, it cannot well fail of being concluded next month.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Liria.

1718, Sept. 8. Urbino.—I was very glad to know of your being well by yours of 1 Aug. I acquainted the King with it, who ordered me to return you his kind compliments with assurance that he is far from doubting your zeal for his service.

Neither forgetfulness nor unkindness has made me so long in writing to you, but this out of the way place affords little that can be entertaining to one's friends, and I hoped every day to have had some good news to send you. I wish what we have had lately were better, but the fate of war is always uncertain and what is bad at one time will be repaired at another, where there is a good and solid foundation. We long to know what your Court does on the good treatment

they have had from George, and I doubt not the return will be suitable when such heads govern and when they have such hands to act, and they have it in their power to create him more trouble yet than he has occasioned them. I imagine that Stanhope will repent his journey and I hope it shall not be the last time he'll have occasion to do so. I believe he'll find on his return home, if he be suffered to do so, that his country will not thank him for his late measures, whatever his present master does ; but, had he thought their admiral would have acted the part he has done, I doubt much if he would have ventured going to your Court at this time. I rather think that game was intended to be played after his being with you and gone.

I wrote some time ago to Mr. Bulkeley, in which I begged him to make my compliments to you. I shall be very glad to hear from you sometimes and, when anything material happens with us, I shall give you an account of it. You'll easily believe we are heartily weary of this country. We are to remove in November to a better place of it near Rome than we have had this twelvemonth past. Our master was never better than at present, and I hope you will soon hear some news of him, which will not be disagreeable to you. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Sir Peter Redmond.

1718, Sept. 8.—Acknowledging his letters of 27 June and 11 July from Madrid and two from Paris and one from Turin.—You wonder you have not heard from me since you left Paris. Ever since your being in Spain I had nothing material to say, till I should see your success in purchasing the goods proposed ; at least of your being sure of their being to be had conveniently, which we are still uncertain of. What has happened in Sicily should not, I think, make it more difficult for you to make a good market, but I suppose I shall now soon hear from you about that as well as other things, which may relate to our trade, and, that, as soon as anything can be done, you will acquaint our *factor* at Bordeaux with it and where he should go. *The King* is satisfied you will do all in your power for the trade.

We long to hear what your Court does on the treatment they have had from England, which, it is supposed, will be suitable to such usage, and it is in their power to make the government of England more uneasy than they have made them yet. Stanhope's going to Madrid at that time looks odd, but perhaps he may come to repent it as I am confident he will his measures on his going home, if he be so lucky as to get there.

(Finding fault with his new cipher.)

The King is very well and I hope you will soon hear news of him, which you will not dislike. *At bottom*, mkpczpepkl (*i.e. Clamranald*). *Nearly* 2 *pages. Copy.*

J. Menzies to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Thursday, Aug. 28[–Sept. 8].—I send the enclosed, not so much for what they contain as for what they do not contain. It is now seven days since we had the news of Sir G. Byng's total victory and all our papers were very full of it for some days, but now again there is a total silence, and not yet one word from Sir George or the fleet by sea or land. By sea is accountable by contrary winds, but it being now 29 days since the action and Naples being so near a courier or even the common post might have brought it thence in 20 days, that is 8 or 9 days ago. This way of computation and the silence makes our stocks fall again as indeed lesser things are capable to do. The government has need to pray against great ones, for indeed our money matters are in a very tottering condition.

One paper more I put in, which is just come, whilst I am writing, the Evening Post of to-day, in which are the letters between Secretary Craggs and the Spanish ambassador here. They have been going about in private hands these two days, but these are correct and authentic and printed by the ambassador's care. The others were but in writing, so not to be relied on, therefore I resolved not to send them till it should be sure and in print as here it is, sooner than I expected, for many doubted if the ambassador would print it, that being against the ancient form and custom here. But these are new precedents which the Court cannot condemn, I mean, the memorials and papers printed by Mynheer Bothmar and Comte Gallas in the Queen's time without the leave of our then ministers.

I beg you to remember what I wrote to you of the danger of *the King*. It is more and more whispered among the merchants, with the strongest presumptions, and what is it there that can secure him?

The Whig writers, to prevent coalitions, of which Lord Bolingbroke is always supposed to be a part, have spread it all about, both here and in Holland, that he is gone back to the Pretender, which his own father seems to believe and cries. 2 *pages*.

Brigadier John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 9. Trento.—Giving an account of his journey thither by Ravenna, Ferrara and Verona.—The postmaster here tells me that they are in expectation every day of hearing that the Empress is safely delivered. What a happy nation they will be to have the news of the signing the Quadruple Alliance, the defeat of the Spanish fleet, the birth of a son, all about the same time. This is much about his speech to me, after telling me what a fine and glorious nation the English were.

Though I have met with no troops, except some on their march towards Naples, I think it would be but imprudent

n anybody to advise *the King's* coming so far into this country, when it is not absolutely necessary. I state the case thus. Supposing that he will not come so far as this and that P[rince] J[ames] insist on a ceremony to be done within the confines of Germany, then I think it is absolutely necessary it should be so, if it be reasonable he should be humoured, but, I am of opinion, when he knows *the King's* intentions to come as far, to be present at the ceremony himself, as is safe for him, he will be so far from insisting on its being done in the territories of Germany or Venice, that he will yield to everything proposed, as far as I can judge. Ferrara will be the fittest place for them to meet, for such a meeting cannot be without some noise in the place where it happens, and I believe, when *the King* and you consider all the particulars that must of necessity attend it, you will easily see that there may be a great many inconveniences, if the real occasion of their meeting be only suspected. Won't it be very shocking to C[lemen]tine, if she observes only disrespect in people's countenances towards her on their first meeting and before she has time to be informed of *the King's* case and to resolve with all that can happen on the resolution she has taken. For my own part, were *the King* alone, I should be very sorry to see him here and much more to see them both together have disagreements at the beginning. I am persuaded it may be contrived that the ceremony may be done at Ferrara, for I can't think they will be so unreasonable as to object anything against it. Assure *the King* that I shall behave in all this matter with all the prudence imaginable and not endeavour to bring the determination of this to a final conclusion, except I find she is to set out with directions and instructions that she will be obliged to stick by, and, in that case and if the mother does not come, I shall be obliged, I am afraid, to open more fully but with all the prudence I am capable of. 5 *pages.*

Account.

[1718, Sept. 9.]—Of various small payments from 23 June to that day, among them one to the President's servant who brought the sturgeon.

Cardinal Albani to James III.

1718, Sept. 10. Rome.—Begging him to accept his excuses, if he is unable as yet to give any distinct answers about the business entrusted to him, yet he hopes to do so shortly as his Holiness gives him reason to hope.—Yesterday evening your chamberlain arrived, to whom all possible assistance shall be given about the commissions he carries, and meanwhile he is gone to Castel Gandolfo on account of the air, and because that is the place where he must execute the orders of your Majesty. *Italian. Enclosed,*

Pope Clement XI.

1718, *Sept.* 10.—*Dispensation to James III and Princess Maria Clementina Sobieska to contract marriage, even by proxies legally appointed, without the publication of banns required by the Council of Trent, in whatever place they think proper and before any Catholic priest to be chosen by them or their said proxies and without two witnesses. Signed by Cardinal Albani. Seal. Latin. Prefixed,*

James III and Princess Maria Clementina Sobieska to Pope Clement XI.

Request for the three favours following relating to their approaching marriage.

1. *A dispensation from the bans prescribed by the Council of Trent, both on his and her side.*
2. *Permission to him or his proxy to contract the marriage before any Catholic priest he chooses, without being restricted to the curé or bishop of the place.*
3. *That the marriage may be celebrated without a Mass and, if necessary, in a private chamber. Italian.*

Laurence Bernardi to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 10.—The 5th I took the liberty of paying you my respects, and likewise referred you to what I had written to the Rev. Mr. Barclay and said I would write something worth notice by this post.

I hope you will forgive me, if I first insert my present circumstances. This place is quite empty of travelling strangers and, if there were any, I could not accept of those who probably might go towards the Church. Italians I can't serve, because I will not dissemble my principles. I can't go in any merchant service, I mean English, because I came from the Court and for other reasons, which you will have heard from Dr. Barclay. One of the Czar's ministers here has promised to send me by the first good opportunity to Petersburg with good recommendations, but, whilst the grass grows, the steed starves. I hope, as you accepted me as a servant in a charitable way and showed me so much favour and likewise redeemed me from the pangs of death, you will relieve me a little.

What I said may be worth notice is, that several Englishmen &c. coming to the Court, pretending loyalty for a piece of bread, seem to me but impostors and false ill men, for example, the English seaman who lately was at Court and was recommended by Dr. Barclay to your pity. He was also here with the Consul and Resident as a faithful subject of G[eorge], boasting to have seen, as he villainously expressed it, the Pr[etende]r, and told who was and who was not at Court, as far as he had learned there from those who were fools enough to acquaint him.

George, who attended you when here, came likewise to the Court and you gave him a piece of gold to carry him on his pretended journey to Rome, but he wanted no money and came directly back here as I am informed. Lord Kingston's landlord assured me he believes he was sent on purpose to see whether your Grace and more especially the D[uke] of O[rmonde] was at court. If anything in this letter is thought disrespectful, I hope you will rather attribute it to my want of knowledge than any thing else. *Nearly 2 pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Sept. 10.—To-day I had two from you of 23 Aug. Enclosed is a packet for *Ormonde* with several in it from *the King* and *Mar* to *England*. It is fit you should see them. By what you write of *the Regent* and *Ormonde*, it is not unlikely but *Ormonde* may have left your parts before this comes, and, if he be, I wish he may have gone to a place more agreeable to him than *Italy* and whither more of his friends will soon be to follow, which I would fain think will yet be the case. If he be gone, you will open the packet for him, and, if not, he will communicate them to you. Much of them is in cipher, which will take a day at least to uncipher, so, if you cannot stay longer with him, you would do well to send him the packet the day before you go to him. Since you are to see *the King's* and *Mar's* to him, it is needless to repeat what is in them. (Then follows the passage about the Bishop of Rochester and George Kelly printed in the *Stuart Papers, p.* 43, *note.*)

Menzies' letter, which I had from you to-day, is comical though of little use. Our weather is now much more moderate as certainly it is with you. I had a letter to-day from Vienna which says the King of Sicily's minister was come there with full powers to resign that kingdom to the Emperor and to enter into the Quadruple Alliance. We will long to know here what will be the effect of Stanhope's going to Madrid. *James Murray* recovers now very fast. *Nearly 2 pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Sept. 10.—Since I wrote 19 Aug. I have had little worth your while save what I wrote to *Dillon* who would communicate it to you. You have now one enclosed from *the King* with his and mine for *England*. I thought it fit to put the copy of *Mar's* letter to *Cadogan* all in cipher, which will take some time to take out of it, but *Ezekiel Hamilton* may save you that labour. *Dillon* saw it last year a little after it was wrote. Mine to *the Bishop of Rochester* is so full on that, that I will not trouble you with more on it. (About adding cipher names for Sir W. Wyndham and Mr. Shippen to his list.)

The King has now wrote to *Lord Oxford* much to the same purpose he has done to *the Bishop* and I have sent it with a

cover from myself to him to *Anne Oglethorpe* or *Capt. Ogilvie* with *Dunkirk*, which is the way he desires all letters for him should be sent. If you have not fixed a better way of correspondence, you'll judge whether it is fit to send *the Bishop's* letters by that canal. It were to be wished that *Lord Oxford* and *the Bishop* should have their letters about the same time. You will, I suppose, write to *the Bishop* and *Lord Arran* the same time you send *the King's* letters and mine. Let me beg you to make my kind compliments to the last. I have a letter from *Jerningham* of 11 July o.s. from *Petersburg*, in which there is little new, and I doubt not you will have some later from him before this reach you.

Since writing the above I had two from *Dillon* of 23 Aug., in one of which he tells me of *the Regent's* having spoke to him of *Ormonde's* being in those parts and of his removing, but having agreed to his continuing, till the heats be over. I wish by that time he may know what measures *the King of Spain* resolves to take. After what is past, it is reasonable to think they should be vigorous ones with respect to *the Elector of Hanover* and I would still hope that *the King of Spain* will have occasion for and be glad of *Ormonde* there and others of his friends too, but what is like to be in that, you'll know long before you get this. I see by one to-day to *James Murray*, who recovers now very fast, that *Sir R. Everard* is still with you. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Capt. John Ogilvie.

1718, Sept. 10.—I have to-day yours of 18 Aug. and I fancy you are mistaken in several things in it. One I am sure of, which is my being angry with you on account of that foolish letter for *James Hamilton* and I cannot suspect *Lord Oxford's* sense so far as to think he can imagine himself slighted for our not writing till we had something material to say. *Anne Oglethorpe* may be perhaps out of humour, which is excusable in a woman and not unlike some of them to impute it to some ill offices done them, but they know *the King* and *Mar* very little, if they think them so ready to receive bad impressions of their friends and I know none who would venture giving that of *Lord Oxford*, of whom *James Murray* spoke with all possible respect, nor did he indeed speak a word against anybody, but there's no curing of such suspicions with some people. Mrs. *Ogilvie* has a more manly sense to think so, when she thinks seriously, though about the beginning of her letter the woman had almost appeared in it. My compliments to her, but I imagine she would go with the last goods I sent you on 19 Aug. You were right, however, to tell me what you suspected in all these matters and I see it comes from a good motive.

I send you now another packet for *Lord Oxford*, in which there is one from *the King* and a letter for *Anne Oglethorpe* from myself. She mentions one from me in hers which you

sent me to-day, which, it seems, you forgot to send. I must leave it to you which way to send these letters, they must not go by the post, and 'tis fit *Lord Oxford* have his soon and safe. As I wrote, when I sent you the last for him, perhaps the friend I mentioned then might send you a packet to be sent at the same time. So he may now also, but I am not sure, though you may wait a day or two in expectation of it. I wrote about money affairs in my last, and as to the augmentation to the skipper you must make the best bargain you can. I shall write to Mr. Talbot as you advise and his offer indeed deserves it. *Over 2 pages. Copy.*

Sir William Ellis to James III.

1718, Sept. 10.—Acknowledging that the balance due to his Majesty on the account made up for August is 137,291 livres 19 sols 2 deniers of Bologna.

George Flint to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 12. Calais.—Mr. Blackwell alias Ord, employed by Mr. Dicconson to pay the gentlemen at St. Omer, sent me word that he desired to know what my arrears were and in a week he hoped to forward them to me. I consulted Father Græme, who was of opinion I had best write to him, which I did, imagining that they might have received an order from you to pay me and only had a mind to draw from me an acknowledgement to themselves for prompt payment. Now he writes as if I desired him to solicit for me, which, were it true, would charge me with the last imprudence, considering the honourable means of speaking for myself to which you have condescended to admit me, and besides I think I mentioned in mine to Mr. Booth that Father Græme offered on receipt of order to procure me my subsistence punctually paid. But, had you thought fit to order me payment from that or any other quarter, I should be therewith perfectly pleased.

In mine to Mr. Booth I observed, that the sum received from the late Queen a little after my arrival was mentioned as a present to furnish me with necessaries, to defray my precontracted debts and my expenses to, from and in Paris, which very near took up the whole sum, so I am now a full 12 months in arrear, and the raising of the French coin by raising the prices of commodities has diminished his Majesty's bounty to me. However, I submit every thing to his Majesty's and your appointment.

We have been much alarmed here with the defeat of the Spanish fleet, which is still asserted by our newswriters, but not believed by me. I wrote to Cardinal Sacripanti, as I was not then blessed with the honour of applying directly to you, that, if the Spaniards declared for the King and fixed two or three faithful Britons at every neutral port, where 'twas probable the British fleet might touch, with a number

of printed papers which I would undertake to write in a style and humour adapted to sailors, at the conclusion of which should be proposed a reward and better pay to private men and advancement of post or pay to officers, promising withal that they shall be on the same footing that the Britons were lately in the service of France and the French in the British service, not treated, if taken, as deserters, and a man of address might find means by the natives wheresoever he is to scatter these papers among the whole fleet, off whatever port it may be, and I could find means to scatter them in England.

The King of Spain may also perhaps think fit to publish that he will pay the usual passage for any officer or sailor from whatever port he is brought, besides the recompense promised, by which any officer or sailor cannot fail of means to repair to Spain. The expense will be great, but this may not only strengthen the Spaniards but very much weaken, if not disable, their enemies.

I have had two or three letters from Mr. Burchett, Secretary to the Admiralty, and to the best of my remembrance can write a hand resembling his and I think I can contrive a way to have a letter from him, which might be of use on occasion, if not to bring over to us, at least to embarrass and stagger the resolution of the fleet by counterfeiting letters from Burchett to the Admiral and some of the captains signifying an insurrection, proclamation of the King and an entire change of affairs in England. The universal earnest desire of a restoration puts, in my opinion, many stratagems into our power wholly impracticable during the late wars, especially if with our writings and other means we inflame this desire. We know how slender a stratagem brought over a whole squadron in the Downs in the rebellion against his Majesty's grandfather.

These are only hints, which, if thought fit, may be improved. Otherwise I beg you will pardon them, for the story of a progenitor of the house of Atholl, when the son, a sort of idiot, gave advice to his father to send writ for writ and to keep himself in the Braes of Atholl, seems to evince the prudence of receiving proposals even from the most foolish. Therefore I beg leave to offer something of another kind.

In the last declaration, as I remember is this expression :— Let property of every kind be better than ever secured, at which I have heard some stumble and say, Then in case of a restoration we shall not be eased of our taxes, an unreasonable scruple. However, I then thought of an expedient, viz., should his Majesty think fit in his next declaration to insert that whoever shall with money or any wise assist the Usurper thereafter shall be declared a traitor and forfeit all he is worth, the forfeitures to be applied to the payment of the public debts and other public advantages, this may make all the Tories who have sums in the present government much more zealous in his Majesty's service, when they know they

are not to lose but rather to gain very much in having perhaps a very large and desperate debt paid them by a restoration, and it will deter many from assisting the Usurper when by withholding they are secure and by resisting hazard their all. Besides, this seems to me to lay a good foundation to establish his Majesty after a restoration by impoverishing the most dangerous of his enemies and placing most of the strength and wealth of the nation in the hands of his loyal subjects.

William Rufus, besieging Bishop Odo in Rochester Castle, issued an order that whoever did not come to his assistance should be declared a niding or coward, whereby such numbers flocked to him that the castle was soon taken. 6 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Oxford.

1718, Sept. 11.—I forgot to mention one thing in which your advice is desired. It has been proposed to *the King* that he should do something to prevent and intimidate any from purchasing an interest or share in the company, which is to raise its credit on the ruin of the trade he was concerned in, *I mean, the forfeited estates.* This seems of consequence to *the King* as well as to others and therefore he begs your advice in general and also as to the manner and time of his doing any thing of that kind. You are the only person wrote to of this. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Capt. John Ogilvie.

1718, Sept. 11.—Desiring him to send the last letter, if it comes too late to be sent with the other, as soon as he finds a good occasion otherwise than by the post.

The Duke of Mar to Bonbled.

1718, Sept. 11. Urbino.—About some alterations intended at Castel Gandolfo. Addressed to "Bonum," endorsed "Lord Mar to Bonbled."

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Sept. 12.—I have *the King's* of 19 Aug. with the letters for *England* and shall take care to have them forwarded. I am sorry to see in the letters from *England* of 24 Aug. that they mention *the marriage* relating to *the King.* I hope its being so public will not prejudice it and that the news from *Sicily* may not make any change in *the King of Spain's* measures concerning *the King* or hinder his good intentions to him. I shall do as ordered in everything relating to the encloseds. I am impatient to hear of the safe arrival of *the King's* friend.

Ormonde is very happy to see in *the King's* to *the Duchess of Ormonde* that he is satisfied with *Ormonde's* endeavours to serve him. It shall be his study to endeavour to deserve his good opinion. There seems to be some hopes of a peace

in the North before long. I am very glad the heats have not had any ill effect on *the King's* health and that the earthquake has not done any harm. 4 *pages.*

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 12.—About forwarding letters and about the King of Spain, as in the last.—I hope *Lady Mar* will have a safe passage and a good journey to *Italy.*

W. Dicconson to James III.

1718, Sept. 12.—"I am just come from Père Gaillard, who sent for me to deliver the Garde de Sçeaux' orders, which he had received from the Regent just before, which were that I should make a list of the Queen's servants in three classes, viz., the chief persons, those of an inferior rank and the lowest of all, and mark what was due to each class of arrears to the end of May last.

"2ly that I should mention what remained due of the Queen's debts.

"3ly that I should make a list of the King's servants that are paid at St. Germains and what was due to them, and 4ly that I should mention what remained still due from the Court of France to complete the said arrears.

"All this is only to distinguish what people they would have first be paid their arrears, which will give me a great deal of trouble and I cannot see the end of it, unless it be, that, if they find an overplus, they may demur to the payment of it, which I must do all I can to conceal without giving any false account, which would be fatal. But, what is worst of all, the Regent ordered the Garde des Sçeaux to tell Père Gaillard, and he me, that, when the arrears were paid, the pension from the Court of France was then absolutely to cease, and gave for reason that they did not continue the pensions and salaries of the Queen of France after her death, nor of Madame la Dauphine &c. and that by consequence it could not be expected they should do it to a foreign Queen; moreover that at present they were entered into a strict league and friendship with the present government of England, and therefore would by no means give it such an umbrage, as to maintain a body of English who were of a different interest, in fine, that no more was to be expected from the Court of France than the arrears due at the Queen's death, which is a most dismal sentence pronounced against a multitude of people that have no visible support, now this fails, that owe more than is due to them of arrears, and are in a foreign country. We must submit to God's will, Who I hope will give people strength to support their misery, or provide in His mercy some unforeseen way of supplying their necessities.

"It is true Père Gaillard told me under the greatest secrecy imaginable, that the Garde des Sçeaux assured him,

the Regent would still allow something to your Majesty for your personal support, but that, I fear, will be so small, that there is little reason to hope that it will exceed what will be absolutely necessary for your Majesty's particular expense and for the salaries of those servants that actually attend your person, and therefore nothing to be expected from thence, I fear, for the relief of the people here, and the payment of the new list, who have actually received a month more than the arrears viz., June last, and are actually starving, at least the greatest part of them.

"As far as I can guess, from what is required from me as to giving in lists &c., it is with design to appropriate what they give of the arrears to pay such and such persons, so that it will cramp me in the manner of payment, and put it, I fear, out of my power to answer any new orders your Majesty may send, as being accountable to them for the distribution according as they shall direct. I contended all I could with Père Gaillard, that, since the Regent promised the arrears, it would be easier to them, and to us here, that the paying of people up &c. were left to me, that I could advance those who would go off and could apply the payment to the most pressing occasions, which I was more à porté to be informed of than they. Père Gaillard promised to represent this to the Garde des Sçeaux, which if he agrees to, will be some comfort in our misery.

"I must confess, I am sorry this matter fortunes to be managed in the manner it is, for, tho' Père Gaillard be a person of great understanding and extremely affectionate, yet he is a Frenchman, and not so perfectly instructed in our affairs, as one of us; and therefore not so ready in answers, as Mr. Nihell for example would have been, whom the Regent named to the Garde des Sçeaux to treat with in this matter, but he, it seems, had taken some exception against Mr. Nihell, and named Père Gaillard, which the Regent acquiesced to; in fine, we are not masters and must therefore submit to the laws put upon us. I shall manage this matter to the best of my judgment to your Majesty's advantage." 4 *pages. Original and draft.*

LORD EDWARD DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 12. St. Germains. I received by the last post the enclosed from my sister, Lady Marischal, with the copy of my father's to her. You will see what she desires for her youngest son, and indeed I believe that employment has been for the most part possessed by a younger son of their family, so I beg you to represent this to the King and to use your good offices for effecting it. My sister spoke to me of this when I was in Scotland, but would by no means have it mentioned to the King then, but, now that it seems Lord Kintore is in danger, she would be sure it should not be given to any in prejudice of her son. *Enclosed,*

The Dowager Countess Marischal to Lord Edward Drummond.

I delayed writing till I had some account of our mother's safe arrival. I heard last post she was that night expected in town and her eldest son was gone to meet her. I intended to have paid her the same duty, but the alarm I had of your nephew's illness made me so too.

When I saw you last, you may remember I spoke to you of a gift made my second son, but told you he who then possessed it had behaved so like a man of merit that I did not wish it to be then remembered. He is now dying or dead, which makes me send you the enclosed copy of our father's letter as a warrant for what I said and to show my son how fair at least he stands to be preferred before others, who, I am told, have been asking for it. Another reason to put it in your hand is that, if the young man is not more interested than when in his own country, I know he will easily yield to any, who he finds has more need of subsistence than himself but I would have him remember this is for the honour of his family and what his father was earnest to procure for him. 1718, *Aug.* 3[–14].

The Duke of Perth to the Countess Marischal.

The King on his birthday, when by his father's testament he was to be major, told me your son was Knight Marischal, for he confirmed what he had promised with the Queen's consent formerly, but said it was so poor a gift he would not mention it in a letter himself. I hope he will do more, when God enables him, for your eldest son and for the family, and he always owns what your husband does for him and that with expressions of kindness, which in time may have their effects. I hope you will send your sons to be bred here, when they are capable of it. If your lord had consented, they could never have been so well educated as in this country. Your brother Ned is now about my height. The King is taller by a finger's breadth and very well shaped. He is the handsomest a horseback of any young man I ever saw. He's now his own master. My government expired at his birthday. 1706, *July* 6. *Copy.*

Charles Forbes to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 12. Paris.—I had a line from my Lady Duchess dated 21 Aug. o.s. acquainting me that she was to set out from London in ten days. I also received your letter enclosed and thank you for the honour you do me in giving me an opportunity to serve her and your young daughter, who comes with her. I leave Paris to-day and shall be at Calais to-morrow night. I take one chaise with me that will hold two and,

if I find no conveniency at Calais, my lady shall with one maid and her daughter come in that and her other maid must come in the ordinary coach. I shall take all the care in my power for her easiest and cheapest way of travelling.

All here are sorry for the loss of the Spanish fleet except the Regent and Lord Stair. We would gladly flatter ourselves that Alberoni would now see he had nothing for it but putting the cloak on the right shoulder by employing some of his gold in the North. The story about Ormonde's Kennedy proved to be only David Kennedy of Colean. It's said the Commissioners of Enquiry are to cut off all personal debts. Fourteen of the Scots gentlemen that went over without licences are to be prosecuted.

L. Charteris to William Erskine.

1718, Sept. 12. Rotterdam.—Having been a little known to you in our unlucky affair, I beg your protection and that you will do me justice with the Duke of Mar in a little affair that has fallen out. With our gentlemen here it is an axiom that to be a soldier is a crime and every body that will not go in to all they say, albeit false, is an ill man. Their carriage to me these nine months has been so rude, haughty and supercilious that I can bear it no longer. (Complaining of James Freebairne as in his letter calendared *ante*, *p.* 258.) This occasioned my treating him a little cavalierly, but to no purpose, for, albeit he can both lie and backbite, he dare not fight. He gives himself out for a General, how fit I shall not dispute, and, if he be, I shall honour him, because the King will have it so. I was not a little surprised to be so used, considering I had lost my bread in the King's service and was conscious never to have done anything to deserve such treatment. Therefore I wrote to Lord Mar and Col. Clephane and Gen. Sheldon about it, and, if I have merited such treatment, I should knock under, but, since I wrote, I understand my crime and beg you to acquaint me, if they impute anything else to me.

My first fault is towards Gen. Freebairne in not frequently coming to his levée, the second, that I conversed with your uncle, Col. Erskine. As to the first, I visited that great man frequently, till he used me in ill manner, then I gave over, but the conversing with Col. Erskine is downright treason. I fell acquainted with him in the ordinary where I dined and he desired me to be his interpreter in buying some things for him he was sending home to his lady and family, and in going about with him seeing some windmills and manufactures, he being very curious and laying out a great deal of money that way. When he was in company with our people they teased him about his principles and behaved more like bears than men of the world, and I treated him with good manners. This occasioned him to visit me frequently. One night, when I was absent, James Wright, who is very hot, used

the colonel very rudely, telling him he designed to affront him, and that he was a man of king-killing principles. The colonel came to me next morning to carry Wright a challenge. I did all I could to dissuade him, but, seeing he was not to be put off so, I managed so as to make Wright beg pardon. This is a capital crime, and I hear they whisper the colonel bribed me, albeit it be as false as hell. I think I did them both good service and ought to be better treated for it. I own that the colonel was on this and other services very civil to me and treated me several times to a bottle of wine or a supper, and, if this to be a bribe, it is a very cheap one, therefore I beg you to do me justice.

When at Moffat, I refused my pardon and a commission. I refused my pardon and a company at the Liverpool assizes, if I would have been evidence and chose rather to stand my trial. I never signed indentures nor the petition for transportation, but protested in public court against it, and, when I was transported, I made myself master of the ship and was the chief instrument in relieving from slavery 30 of his Majesty's subjects. Had not my wife supplied me in gaol, I had died for hunger. (About the services of his grandfather and father as in his above-mentioned letter.) I have lost my bread and ventured my life in service and carried irons and a long imprisonment, and therefore I am damned to starve, go naked and lose my reputation. This is too cruel. I beg you to acquaint Lord Mar of it, for, if they continue to serve me so, I will pistol some of them by God, but all their calumnies shall never unhinge my duty to the King. I wrote to Lord Mar in a great passion, and do not know what I wrote. Pray excuse me with him, if there is anything amiss. The colonel went for London last Wednesday. 3 *pages.*

Sir Peter Redmond to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 12. Madrid.—I acquainted you with the good prospect I had of gaining our process here. I have still the same, notwithstanding the news of the Spanish fleet being defeated, for I find neither that nor any such disaster is able to shake the King and Cardinal's intrepidity and resolution in the pursuit of their designs.

I am glad our master removes to Castel Gandolfo to be free from the insults of the Germans as they pass through and fro where he now is or lately was, especially since they agreed to deliver him up to his enemies or chase him thence as a reward for Sicily's being given the Emperor. I hope shortly he'll have a better asyle more contiguous to the place of his birth. I acquainted you already with my resolution of sending for my family to this country. I go to the Escurial this week in pursuit of my pretensions.

We expect every minute the war being declared and reprisals made against the English.

HUGH THOMAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 1[–12]. London.—All the talk of the town is about Sir G. Byng's defeating the Spanish fleet. Yesterday his son arrived with the particulars viz., that we had taken 11 with the Admiral, burnt 3 and sunk one, that Camocke had heaved his cannon overboard and made his escape with the rest, that the fight lasted a whole day without loss of men on our side but only one lieutenant slightly wounded, the Lord turning our cannon against them and theirs from us. When his Majesty was told the particulars, he was extremely pleased, and said it was very well done. When he was complimented on it by some of the Court, he said he would do nothing but for the good of the nation and that he would make them know that he was king. We now talk of nothing but of obliging the King of Spain not only to a peace and to resign Sicily and Sardinia, but to confirm the succession of the Crown of France to the Regent, to be guaranty for the Protestant succession, to confirm our South Sea trade and oblige him not to set out above six or seven men-of-war without our leave. But notwithstanding all this our stocks do not rise but fall, the debt of the nation being 55 millions and all that we have pawned or mortgaged except the land tax, so that all the people are almost mad and say that, if the King of Spain seizes our merchants' effects and proclaims war against us, our South Sea Company is undone and all our trade ruined. This will cause such a run on the Bank, South Sea, East India Company and Exchequer as must infallibly ruin the kingdom, it being computed we have not above 10 million of coin in the kingdom, besides bringing all the foreigners in Europe about our ears, who have near 16 millions in our funds, so that, without stopping the payment of the funds, we shall not be able to fit out such another fleet, which must of consequence ruin the whole kingdom. We are fitting out 12 men-of-war for the Spanish West Indies.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Sept. 13.—Acknowledging his of 20 Aug. and stating he had delivered the enclosures.—

The Regent is still in the same fury as mentioned in my last to *the King*, notwithstanding the confirmation of the defeat of the Spanish fleet, and the combustion among our great ones here is not much allayed, none of the ancient being sure to preserve either his employment or liberty. *Maréchal de Villeroy*, who is one of *the King's* best friends, is scarcely on terms to speak to *the Regent* about any business and, by what *D'Uxelles* says to me, I should think him in the same case. I'm credibly assured that all is governed and determined by particular favourites, among whom, 'tis said, *Law* and *Lord Stair* are two of the principal actors. Lord Stanhope arrived here from Madrid three days ago, without having been able to make up matters with that Court, which is no small affliction

to *the Regent* by so much the more that he apprehends with reason that *the King of Spain* will highly resent the treacherous manner his fleet was insulted, whilst he was in a formal negotiation, and, as it is said, a positive promise given him that no hostility should be committed, till he gave his final answer, which Lord Stanhope received only 20 Aug. and the sea fight happened the 11th, so that the English admiral must have received his *orders from hence* and not from *England*. 'Tis believed this equivocal and false manner of proceeding will create a great jealousy, if not a breach, 'twixt *the Elector of Hanover* and *the Parliament* and as to what share *the Regent* may have in the matter, none will be surprised at it, his *character* being already pretty well determined. On the whole it is hoped that *the King of Spain* and *Alberoni* will take an honourable party and not that of a vile submission to such as treated him so injuriously. Till this is known, speculation is unnecessary, but everybody believes that *the King of Spain* cannot have a safer or better play than to *take the King by the hand*, and I don't question but *the King* and *Mar* have already taken due measures to represent this matter. *The King of Spain's factor here* promises he'll do the same and thinks it entirely for his *master's interests*.

Mentioning what are enclosed. 3¼ *pages*.

LIEUT.-GEN. DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Sept. 13.—You'll find in this separate paper a copy of the material points of Sir P. R[edmond's] to me of 21 and 29 Aug. I presume you have or will send him necessary instructions, in case you intend he should act near *Alberoni*, with whom he pretends to be very well and in great familiarity. *Dicconson* gives an account of a particular by this post, which did not in the least surprise me, having expected it to happen before now, but I am sorry *Father Gaillard* has any share in the matter. When *the Regent's* spirits are a little calmed, I shall have a pressing and particular explication with him about *the King's* concern, but there is no coming at him till the present tempest is over.

You'll find by the two morsels of gazettes enclosed that *the marriage* was spoken of, and God send that Mrs. Knight (*i.e.* Princess Clementina) be not stopped on the road. I am very glad *James Murray* was mending and hope he is now quite recovered. *Enclosed*,

ABSTRACT.

Of Sir P. Redmond's letters of 21 *and* 29 *Aug. to Dillon, the substance of which appears by his letters to Mar of the same dates calendared ante, pp.* 190, 216.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DOMINICK SHELDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 13. Paris.—I received yours of the 14th last post and immediately dispatched the enclosed to the person

to whom it was directed, who is now in his house near the town, and, when I see him, I will not fail to make him your compliments. *Dillon* can give a better account than I of the promises made that gentleman, but at present there seems to be a stop to all payments but those of the Towhouse (? Townhouse), which makes most people believe they are framing a new method for managing the finances, which in a great measure will all pass through Mr. Law's hands in his own or other people's names. He has promised me lately to procure a good part of my arrears, but as yet I have not touched a penny of the order I had above 3 months ago for 3,750 livres.

The President and Counsellors of the Parlement that were banished were not recalled, as was reported. Their brethren have made twice pressing applications for their return, but had no very favourable answer, which is a sign they are not now much to be apprehended.

I do not wonder the Viceroy of Naples was not pleased with the English Admiral at first, because he could bring no orders with him to molest the Spaniards on the King of Sicily's account. These were sent him from hence just as Stanhope went hence for Spain and he has executed them with a vengeance. The report here, brought by Byng's son, is that he has sunk or taken 18 ships. Sir P. Redmond writes me from the Escurial that Stanhope had met with no satisfaction there and would soon return ; but the Spaniards there, 21 Aug., knew nothing of their fleet being beat. How the English will approve of this rupture and the Cardinal revenge the affront we shall know hereafter, but I have always observed that it was not in prosperity our foreign as well as domestic friends thought most of us and, if that minister has no resource for such an accident, he was a madman to begin such a war.

The news of *the marriage* was a most pleasing surprise to me, and I shall be very impatient till I hear of *the Queen's* arrival, but I perceive by the prints that *the Emperor* is or pretends to be averse to it.

Maréchal d' Uxelles and some of the Duke of Berwick's friends have advised him to come to Court, so he is expected here towards the end of the month. There was a report about the time the Duke of Maine was disgraced that an order was sent to arrest him, but those that invented that knew little of his humour, which certainly is to risk as little as he can even at the head of an army and nothing at all any where else.

I have been extremely out of order since I wrote last and am now in a milk diet that will last me a month. If I can make any tolerable end of my business by that time and can recover a little strength before the cold weather, I will begin my journey, though I am certain the moment I leave this nothing is to be expected from hence. (About Dicconson's

being told he was to expect no more money, as in his letter of the 12th.)

Please let *the King* know I did not receive his of the 19th till this morning, because it was sent in the packet that goes to St. Germains and that, not having spoke to *Dillon* since, I cannot say anything to it till next post. 3¼ *pages.*

DAVID COCHRAN to JOHN BARCLAY, Lord Mar's servant.

1718, Sept. 13. Paris.—Informing him of his circumstances and that since 24 Aug. he had ceased to receive the livre a day allowed for his subsistence and that he found he was to have no more till the Duke's orders should come about him and begging him to let his Grace know how he is circumstanced and to let him have an answer as soon as possible, with an account showing how he comes to be so much in debt.

JOHN STEWART to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 13. Ypres.—Begging him to procure for him what is allowed to others. Had deserted from Stirling out of the Grey Horse to Perth and had served as horseman in Lord Linlithgow's squadron and had been forced for the preservation of his life to fly to a foreign land.—Allan Stewart, of the family of Appin, who served as lieutenant in Appin's own regiment and was at the burning of Auchterarder and Crieff under Clanranald's command, is here in the same circumstances as myself.

A. DALMAHOY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 13. Hamburg.—I wrote to you last March desiring the King's leave and recommendation to serve the Czar, till he should have service for me. Not being honoured with your commands for so long makes me afraid you have forgot me and now having the opportunity of the Duke of Leeds' going to that country I thought you would not take amiss my waiting of him thither.

G. H[OME] OF WHITFIELD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 2[–13]. London.—I arrived here from the other side lately and purpose this winter to return. My uneasiness about my poor son, who is not yet recovered, and a desire to know more perfectly the circumstances of my family occasioned my leaving these parts so abruptly.

The sale of the forfeited estates is likely for this season not to take effect and cannot well, till the Parliament meet. In the late Act there was a lucky omission not to provide for the security and payment of personal debts together with those that were real. This has been the great occasion of the stop to their proceedings, since it was found the former very much exceeded the latter and was a ground of a hideous

outcry amongst creditors. It's now believed that Mr. Dalrymple's scheme will be once more ushered into the House. The Bishop of Bangor in much declining at this Court. It would appear that he undertook to bring the clergy into a voluntary acquiescing in the affair of the comprehension bill by conferences, wherein he failed, and they now report that the Parliament is early to begin with it, and are to supply his lordship's deficiencies.

The letter which was sent has extremely calmed and satisfied the most of the people and clergy and there was no one thing that could have done it more except the person's own presence. I am sorry to signify that the non-jurant clergy and their followers are at mighty variances amongst themselves on account of some principles differently and newly professed. These are arriving to a height and do much mischief and no remedy or expedient can be found to cement them, which is a misfortune.

There has been a great reform amongst the military gentlemen. Some have had the bad fortune to be turned out at the rights and others the favour to sell and as yet there is no appearance of putting an end to these measures. The people, who fill up their rooms, are for the most part absolute strangers to that nature of employ. Fifteen more ships are building and refitting to be put to sea from 60 to 80 guns, for the defence of their Indian trade, as they give it out, but it is thought that hands to man them will be of some difficulty. Some things seem to give an uneasiness to this Court. The peace betwixt the Czar and Sweden, which they now appear to acquiesce in, and the Czar's putting landmen aboard of his ships and the advices lately arrived of the Venetians attacking the Turks at sea and seizing on an island after a treaty was signed.

They own that the Dutch neither are nor will come into the Quadruple Alliance, till the Barrier Treaty be settled, and that they have no inclinations to press them, till this be finished. This is the excuse given out for their delay.

The silver money is nigh gone, and it's with a trouble that a guinea can be got changed. Since the confirmation of the Spanish being defeated brought by Mr. Byng without any loss to the British fleet, people hang down their heads and know not which way to make a conjecture about the event. The statesmen are confident to force that King into their own measures and are galled that Admiral Camocke made his escape. Admiral Byng is to be dignified on his return. The differences betwixt the old man and the young are irreconcilable. Fewer go nigh the one than the other, the son has the larger share. Their standing forces are pretty well paid and kept under tolerable good discipline, which has very much cooled the warmth of the people against them, and there is not the least whisper of reducing any troops, when the parliament does meet. People are longing for

an alteration and some of good judgment wish that, if Spain does not find it agreeable to their present situation to use their endeavours to accomplish it, that it would prove an advantage to them as well as to another, if they did give money to some Northern prince to attempt what they cannot perform themselves.

A few days since a flock of Germans arrived and scarce week passes without an increase of that crew. There are at present many in these parts and people are grumbling at it. 4 *pages.*

George Hay to Brigadier John Hay.

1718, Sept. 13. [Received at Urbino]—Acknowledging his of 23 July.—I obeyed all your orders most punctually, but, if you had not limited me I should not have employed the man you mentioned, but since I don't repent it. Was it possible to have my master's picture and yours, I would pay ten times more for them than they would come to, that is, an illustrious year's pay. Your commission will be the finest that ever came from this place.

List.

1718, Sept. 13.—Of the papers to be entered in the books (namely in Entry Book 5), beginning with the warrant for Clanranald's patent dated 28 Sept., 1716, and ending with James Murray's proxy dated 5 Sept., 1718. Against Lord Wharton's warrant of 2 Oct., 1716, and that to (Lord Ilay) of 10 March, 1718, it is noted they are left blank, as in fact they are in the book. 4½ *pages.*

Lord Pitsligo to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 14. Vienna.—I have no pleasure in being here so long, but I had a great mind to make acquaintance with a person from whom I believed some considerable advantage might be reaped. It has succeeded to admiration and, to improve it, I must yet stay perhaps eight or ten days. If I make any wrong step I submit myself to the censure of my best friends, but in all events their interest can suffer nothing.

I propose to make a very short stay at Venice, but here's an address I got from Mr. B[usi]. He tells me he writes to you frequently. I have seen the other several times, who told me very frankly that Mr. B[usi] could not do much, but he believed him to be an honest man. The Empress was brought to bed this morning of a daughter, but the people had expected an Arch-Duke and are much mortified. There is here a world of news of marriages. I wish every honest man had a good wife that wants one. There has not yet been time to hear from England since the stroke in Italy, but it must go ill with the English merchants.

William Dugud to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 14. Rome.—Acknowledging his letter with the sword therein mentioned, which he will get put in order as soon as possible, and requesting him to thank the King for appointing him his jeweller.

James III to Cardinal Albani.

1718, Sept. 15. Urbino.—Your brother, Don Carlo, gave me yesterday your letter with the dispensations his Holiness has kindly granted. I beg you to render him my most humble thanks, as I am most sensibly touched by his attention in informing me himself with what I ought to do to satisfy even to the smallest minutiæ the rules of the Church in such a case. I will observe them with the utmost strictness, it having been always my intention to do so, understanding perfectly that religion and politics alike would be equally prejudiced by a contrary conduct. If I can avoid employing the dispensations, I shall do so ; I asked for them only in case of need, and apart from that I shall not avail myself of them.

As regards a Protestant proxy, I am surprised that the least difficulty can be made about it. In England and in Germany every one knows that Catholics marry Protestants without believing the least in the world that they are prejudicing their conscience or their Catholicity. The Princess of Portugal married my uncle, who was a Protestant, and my father, when a Catholic, married the Princess of Modena by a Protestant proxy, the late Earl of Peterborough. On these facts so universally known I could not doubt that, whether a dispensation was necessary in the present case or not, and regarding it as one of the favours which the piety of the faithful always demands, and which the church as a good mother never refuses, I thought myself so sure that I have already sent a proxy in favour of a Protestant to Prince James Sobieski, not doubting I should receive the approbation of his Holiness before the said proxy could be used, and as it does not appear to me by your letter to your brother that his Holiness intends to employ towards me particular strictness with regard to this matter, I do not believe that I have in any way infringed on the respect I owe him by sending that proxy on the supposition that he would not have less kindness towards me than his own vicars in England have for the least of my subjects, who do not forbid marriages between Protestants and Catholics, which is a thing certainly more important than being married by a Protestant proxy. After this it is no concern of mine to play the casuist, it is enough to lay before his Holiness the custom of our country and the precedents of my family, and, as he does not forbid me to follow them, I believe and shall believe myself at liberty to do so, until he forbids me in writing, by means of which I may be able to justify myself to Prince James and to my Protestant friends, neither of whom would believe me on my

own word, that his Holiness has refused to me what is so commonly practised among private persons.

What I owe to truth, to my dignity and to the honour of the Holy Father obliges me to enter into all this detail. It is with regret that I have consented at all to be married by proxy, and, if I am at all, it will not be in Italy but in Germany, where the rules and customs of the country will be followed exactly. On all this I ask no favour from his Holiness; his silence will content me. So what I have to ask of you is to act so that there shall be no further question about this affair, for certainly it cannot be stirred without éclat which might hereafter give trouble to his Holiness. I very humbly ask his pardon for having pushed my delicacy so far as to importune him about a thing, where there was no difficulty, and will try not to fall in future into this kind of faults.

I conjure you to hasten the fireplaces at Castel Gandolfo. There is no hurry about the stairs, but, if one of the fireplaces is wanting, I must stay at Rome till it is finished, which is the course I shall take if the villegiatura of his Holiness prevents, as is reasonable, their working at those of his apartment, which is to be mine.

Your brother has explained to me the reason of your silence about the money. I well know you are not in fault, and, if the silence of others has lasted long, it will only make me feel the better, when it shall cease, the power of your credit and the obligations I shall have to you for it I have complete trust in your friendship and I doubt not that it will employ on this double occasion both silence and words where they shall be fitting and when I desire them. 3½ *pages. French. Copy.*

The Marquess of Tullibardine to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 15.—Acknowledging his letter of 15 Aug. and expressing his regret at Mar's illness and his satisfaction at the King's keeping his health.—There are very extraordinary accounts of the defeat of the Spaniards by sea. Let the second blow fall where it will, it seems they have got the first. *Glendarule* and *Tullibardine* are in a very private manner at *Orleans*. As for the wild lad *Lord G. Murray*, he is retired where *Lochiel* is with some others near *Toulouse*. Probably the Knight's (Sir P. Redmond's) affair may be carried on better now than formerly.

Brigadier John Hay to James III.

1718, Sept. 15. Prague.—I wrote to Mar from Trento, where I told him my opinion about *the King's* journey, how inconvenient I thought it might be his coming so far, considering the humour these people are in. It is impossible *the Queen* can meet with *the King* and the necessary ceremony be done without more or less noise where it happens to be. Nay, you can't get so many post-horses as you will want

to go together without a particular order, which you can't propose to obtain in that country nor anything else that the public authority becomes necessary for. Besides how liable you may be to these people, who are at present very uppish, blabbering out disrespectful words, which might not be very agreeable to *the King* on *the Queen's* account, considering it will be their first meeting and she no ways in use of hearing or bearing from these lesser sort of people. Besides I don't believe that *Prince James* will care that *the King* should come into *the Emperor* his dominions, since he winks at and encourages his project, and that that might draw some inconveniency on him from his associates, but I am fully persuaded there will be no need for all these reasonings, for I am of opinion that *the King* won't care to come further than Ferrara, if they will yield that that be the place, and I am persuaded they will, when they consider that *the King* does not incline to be represented in that ceremony but to be the actor himself both in the first and the second scene, together with the inconveniences that they must plainly see will attend *the King's* coming further. I shall do all I can to persuade them into your measures in every particular which, I fancy, will be no difficult matter.

Pray don't forget, when *James Murray* or any other comes, to send the ring and other necessaries writ for to Rome, but I hope there will be use neither for him nor them.

Won't it be expected that I should propose to him who will defray upon the journey to free him of that trouble and expense, when we come to the confines of Italy? In that case you must send me a fund.

I came hither about 4 in the afternoon and can't get out of town to-night. I expect to be at my journey's end on Sunday. I came by Innsbruck, Munich and Ratisbon, which is but an indifferent road. Perhaps Freebairn will be with you as soon as this. 1½ *page.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Panmure.

1715, Sept. 15.—I had yours of 15 Aug., as I believe, though by mistake dated in July, and it was no small pleasure to me to have a letter from you in so good humour and without complaint. I showed it to the King, who has, I am sure, a very particular regard for you and there is no reasonable thing he would not do for your satisfaction consistent with his own interest and contrary to that he knows you would not have him act, and this you will find, if ever we be so happy as to see him at home. He has desired me to make you his kind compliments and to assure you he is no ways displeased with you. He is in very good health and I hope you will quickly hear the news of him, which we have often talked of and wished, and in such a way as shall be agreeable to all his friends, but this is all I can yet say and the less it be spoke of the better.

As to money matters, you'll easily believe that just now the King is not very easy, being still uncertain how 'twill be for some time with himself, but, so long as he has, he will not let those belonging to him and who suffer for him want. He has given orders to Mr. Dicconson that as the arrears of the late Queen come in, our countrymen, I mean what is called the new list, should be paid their allowance as well as those of St. Germains, and, if a month has been overpaid to the last, it has been by mistaking his orders, which have been reiterated and explained some time ago, for, though several months' arrears be owing to those at St. Germains, those of the other list can no more live without subsistence than they, so that those arrears must be paid only as his Majesty is able without letting his other people starve in the meantime.

You will have heard that the King has got the lend of Castel Gandolfo for his winter quarters, which will be a great deal better than this place. I know not if you were there when at Rome. I passed through to the town, but was not in the house. By the plan the King has had of it, it is a very good house and, if the chimneys and some other small alterations were once done, it will be very convenient, though the King's family should increase, and Bomblea (Bonbled) is now there about the reparations. The popes were never there in winter, so had no great occasion for chimneys, but with so few as it has now, it would be uninhabitable in that season, though I believe 30 new chimneys will look very odd to Italians. The Pope thinks of going there for a fortnight or three weeks the end of this month or the beginning of next, and 'twill be the beginning of November before the King goes. I wish our stay there may be short and that we may remove northwards or any where rather than continue another year in this country.

I am very glad Lady Panmure was well when you heard from her and had got her affairs so far advanced. I see now all the jointures given by the government are revocable, but I cannot think that is with a design to hinder the ladies from assisting their husbands abroad, so far as they can, that being impossible to be prevented, if they have a mind. It is to keep them indeed under their power and 'twill oblige any of the ladies who have a mind to come to their husbands to ask the government's allowance, which I scarce believe would be refused, so I hope you shall have the satisfaction of her company next spring at furthest.

I'm afraid our friend Burnet (? Lord Stair) will not succeed in the affair of which he spoke to Connel (? Lord Stanhope). We are in a way that forces patience and I hope better days will yet come.

I reckon my wife will be come to Paris on her way hither before this can come to you. We long to hear the effects of Stanhope's going to Madrid, but, after what is past, I do not see how it can prevent a war betwixt England and Spain,

which will not, I believe, be much liked at home. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Walkingshaw of Barrowfield.

1718, Sept. 15. Urbino.—As soon as I had yours of 24 July I laid it before the King as you desired, who has no doubt of your zeal for his service. I am very glad you gave no ground for a particular, which I told you was wrote to me of you, but the fact was so far true, that it was wrote to me in the terms I told you, as some of your friends here know, and by another than him to whom you say you mentioned that affair.

I am obliged for your protestations of friendship, and, as I was always a friend to you, I never doubted what you say. What I notice in my letter to you was without any view towards that. It is not time for us to be setting up to make parties for ourselves ; I am of the party of those who endeavour to serve the King and his cause in a discreet way, as we all ought to be, and a particular dislike to me, who am just now employed in his affairs, shall never make me an enemy to them, when they serve the King faithfully otherwise. Those who have a friendship for me shall not be without my being sensible of it, and the best return I can make them. I always did and still esteem you one of that number, and for that reason wrote to you so freely and I do not leave my friends till they leave me. Few people who have ever been in business have been without their mortifications of being disappointed in their friendships and I was not to expect to be singular, but I am conscious of having done nothing to deserve it of them, which is some comfort, and you are none of those I ever suspected on that score. What some of the little schematizing politicians vent about me for satisfying their own spleen or vanity I am very indifferent to, nor do I expect any friend of mine to leave off their company on that account or take them up when they do so. I hope we all mean the King's service and the best of our judgments will accordingly go about it, but he is best judge how it is to be gone about. I wish affairs may so happen that we may all have soon some part to act in his service, and I would hope 'tis not far off. Europe cannot be always in such a way but some of the powers will find it their interest to support his cause, and I hope he will not be long without issue of his own body to give us views of perpetuating to us and our posterity the blessing of one of them to reign over us. (About the King's going to Castel Gandolfo, as in the last letter.) 2½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lady Talbot.

1718, Sept. 15. Urbino.—His Majesty orders me to acknowledge your letter to him of 22 Aug. and to make you his compliments in the kindest manner. (Explaining that his

Majesty is as yet so very uncertain on what footing his money matters will be that he cannot make any judgment how far he will be able to do for anybody, but she may be assured he will do all in his power for supporting those who have deserved so well of him as her ladyship has done.) In the meantime he has ordered Mr. Dicconson to pay you 100 livres monthly as money comes in, till he can give further orders about you.—Assuring her that, as far as anything depends on him, she shall always command him. 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Lady Sophia Bulkeley.

1718, Sept. 15.—In reply to her letter of the 15th informing her, as in the last letter of the King's inability to say what he will be able to do for anybody but that in the meantime he has ordered Mr. Dicconson to pay her 100 livres monthly as money may come in, till he shall be able to give further directions about her. 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duchess of Mar to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 4[–15]. Whitehall.—This is the last letter I shall write you from here. I set out without fail next Monday. I have been the whole day looking over papers and giving my things up to one that is to take charge of them. I stayed a day or two longer than I intended to speak with 585 who came to town on purpose. I finished my business with him to-day. Heaven send the weather may be better for me than it is now, which is as bad as possible. I am just going to take leave of 164 (? Lord Erskine). My things are gone aboard but this day, and, if they don't come safe, I shall be undone. The wind and the rain being both now excessive make me a little uneasy for my own passing the sea. I hope my next letter will bring you word I am safe as far as Calais at least.

Mr. Berry to James III.

1718, Sept. 15.—I have been chosen to lay before your Majesty the design, first started by Richard Minshull of Borton, then by three others, two of whom are supposed to be the brightest men in the nation for learning and ability. One is William Bond, who with his pen pressed your subjects to their duty when you were in Scotland. The other is Thomas Willis. He told me there are 11 men-of-war at your service with an admiral, and that, if there was a patent in England something like one I have here of King Charles, he would lay his life you should be restored in a very little time. He affirms there are 10 to 1 for your Majesty through the whole kingdom, which is owing to the affair of Preston. The taking of the Tower is almost infallible, for, as there are some trusty officers among the Guards, one of them being in the Tower, by his means it can be surprised in the manner I told the Duke of Mar. Another way is to buy a colonel's place in the

Guards, who can fill his regiment with friends and it is enough to make much of his soldiers and officers to make them do what he pleases. This regiment being on guard can not only take the Tower, but convey the Hanoverian family therein, much more having 4 or 5,000 men to assist them. This is a thought of Leonard Newport, a gentleman come with me here out of England.

Many other methods are consulting to take the Tower and in the same time secure the Hanoverian family. (See *ante, p.* 222.)

Richard Minshull to James III.

1718, Sept. 15.—The petitioner's family employed most of their plentiful estate with themselves in the service of Charles I. He bestowed several honours and dignities on the same family, part of them signed by his own hand, others conferred by the Earl of Somerset. The petitioner's grandfather, being bedridden, neglected to register those dignities and to be introduced into the House of Lords till he died. Those honours fell to an elder brother of the petitioner's father, who, being a priest, also neglected them and he out-lived his younger brother. Those dignities fell to the petitioner after the revolution, for which reason he never would sue for confirming them. He therefore sues that his papers may be examined and, if found according to what is asserted in the petition, that his Majesty will order them to be registered. *Endorsed,* "Given to Lord Mar by Mr. Berry at Urbino, 15 Sept., 1718." *Probably enclosed,*

The commission and declaration calendared in Vol. I, p. 1.

Lord Seaforth to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 16.—Letting him know how unkindly he takes it that he has waited three months for a return to his last.—I acquainted you with the straits I lay under and how impracticable it was for me to live, when not paid the little the King allows. I fancied it was not possible to be deprived longer either of relief or answer, but to my great surprise I am disappointed of both. As it has been always my study to be as little troublesome as I could, so I shall continue, and avoid to be so to you, since by your acting I find you think what by your silence you care not to own. I don't doubt it's believed that I am unreasonable to ask of the King when supplied from my estate and otherwise, which if true, the character would be just, but, as it's not, it's hard to be debarred of the one for only the bare suspicion of the other. I should have thought my disinterestedness in his Majesty's service in Scotland, as I take you to witness, never having received of one kind or other the least thing though generally so plentifully bestowed on the rest, would have been proof enough of my scorning to do so mean a thing. 1½ *page.*

JOHN O'REILLY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 16.—The letter of 18th Aug. I received the 13th instant. The enclosed I delivered on sight. The same day at 7 in the afternoon our favourite parted with her mother. They take the way of Bavaria. When they come to a certain degree of their journey, they will send one to you, to appoint the place of meeting. They are in some apprehension of being hindered of their journey, for the El[ecto]r of H[anove]r has solicited the E[mpero]r to hinder the conclusion of the matter in question, on which the last writ a strong letter to the person here praying and ordering him to quit his design, and that he will provide for our favourite, yet it's believed he did all this to please the other, for the letter was seven days in the way, being sent by the common post. About the time the said letter was dated in Vienna the two widows sent a man of quality desiring to send our favourite away and it's believed the E[mpero]r knew very well of the message sent by them, and that his letter was but to please the El[ecto]r of H[anove]r. In the meantime one is sent to the old lady to know what answer shall be made to her son's letter. During that time we expect the journey will be well advanced.

Each here is in pain for the sick gentleman, especially Monsr. and Madame Cleboski as also myself. I am much obliged to Mr. W[oga]n for thinking of his unworthy servant. It's bad times when you court to have an acquaintance with me. My power is very little, but there are not many better inclined.

BILL.

1718, Sept. 16.—For various small payments for the Duke of Mar from the 5th to that day.

The DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1718, Saturday, Sept. 17.—By a courier from Paris to Rome we had your letters of 30 Aug. four days sooner than by the ordinary post.

We have no further news yet of *Princess Clementina* since our courier returned nor can we well expect any till about this day sennight.

I am very glad that *Ormonde* and you approve so much of that affair and of your thinking that all *the King's* friends will do the same. I wish it were finished and, now that *Hay* will be soon there, he will do all he can to hasten the young gentleman's setting out, if he should not meet him on the road, as I would hope he will.

You will see by some of my former that I thought it would be a favourable time to press *the Regent* in relation to *the King's* private affairs, when he should be acquainted with the affair of *the marriage* and then will be a good time for *Mar's* writing again to Mr. L[aw] as you advise. *The King* differs from you as to *the King's* writing himself to *the Regent* about that, thinking it would be not only mean, but a kind of hard-

ship on *the Regent* in forcing him to be guilty of a new rudeness to him; therefore he thinks it will do much better for him to write to *Dillon* a letter fit to be shown to *the Regent* and in his own language, which would have all the advantages of his writing to himself and none of the inconveniencies, but even this letter he thinks he should delay writing, till he be sure of *Princess Clementina's* being on the road, and then he will not fail to do it.

Mrs. T[ran]t has been no way employed in the affair of *the marriage*, who, when she comes to know of the business being done without her, who had wrote so often about it, will not fail to be very angry and keep neither the thing nor her being so a great secret. However, I hope it is now past being prevented and any noise about it will be the less minded by its having been talked of before, when there was nothing in it.

You will know the effect of *Stanhope's* journey long before this comes to you, and I doubt much if that will make *the Regent* more favourable in *the King's* affairs, but, if it should not, I hope he shall have it made well up to him in another way.

By last post only we knew of *Alberoni's* agreeing to your friend C[amoc]k's proposal you sent us long ago, but nothing is said of the particulars, only agreeing to it in general, which is in effect nothing at all. Before this they repent, I suppose, of not minding of it sooner, for now it is out of time for this year at least, and nobody is to blame for it but *Alberoni* himself. We have no certain account yet of what is become of poor C[amoc]k, but have reason to hope he is safe. Many an oath sure has this affair cost him.

The Czar and *the King of Sweden* proceed still in an odd way. Sure *Alberoni* cannot have neglected taking some measures with them, and, should he not have thought of it otherwise, *the King* gave him ground enough long ago for showing him how much it would be for his interest to have attention towards them and an understanding with them.

The King of Sweden allowed his factor with *the Emperor* to correspond with *Mar* some time ago, though I knew it but lately, which he does punctually as he has done these ten months past. By my last letter of 11 July, o.s., from *Jerningham the Czar* and his people seem still well inclined so, had they two once adjusted affairs between themselves, which, I hope, will be done at last, it is reasonable yet to expect good from that side. *Jerningham's* credit he wrote for some time ago is sent, I hope. I hope we shall soon hear good news from him, for I almost despair of hearing more from *Dr. Erskine* or *Sir H. Stirling*, who, I am afraid, are in a low way there, to which I am willing to attribute their silence.

The affairs at *Paris* look odd, but it seems *the Regent* is resolved to carry it with a high hand. Will what he has done quiet all?

I am very much concerned that your health should still want the waters, but, if it does, you should not neglect it,

though, should you go just now, I see not how your absence could be supplied in *the King's* concerns in your parts, but I doubt not you would contrive so that they might not suffer till your return.

Lady Sophia Bulkeley notices that the tall Princess of Conti had wrote to our master and had got no return, which he desires me to mention to you, because his letter for her was sent to you, and he's afraid it has not been delivered.

I have nothing to say to *Ormonde* further than what I have told you, which I know you'll communicate to him, therefore I think it needless to trouble him. I think he is much in the right not to determine his motions till he see what game *the King of Spain* resolves to play, where I still hope there will be occasion for him and others of his friends. *The King* and I had his of the 29th.

Our hot weather is now gone and the rains begun, though but moderately as yet. *James Murray* recovers fast and was yesterday down stairs, but he is prodigiously thin. I believe some of your friends here will make a jaunt from hence for a fortnight or so about the beginning of next month, but they must be more certain of *Princess Clementina's* motions, before they can be positive as to the time.

The post from Rome is just come, but brings little news. The citadel of Messina is not yet taken but 'tis thought will be soon and we know no more of the two fleets than they do at Constantinople, only I had a letter to-day from Malta of 24 Aug. saying nine of the Spanish ships were there and that Camocke and two others had escaped, but not known whither. 6¼ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to James Hamilton.

1718, Sept. 17.—Since I wrote 24 July, I have had five of yours and several packets of newspapers. The last is of your 7 Aug. telling me of your having been putting up the goods and I long for another from you with the bills of lading. I wish they may come safe and soon and miss falling into the Spaniards' hands, who will not now be very favourable to any belonging to England. I wrote lately to *Lady Mar* about sending some other things the way I formerly wrote of. If she has not done it and has left your parts, she may perhaps write back to send them in the next ship going to Leghorn, which you will also be probably employed about.

Mar desires you to make his compliment to your friend for the stockings. I believe I desired you to thank him from *the King* for those he formerly sent him. The weekly journals are both such a hotchpotch of stuff that, unless when there's something remarkable in them, our company do not care for them. The Flying Post, the Post Boy or Evening Post, which, as I remember, are by the same author and the St.

James' Post with the written letter are enough. When there's a smart pamphlet or comical song, you may also send them. Our friend Abel's letter is now barren and low, so, unless he help it, the one I wrote of is a great deal better.

I hope *the King* will soon order you something when he is a little more certain of his money affairs, but you must let me know how much the papers I mentioned will be a quarter.

Your friend *Menzies* wrote to me some time ago that he would send me an answer to a paragraph of an old letter I sent him the first good occasion. I have heard nothing of him since, though there has been more than time for it. I am sorry to see one I have a kindness for dally so long in a thing which so nearly concerns his reputation, which you may tell him. I wrote to him 19 August. (About sending new addresses.)

General Dillon sent me a laconic letter in sentences which he had from *Menzies*. I should think he had time enough not to write always in so great a hurry and I have seen few of his of late but may be ventured by post. (About James Murray's recovery.)

Tell little Hardy (*i.e.* Lord Erskine) that I long to hear from him and now that I cannot, I suppose, hear any more of him from *Lady Mar* that he should write sometimes, which you'll forward. I congratulate your friend Wilkinson (*i.e.* Hamilton himself) of his having got compounded with his creditors. *Nearly* 3 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lady Anne Murray.

1718, Sept. 17. Urbino.—Last post I received your letter without a date which I read to the King, who communicated to me yours to himself. He orders me to acknowledge both and to make you his compliments. He is very sensible of your attachment and of your own and your family's sufferings on his account, but it is impossible for him to give any positive answer as to what you desire of your pension's being continued without any diminution, he not knowing as yet on what footing his money matters will be put nor what he will be able to do for anybody, but nobody who knows him can doubt of his doing all in his power to support those who have deserved it, in which, you may be sure, he will have particular regard for such as served the late princess and were distinguished by her late Majesty. As soon as he knows any thing certain of his own affairs as to money, I shall remind him of you, and meanwhile he orders me to tell you he will do for you as far as his circumstances will allow.

As to what you mention of your being employed about our Queen, when we shall have one, the King says it will be time enough to think about that when the thing happens, but at present he has resolved that nobody shall have the name of any post about his Queen, for which you need not doubt he has good reasons. 2 *pages. Draft.*

JAMES III to the PRINCE DE CASTIGLIONE.

1718, Sept. 17.—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of the Queen. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 274.

ELIZABETH SOBIESKA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF POLAND, to JAMES III.

1718, Sept. 18. Prague.—Your letter of the 5th was delivered to me yesterday by Mr. Hay, whom we had the good fortune to meet as we were approaching Prague. It is enough for him to enjoy your esteem for me to recognise in him a personal merit.

I have resolved to conduct my daughter as far as Ferrara for the greater safety of her journey, since your Majesty finds that place more suitable for the celebration of the marriage and since the procuration which Mr. Hay has cannot serve for performing it nearer. The eagerness you display increases mine and makes me wish for wings to fly thither. We shall make all the haste we can, consistent with my daughter's health, which hitherto is very good. Mine, in which your Majesty kindly interests yourself, was restored some days before I set out. My joy at making a journey which is to render my dear Clementina the happiest princess in the world would be capable of raising me up from the point of death. I am dispatching an express to my husband with your letter to him, and I am committing this letter to Mr. Freebairn's care. He appears to me to be a cavalier of merit. *French. Over* 2 *pages. Holograph.*

PRINCESS CLEMENTINA SOBIESKA to JAMES III.

1718, Sept. 18. Prague.—" La gracieuse lettre, dont vôtre Majesté m'a honoré, me fut remise hier par M. d'Hay, qui nous recontra sur la route de Prag. La Princesse, ma chere mere, a la bonté de me conduire jusqu'en Italie pour plus de sureté de mon passage, et prendre elle méme soin de ma santé dans ce long voyage. C'est pourquoy je vous suplie, sire, de n'en étre pas tant inquiet, jusqu'a present elle est assez bonne, malgré la vive affliction que m'a causé la separation du Prince, mon cher père, qui m'a toujours témoignée une trés grande tendresse, et des Princesses, mes cheres sœurs, avec lesquelles je vivois d'une tres étroite union, mais la lettre de vôtre Majesté me marque tant de choses si touchantes qu'elle addoucit l'amertume qui me reste sur le cœur de cette rude separation, bien que je connoisse assez qu'elle ne se fait que pour me rendre tres heureuse par un etablissement avèc un Roy de qui depuis bien du tems j'entens puplier un si bel éloge, et dont le recit me faisoit plaisir d'entendre, mais vous me paroissez, sire, un peu trop prevenu en ma faveur, et je crains que vôtre Majesté ne trouve pas tout le bien que l'on vous a dit de moy, mais elle peut compter d'y rencontrer un cœur remply d'une inviolable reconnaisance de toutes les graces qu'elle me fait, jointe a un parfaite soumision aux loix qu'elle m'imposera, lesquelles je me feray toujours un vray plaisir d'observer

exactement et que je seray toute ma vie avec de tres profonds respects, de vôtre Majesté la tres humble et tres obeissante servante.

"*Postscript.*—M. d'Hay reste avec nous et se propose de bien prendre soin de ma santé pendant tout le voyage. Ses belles manieres et le cas que vôtre Majesté en fait me portent pour luy une veritable estime. Je manderay aux Princesses, mes sœurs, comme quoy vôtre Majesté veut bien les honorer de son amitié." *Holograph.*

CAPT. J. OGILVIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 18.—Acknowledging several of his letters and informing him that the enclosures had been sent over and safely delivered.—In my last I wrote to you without reserve, and beg you will take it as I meant it, but I am afraid my sincere freedom may have displeased you or my letters may not have come to you, for you take no notice of anything they contained. I enclose a letter received from Mr. Gough, when I was at Calais dispatching the last packet, to let you see my situation and that I have no more credit here. I beg to know if this can be redressed, but, if not, I have no other recourse but to quit this place, and run the fate of other unfortunate people.

I know the friend you mention near Paris is *Ormonde*. His being there has been no secret here for some time, for Brigadier Nugent, having received a letter of it from Mr. *Dillon* communicated it to his officers, and they to the Jesuits at St. Omer, who have spread it thro' the country, but, if any letters come, there shall be the same care taken of them as of yours, but I think *Ormonde* will not make use of me, for I am afraid the affair of Mr. Downs is not yet forgiven me, but I have not repented of it as yet, and, if it were to do again, I should act just after the same manner.

The ship I wrote to you of is come, but what to do with her I know not. However, she must lie on Mr. Talbot's hands till I have your orders. *Lady Mar* is expected every night at Calais, where I shall be on the way to wait on her. Charles Forbes has been waiting for some days here. 1½ *page. Enclosed,*

EDWARD GOUGH to CAPT. OGILVIE.

Informing him that a bill dated 18 *July, which he had drawn on Mr. Loftus for* 476 *livres* 11 *sols, and which the writer had paid, had been refused acceptance by Mr. Loftus and had been protested.* 1718, *Sept.* 16. *Dunkirk.*

G. H[OME] OF WHITFIELD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 7[–18]. London.—Two squadrons are going now from these parts, one will be shortly ready and there are orders for equipping the other. They spread the report that the first is for the West Indies, though really designed for the Baltic to give the Czar the same treatment as the

Spaniard, and, unless he be very much on his guard, he will meet with the like. The Dutch have ordered their admiral in these seas to join the English and Dane in case either of a conjunction of the Swedes' and Czar's fleets or their attempt to land forces on the German side, though they neither are nor will come into the Quadruple Alliance till the Barrier treaty be finished, nor does this Court seem anyways uneasy thereat, though it's believed otherwise.

If ever the King of Spain be under a necessity of accepting their terms, both he and the Pope will have the restraint put on them of neither harbouring nor assisting the Chevalier de St. G., and they intend to stretch it even to the Northern princes, if they shall happen to fall under misfortunes and their power.

People's minds are very much sunk and a daily increase is easy to be discovered. Though a war with Spain be very dreadful to trading persons, few dare open their mouths. They are silent and grumble.

A certain person was some time past sent to the Regent with a commission to sound how far he could be induced to use his endeavours to obtain a change in the ministry and to bring in the Tories again. But whether that prince will find it his interest or meddle in an affair so much out of the road is not yet known.

Mr. Green, a young fellow, whose uncle is a gunsmith in the Minories, the other day went to the government and made discoveries of several disaffected persons. He had formerly been very instrumental to assist those who made their escapes from prison in conducting them safe to the shore, where they found shipping, as particularly Mr. Mackintosh, two Dalmahoys and I believe Wintoun and Mr. Forrester (Forster) with others. He has got money and it's ten to one but he be made a further use of by being sent in amongst you and others.

Some have begun to hand about a declaration of your acquaintance, but whether this flows from a State politic, having views to accomplish, or the brain of idle and foolish persons is hard to make a conjecture, only this may be easily foreseen, that, if it spreads any wider, a great many will suffer thereby.

A dog of a priest, who has passed and repassed several times, is become an informer. He went from this lately, and is coming to you. He took the name of Floyd or Loyd, lodged in Northampton Street and was born in Yorkshire. He never went abroad but in a chair or coach. The night before he set off from this, he was four hours together with the old man and Sunderland in that lord's house. Next day he had 500*l.*, which he has left behind. This is most certain, having spoke with a person who can make it clear and there are three more of that stamp, who pretend to be come from our friend. The messengers have a great many

informers in their custody to be evidences in trials, which will prove a good ground of a speech to the parliament.

The Government have ordered 100,000*l.* to buy up South Sea shares to prevent the falling of stocks. 3 *pages.* With note by Robert Arbuthnot that this is forwarded by him, 27 Sept., Rouen.

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Sept. 19.—Since my last I have not heard anything from *England* worth your knowledge. I have received a list of 11 officers' names that are ready to leave their employments and obey your commands, whenever your service requires them. They are of *Murray's* regiment and are now in garrison at *Ypres.* I do not send their names for fear my letter might miscarry, but will send them, if you order it when you answer this. A civil answer has been sent them and that you should be acquainted with their zeal and orders sent them when there shall be any occasion for them.

Ormonde is impatient to hear that *the King's* friend is come and what *the King of Spain* intends to do. I hope *Ormonde* will have some good news from him. I wish *Alberoni* may not be frightened with his ill fortune, but continue his good will to *the King* and show it effectually without loss of time. 4 *pages.*

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 19.—I had not your letter of last month till two days ago so could not answer it sooner, but had complied before with what you order as to sending my accounts, and shall perform the other part with all possible speed by preparing the vouchers to be sent by the first secure convenience, so soon as I know how far I must go back, because you order me to commence my accounts from the time of my last discharge from the Queen, but my never having had any makes me uncertain when I am to begin. If those now sent be not satisfactory, as soon as I know your orders, I shall punctually observe them.

The Queen had that confidence in me that instead of giving me discharges she ordered me, ever since Lord Caryll's death, who did it before, to give discharges to others, so that, after having shown her an abstract of Mr. Banckes' account and my own, which she always read herself, I then signed his book.

The accounts I have sent commence from the last I gave her Majesty, in which if there is anything not satisfactory or wanting explanation, I shall endeavour to clear it, or go as far back as shall be desired. If his Majesty would have me make up my accounts to this time, I shall do that likewise, but, considering that the Regent has now declared that he will only pay the arrears to the Queen's death, if his Majesty defers it, till they are acquitted, which probably will not be long, that will not only put a final conclusion to my accounts, but to my employment too.

Mr. Inese says in answer to what you desire to know concerning the 100*l.* sterling remitted to Mr. Straiton that 13 April, 1716, you gave him a letter from yourself to Mr. Straiton and desired he would let him know that next post a bill of 100*l.* would be remitted him, which was done, and he referred to your letter and directions for the use he was to make of it. This, he says, is all he knows of it, only he thinks you told him that Mr. Straiton had been at extraordinary expense in sending intelligence and that it was necessary to send him that money. This is to the best of his remembrance, but he supposes you can best determine that point, because he would be sorry to wrong either the King or Mr. Straiton, who, he says, is not only a man of good sense and thoroughly honest, but also a very modest disinterested man. His pension is 50 livres a month. I do not find it was ever more or less. 2½ *pages.*

Col. John Hay to James III.

1718, Sept. 19, 6 p.m. Prague.—I was very agreeably surprised to meet the wished-for company the day before yesterday within seven posts of Breslau. "They set out in pretty great hurry upon receiving a letter from *the Emperor* conceived in these terms, 'I am informed there is a proposal made by him who is called the Pre[te]n[de]r in favour of one of your daughters. I wish you would not think of it, since it may be of prejudice to the Cause Commune.' They are of opinion here that this letter was written only that copies of it might be sent elsewhere. It came, as I am told, some time later than it might have come after it was written. They have assurances from the ladies about that Court of their good opinion of the matter and they desire that it may be done as privately and speedily as possible. The mother, by what I can find, will come along with her you wish so much to see, though I think she is yet a little undetermined. I don't pretend to give characters. I shall only say that I think you should give Mr. Wogan his master piece to put in verse and I am sure the bearer won't scruple to put it in print. I could say a great deal of truth upon this subject, but I believe the less be spoke upon these subjects, till you both meet, the better. I pray God send it soon and I am persuaded then you will be both very happy. I proposed Ferrara for the place of rendezvous, which they seemed to go into very willingly. I touched very lightly the matter of the procuration, supposing that it was not to be doubted but your making that journey to meet them was far preferable to having the ceremony done by proxy. They seem to agree to all this very easily, and I find there has been nothing of this fixed or determined before they left home, for which reason I, upon proposing that Mr. Freebairn should go on with the letters and papers I carried to the father, and their saying that it was better to

send them by a staffet, who is not to return, and that Mr. Freebairn should be sent to you, agreed to it immediately and shall not at all press their sending, for fear of some new obstacle from the father as to the affair of the ceremony, which I think now pretty right settled, if it holds. I shall let the mother know what I have written to you which I think will fix the matter quite. The mother is determined to go by Augsburg to see her brother, who is Bishop there, where I suppose they will stay three days at least, for I find they have some business to do there, having set out upon one day's warning fourteen days sooner than they intended.

"I don't believe you will incline to come with so few servants as you proposed, since you can bring as many as you please all the journey with safety, and that they have so many as you will see in the following list.

"The two Princesses. Two Counts, one of them married to one of the Ladies—Two Ladies—Four femme de chambres belonging to the Princesses—Two belonging to the two Ladies—Monsr. Chateaudoux—A cook, a maitre d'hotel, 8 or 10 footmen or valet de chambres, four chariots.

"We travel with 36 horses, so you may easily imagine not very privately, but it is enough to say we are incognito. I am in hopes of retrenching some of the baggage at Augsburg. We have four coaches, and I am afraid some of them will have difficulty in passing the mountains, so I wish, if you think it fit, you would send a good Italian chaise to Trento to meet us, for their voitures will be very inconvenient, because of some narrow roads that are betwixt that and Verona. I beg you will please let me know, if you approve of the place appointed for the rendezvous; if you don't, it can be easily altered, but I really think it convenient to bespeak some private house there where you can lodge, since the matter will be no secret and the expense but a trifle, it being in the Pope's dominions. I fancy you will incline to be there conveniently though incognito. I think you need not stir from Urbino till I let you know that we are at Trento and, if you send Mr. Freebairn back with the chair to wait there, I can send him or another to acquaint you of our being there. I fancy it will be thought proper that you should be at the expense of their stay there and since the mother, I believe, will come, it will be impossible for you to leave Ferrara the very next day after the ceremony is over, except you invite her to go along with you, which perhaps she expects and will accept of, and I think the best way to shun that will be to stay a few days there. Though it will be troublesome, yet it will save a greater one."

(About an address he had sent.)

"I believe it were not amiss if the box of the post-chair, that comes to Trento, were filled with Burgundy and Champagne.

"The Princess mother is a great snuffer and I believe Pajot's snuff-pot well filled would not come amiss to her.

"The Count's present is in my pocket and I can't send it to him, since it wants a fine speech to set it off. He has been almost dead.

"Prince James and Prince Constantine have had some brouillerie together and Prince Constantine is actually now at Munich. We will be pretty near him at Augsburg and I believe the question is, whether we shall see him or not. I shall either deliver your letter to him myself or beg of the Princess mother to send it him. She is really the best and easiest woman in the world and perfectly merry on her journey, always in good humour. I made a resolution to say nothing of, I believe, really one of the best princesses in the world, neither will I."

I have given Mr. Freebairn 50 pistoles, more, I believe, than he will want.

I must tell you that the women must have the naming of the day for a meeting of this kind, so it is not at all in my opinion proper for you to stir from Urbino, till they fix the time, and you may easily believe they must rest a day or perhaps two before they can see you after so long a journey. Would it not be proper for you to provide them lodgings at Ferrara and send your cook and Michel, who could have everything in the same order you had it at Fano and Mr. Bonaventura would make all that very easy. The expense would be a trifle and really I think you can't do less. In that case I propose that they should rest there and that you should come at the time they appoint, for they must be entirely masters of that. If my wife be to have the honour to meet her mistress, as you told me before I came away, would it not be proper that she be at Ferrara when they come? I beg pardon for writing so much and so freely, but I hope you will excuse that as well as a great many other faults you have forgiven me already.

I must refer to Mr. Freebairn for several other little details too long to write. I pray God send you a happy meeting with, in my opinion, a Princess that has all the good qualifications that it is possible for one to have.

Pray don't forget to send some wine. *Nearly 6 pages.*

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 19.—My head and my hand are both too weak to attempt to write, but I make an effort to thank you for your last. Considering how weak I am, in a romance it would pass for a very fine action, for I still keep my bed and am visited by Shirack twice a day, who, besides loading me with physic, half starves me.

Here is no plenty of news and it's needless to talk to you of Messina. Lord Stanhope is going back. Mr. Southwell is here, Mr. Hutchison is coming. Your lady is expected every day. My sister hopes she'll make use of her house while she stays here. She cannot do that honour to anybody

more sincerely attached to her than our whole family. It's by the public we hear of her arrival, for we have not heard anything of it from her nor seen Mr. Erskine, who, they say, is here. We see every day our good cousin Sir R. E[verar]d and we live together like good relations, for he is very reserved and keeps like a great secret the D[uke] of O[rmonde's] being here and we are as careful to let him believe we know nothing of it. It's something odd he should see all the captains and lieutenants of a regiment and a convent of monks and hide himself but from us. He ought to think us incapable of betraying him, but I hope he can't complain of our having been troublesome, for since the day of his arrival, which we knew, we have never disturbed him. Here is great talk also of a marriage. Jemmy is here and going home, very sensible of the goodness *the King* had for him, which he'll never forget. We don't go to the country this year. I suppose you know Mr. Harley is here. 2 *pages*.

DONALD MC DONNELL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 19. St. Germains.—Desiring to know the King's pleasure as to himself, what he thinks most proper for his service which he is ready to obey, having served his Majesty from his cradle and rendered great services to the Crown of England and the late King and to the King at Gravelines. 2 *pages*.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 19. Leyden.—This is chiefly to forward the two enclosed, one for yourself and the other to the D[uke] of M[ar], which you'll find some way to send him. I told you in my last that the letters for *Sir H. Stirling* and *Jerningham* were duly forwarded. I heard from the last by last post with the enclosed. He was obliged to leave *Petersburg*, being desired to do so, till they had got over some new difficulties, which, he says, were arisen in *the peace's* affair on the return of *Görtz*, so he is now gone to *Ormonde's* old quarters and is to wait there the issue. However, I hope there will be no inconvenience in this and that there is not so much in these difficulties, for by the copy I sent you in my last but one of a letter from *Sir H. Stirling* you'll see he mentions *Jerningham's* being to leave *Petersburg* and he says nothing of any new difficulties arisen about *the peace*, but on the contrary that there were good hopes of its being soon ended. *Sir H. Stirling* is, I suppose, still with *the Czar's men-of-war* and along with himself, and I am persuaded he will omit nothing in his power that may be for *the King's* advantage and I hope you may hear from him soon. There's no certain accounts where *the Czar* is, but it's believed he is near where his factors are. We long to know what the King of Spain will do after this defeat. The stocks in England are fallen considerably on it, by which it seems they do not

think Spain will submit. That victory does not seem to have much influence on their measures here and was not so agreeably received as some expected. The States have been sitting for some days on the alliance, into which they still make great difficulties to enter, though some think they may agree to it at last, since they are to be at no expense about their quota. However, it's thought they'll put it off as long as they can, till they see what Spain will do.

General Palmes is arrived here to go for the Court of Poland and a yacht is come over for Cadogan, who wants much to be in England and, they say, is much out of humour with the delays and difficulties he has met with here.

I sent you a letter in my last from Mr. F[rase]r, which would inform you on what foot that affair stood. His friend is not yet arrived here, so there is no further to be said yet about it.

The English ministers here give out that the peace in the North is all broke off, and have foisted in a story of the Czar's minister at London in their newspapers to make it pass the better, which they think will have influence in Spain. I have not been very well these two or three days, so have not seen my friend at *the Hague*.

We have some accounts here from *Paris* of *the King's* marriage, which we are very much pleased with, and I wish it may be so far advanced as they write. They write likewise that *James Murray* was in great danger, which I am extremely sorry for.

I cannot but tell you of a letter I saw lately from *England* by which it seems they have an account there of the complaints sent over by some of our dissatisfied friends and of young L[e]sly's management since *Ormonde's* arrival in these parts. They complain heavily that nothing is done abroad for *the King* and of the changes made in *the King's* family, which, they say, is now reduced to so narrow a bottom that few of the persons in it are known in *England*, and these complaints are made, I suppose, by those dismissed and their friends. You may easily judge whom they are levelled at. I know nothing of the particulars, for I could not say much to the person that spoke to me of it, who did it out of a good design and said he wished that *Mar* would write the true account of these alterations to some of his friends in *England*.

I am told that *H. Maule's* brother's friend (*i.e.* Lady Panmure) has obtained leave from his creditors for him to return but in such a way that *H. Maule* is not pleased with it, and all his friends have not been able to prevail with him to make the least application to his creditors, though they gave him hopes, if he would apply, that he would get componed with his creditors, and he has so little thoughts of it that he has writ to his two sons to come over to him. His brother, they say, is to have an allowance out of his effects and to be allowed to live at home at the mercy of his creditors, for they are not to take off the Act of outlawry against him.

(Giving the dates of his letters to him since those mentioned in Mar's last to have been received.) 4 *pages.*

JAMES III to MICHAEL BERMINGHAM.

1718, Sept. 19. Urbino.—Appointing him one of his surgeons. *Draft.*

JAMES III to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1718, Sept. 19. Urbino.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Michael Bermingham to be one of his surgeons. *There are also French translations of these two warrants.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—I received last Friday yours of 27 Aug. and communicated it to *Ormonde* the day following. *The Regent* is *ill of* the *ague* these six days and, when *his fit is over*, has frequently with him *Lord Stanhope*, *Stair* and *Law* to the exclusion of *this whole nation*, except *a few vile favourites*. I have been twice with *D'Uxelles* this last week and have discoursed fully with him concerning *the King's particular affair* and the reiterated promises that *the Regent* made, of which he was witness, to continue the same to *the King* that *the Queen* had in case of the *latter's decease*. All this he agreed to and said he did not doubt but I saw as well as himself how *matters were governed* and who were the *principal advisers*, that he knew none, qualified for so doing, on terms to speak to *the Regent* about anything that may be *contrary* to the *present measures* on foot, car, dit il, tout le *royaume* est en *l'air*. He advised me, however, not to press for a *final answer* till *the Regent* be *well again* and of a better humour and said he did not question but *the Regent* would *help the King*, though, he feared, not in a *satisfactory manner*. You might easily have perceived by my letters and I now repeat again, that there are no *hopes* or *dependence* on any former *promises* that are inconsistent with the *Regent's present ties of friendship* and manner of *thinking*. After all I am persuaded *the Regent* will do something *for the King*, though with an ill grace and not to *satisfaction*, and 'tis my opinion that, when *Dillon* receives orders to inform him about *the marriage*, it will be the most proper time to push the matter to a conclusion. I hope this order will come by next Friday's post and that there will be a letter from *the King* to *the Regent* by way of complement, though the latter's *unworthy behaviour* does not deserve such a civility, but still nothing should be omitted to put him quite in the wrong in case of non-performance. 'Tis very plain *the Regent* and *chief advisers* look on *the King* as one whose *interest* is quite drowned and that *he*'ll never be able to overcome the immediate difficulties in *his* way. You may consequently believe their little regard for any

representations in *his* behalf. This in short is the true state of the case, and without doubt what occasions their not performing what was so solemnly promised, but I hope time may come when their *notions* will be *found as false as impolitic*. As to what you say of *the King's visiting the King of Spain*, I could wish that were the case, but I fear much it will not, it being more than probable that the latter will be *obliged* to *accept* the *proposals* already *made to him*.

Now 'tis declared that *the Queen's pension ceases since her death* and that nothing is to be expected on that account except the *arrears due*, what will become of all *the King's people* in *Flanders*, *Holland* and *France*? Will it not be proper to let them know without delay what they are to trust to, that they may be able to take *some resolution* either of *going home or seeking their livelihood elsewhere?* There was a shift made to pay their *subsistence* to 1 July, but I don't see any further resource for continuing the same, and, the longer those poor people remain in the miserable situation they are in, the greater difficulty they will have to acquit what they already owe in their quarters. The conjuncture is very melancholy and I think it may be well compared to the Day of Judgment.

I hear your friend was expected last week at *Calais*, but she is not yet arrived here, except she came last night. My advice and assistance for her journey shall not be wanting.

'Tis taken for granted here that the citadel of Messina is supplied both with fresh troops and provisions and 'tis not much doubted the Spaniards will be obliged to abandon that enterprise. Lord Stair publishes that the Czar's envoy at London has notified to the Court that the conferences at Aland are broke off and that there are no further hopes of agreement 'twixt the princes of the North. The Duke of Berwick is expected here before the end of the month. 5 *pages*.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DOMINICK SHELDON to [DAVID NAIRNE].

1718, Sept. 20. Paris.—Had you directed your last letter with the enclosed from *the King* hither, I had returned him my most humble thanks for it sooner. Though I fear this may not prove so acceptable to him as I could wish, 'tis fit he should know the truth and not expect more from *Dillon* than he is willing or able to do. He has refused a good command already to stick to the business he was about. He has ill health, and trouble of mind makes it worse. Mine is better, since I have taken milk, which I must continue three weeks more, but my strength returns but slowly. My business is just as it was, no payment has been made here these three months but to the army and Town house nor do I believe any will be, till Stanhope is gone, who, 'tis probable, will not stir, till they know how the Spaniard will resent what was done near Messina, of which they knew nothing at Madrid the 5th instant.

I sent your letter to the widow Flannagan. Those people seldom know what is fit for them, but I hope this will satisfy her for the present.

There are 20 letters here from Rome saying the King is going to be married to Prince Sobieski's youngest daughter, some that Cardinal Gualterio has already notified it to the Pope by his Majesty's order, others that she left home the 1st instant in postchaises with two women and two *valets-de-chambre* and others here have already composed her family, all of old subjects.

Pray give this letter from Mr. Harteni to me to Mr. Paterson that he may show it to the Duke of Mar. I never heard of him before he wrote to me, and cannot imagine how he came to address himself to me in a business I have no knowledge of.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON OF STROWAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 20. Montpellier.—I had yours of 4 August. His Majesty's concern for me proceeds entirely from his goodness, yet I could have wished he had allowed me to go to Scotland, where, now the Highland Companies being broke, I should have been able to preserve myself and contrive to intercept what more properly belongs to me than to the present usurpation. (About the King's loss by the death of his mother.)

Perhaps the King, when he ordered me the money at Lyons, was not informed of my addressing myself to General Dillon, when I found myself reduced, and his ordering W. Gordon to pay me, as he found me qualified in the list of pensioners. If he knew not of this, the 300 livres he has ordered me shall stand for three months to come and I shall endeavour to manage his money much better than ever I was able to do my own.

I wish the Spanish disasters may have no bad influence on our master's affairs. Had the quarter of their force been turned against England, they had gone a shorter way to work and had done gloriously our business as well as their own. The Czar's sailing and the alliance of the North with Spain occasions doubts and fears, but I am easy about it.

Your friends who were at Toulouse are dispersed. Gen. Gor[don] is near Bordeaux, Tullibar[dine] is gone to Angers, Borl[um] and Loch[ie]l were ordered to remove, but are not gone far. I shall remain here yet a while till I have your leave from the King to go one way or other to my native land.

The untimely death of my brother's son at Cahors has much afflicted me. He was sober, brave and virtuous and the unintelligible thrust he got coming out at his left pap makes me think he got it not so innocently as Mr. Maclean's friends pretend. The King may do in this as he thinks proper, but, methinks, it were not amiss to terrify his friends from such imprudent practices by seeming not to be too easy to

forgive them. I know you have heard of this ere now, and I hope you will not act in it so suddenly as is proposed without further information. 5 *pages.*

René Macdonnell to James III.

1718, Sept. 20. Malta.—Having profited of the occasion of being here to get myself received knight of this order, I have got over all the difficulties of reception, which are great for strangers, and the date of my ancienty will begin, as soon as I can produce some undeniable attestations of my family. I therefore most humbly beg your Majesty to write one word to Don Raymund de Perellos et Rocafull, the Grand Master, not to ask any grace for me but only to attest that I am your servant and of a good family. The Grand Master will think himself very much honoured by a letter from you and it will spare me a long delay and much expense. I annex some copies of letters to Grand Masters written by King Charles and the late King, showing the form they used as to the ceremonial. If you do not think fit to write yourself, if you will order Cardinal Gualterio to do it in your name, it will be the next best.

(About the fleet and its going to Italy as in the next letter.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Enclosed is the attestation calendared ante, p.* 211.

René Macdonald to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 20. Malta.—Since my letter to you from Corfu with the whole account of the most substantial drubbing laid on us the 11th of last month, we wandered many long days in these seas towards the Levant with the plague and strong enemies all round us. We were often chased, but always got away thanks to good heels as well became us, having very bad hands, but, what had like to be worst of all, our butts started and we had like to perish for want of water, which I thought very hard that so many drunken people should perish for want of water. At last, however, we got to this enchanted island, where we are expecting orders every minute. I hope it will be to go to Palermo. I'll venture once more to run the gauntlet to get to Sicily for some reasons I dare not mention, all letters that pass at Naples being opened and read, but I am sure I could be of some service to our master, which I shall give you an account of, when I get to Sicily, for I take it for granted we shall be ordered there. We have news from Messina every day, and expect every moment to hear of that citadel's being taken, after which it will be almost impossible to drive the Spaniards out of that kingdom, the whole country being for them. (About his becoming a Knight of Malta and his letter to the King and praying his Grace to back his request.)

Another strong reason that makes me wish to winter in Sicily is the proximity of Italy, where I shall not fail to go and make my court to his Majesty. Our fleet here consists

of two ships of 60 guns, two of 50 and four little devils, good for nothing but to burn. 3 *pages*.

MONSR. STIERNHOCK to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 20. Vienna.—I shall continue to send you the news that seems worth sending, without accompanying it with formal letters except when I have something that requires them.

The last letters from Sweden of 11 August n.s. continue like those from the Courts of Russia and Mecklenburg to speak of the peace between the King of Sweden and the Czar as an event that is close at hand according to all human appearances with the addition that it seems that the King of Prussia will be included in it. Some add that King Augustus will be also. The Czar has taken with him on his fleet the ministers of those two princes, when from St. Petersburg he went into the Gulf of Bothnia to be nearer Aland, where he is still according to the latest news.

There are again advices from London that Monsr. Schrader would soon return to Sweden from thence with new proposals. I hope he will not succeed.

Postscript.—Acknowledging his letter of 1 August, which came the day after he had written the above, and agreeing with him that the delays of the King of Sweden and the Czar in coming to an accommodation have been prejudicial to their interests and to those of their friends, but that there is still time, if they hasten to unite themselves closely and to take just and strong measures, not only between themselves but with those who may yet be useful to them, passing over certain points of less consequence. I shall certainly in a letter by the next ordinary to the King of Sweden make use of what you have remarked on that subject and shall continue to make the same use of any such news and reflections you may honour me with, if and when it shall please you to do it. I have just read with pleasure and attention the print sent to Monsr. Busi. Its contents are solid and well expressed. I am not acquainted with the libel which occasioned that piece. Monsr. Busi thinks it convenient to have it printed, but the genealogical tree, which ought to be attached to it, is wanting. I am of the same opinion as the said agent. If he has it printed, I will assist him underhand in having it circulated here and in the Empire. It would be well, I think, that other pieces should come out from time to time to inform the public of the justice of the cause and the impossibility of the system of iniquity lasting. The Swedes have acted in this manner all through their misfortunes. Semper aliquid hæret.

Second Postscript.—I know for certain that after many conferences and much irresolution about the projected mission of Count Virmond to Poland, the Emperor has determined to put it off for a time. The Emperor hopes during this

winter to free himself on the side of the South by a peace with the King of Spain and an arrangement with the Duke of Savoy. It cannot be doubted that his idea is to turn vigorously to the North, after having finished in the South, to endeavour to pacify and settle according to his views and interests the affairs both of Poland and Germany. As for Poland, it is apparent that those of the Imperial Court, who try to induce the Emperor to assist efficaciously the Electoral Prince of Saxony to ascend that throne on his father's abdication, may succeed, if he sees no serious opposition thereto, but, if he does, I presume he will abstain, though he gives his younger niece to that prince, an Elector of Saxony being a match suitable enough for her, without the Crown of Poland being joined to that Electorate. The Prince has always hopes of that marriage but no positive promise as yet. It was a great vexation to the Emperor and his subjects that the Empress did not lie in of a prince, especially at a conjuncture when his birth would have given still more lustre to the other prosperous affairs of his Imperial Majesty. The Emperor, however, dissembled his vexation and showed himself in good humour after the birth of the princess, saying that male children enough would come in time, though they were delaying, but the Empress does not conceal her feelings. Some speculators imagine that the delay of male succession may, with regard to the interest of the daughters of the Emperor Charles, in case of his death without sons, delay his final resolution of marrying his nieces to princes who are in a condition to sustain with arms in the said case the claims of their wives against his daughters, particularly the marriage with the Prince of Saxony, for whom there is less inclination here than for the Prince of Bavaria, to which reflections on the recent Catholicity of the first, on the Lutheranism of Saxony and the precautions of the Protestants to maintain it there and also on the changeable temper of his father appear to contribute. But I doubt if these speculations sufficiently influence the Emperor, in the hopes he has notwithstanding the delay of having a male succession, to make him defer for long providing his nieces with the husbands above mentioned, who are both represented to him as suitable for these princesses and their alliance is represented as for his interests. It is said that with the view, partly of presenting here the Prince of Piedmont after the precedent of the princes of Bavaria and Saxony as a suitor for one of the Josephine Archduchesses and partly to induce the Emperor still more to come to terms with him, his father has asked the Emperor's permission to send his son here and that his Imperial Majesty will grant it. However, I see no appearance of that marriage. I doubt not that Prince Eugene desires it, but the inclination of the German ministers, of the nobility and of the peoples of the hereditary countries is for the marriage of these princesses with German princes and to all

appearance the inclination of the latter will prevail over that of Prince Eugene.

The seven German horse and foot regiments named to go from Hungary to Bohemia, Silesia and Moravia have begun to march towards these provinces, as also the seven Spanish and Hussar regiments named to proceed to Upper Hungary on the frontiers of Poland and Silesia, to whom the three Saxon regiments are joined. Only three regiments are going to Silesia. You see what the Imperial army consists of for the present, of which there was a great talk here when the peace with the Turks was concluded, that it would march first into Silesia and Bohemia and thence into Poland and Mecklenburg It is, notwithstanding, certain that the plan of giving weight by such an army to the pacification of the North according to the Emperor's convenience was formed, if and when his condition and circumstances permitted, and it is probable that this plan though suspended will be carried out.

I am informed by a sure hand that the Marquis de St. Tomas keeps himself carefully informed about the affairs of the North and that he is very curious to know what judgments should be formed of the turn they will take and their issue, namely whether the negotiation at Aland will produce peace and an alliance between their Swedish and Czarish Majesties, if the King of Prussia will be included therein, if there is no appearance of a reconciliation between the King of Sweden and King George, if the affairs of Poland, Mecklenburg and religion, whether in Silesia or Saxony, will proceed to extremities and if the affair of Rheinfels will produce troubles in Germany, although for the present the Landgrave of Hesse submits to the Emperor's will. This news and my notion of the influence of the affairs of the North on the general affairs of the South make me reflect, whether the Duke of Savoy might not, notwithstanding his present demonstrations, change his mind about coming to an accommodation with the Emperor according to the plan concerted at London and stand out for better terms, if a change of scene in the North such as to contribute to a change of that in the South should soon occur. But in default of such an event happening soon, according to all indubitable appearance that Duke will come to terms with the Emperor in accordance with the said plan. I make the same reflections about the King of Spain, but with this difference that the Duke is by his present difficult situation more pressed to come to terms according to the London plan than that King.

When the last letters left Naples, the Savoyard commanders of the citadel and fort of Messina, where there are 2,000 Savoyards, had admitted into these places only 1,000 Imperialists, although the Spaniards after the defeat of their fleet continued the attack on that citadel and fort, but according to the same letters 6,000 Imperialists were embarking

for Sicily and others would follow to attack the Spaniards, said to amount to almost 18,000 men, with the Sicilians who are inclined to them, which, however, seems to trouble the Imperialists little in their hopes of success against the Spaniards, provided the Savoyards assist them in good faith.

(About the Emperor's delay in ratifying the treaty of London caused by disputes about the form of his renunciation of the Crown of Spain.)

The Imperial Court is attentive to the dissensions in France, and, it seems, would not regret if troubles should be the consequence, such as to occasion the entry of Imperial troops into France under the pretext of assisting one of the parties. The Regent and King George avail themselves of what has lately happened at Paris to show that the Regent has a great authority in that kingdom and that consequently the Emperor cannot take a better line than to keep himself attached to him and to his friend, the said King.

Count Fleming has arrived here. He is said to have come to ask for a positive resolution both about the marriage and the affairs of Poland and that, if he perceives he cannot have it soon, he will remain here some time.

King George has represented to the Emperor the danger he will be exposed to, if the King of Sweden while making peace excluding him with the Czar should at the same time enter into a close alliance with the latter, asking, in case he should be attacked, substantial assistance from the Emperor in conformity to the alliance between them and in return for that he is at present receiving from him. His Imperial Majesty has promised him his assistance in the said case, but adding the friendly advice to make his reconciliation with the King of Sweden easier, by becoming more flexible as regards the Duchies of Bremen and Verden.

The Prussian Resident has presented a memorial to the Emperor representing that he would do well to give the Directors of the Circle of Lower Saxony a commission to try to adjust in a friendly way the differences between the Duke of Mecklenburg and his noblesse, before proceeding to execution against him. I have reason to believe the Emperor will not be prompt to press the King of Prussia to proceed in conjunction with King George to that execution much less to support it with his troops notwithstanding the Hanoverian applications for both, judging it prudent to see first the further course of events in both the North and the South for fear of exposing himself by committing himself to take up the quarrel of Baron Bernstorff and his adherents among the noblesse against the Duke.

The Court of Berlin is here regarded as quicksilver difficult to fix, especially while Baron d'Ilguen is minister. It appears notwithstanding that they are not certain here that, if peace and a close alliance be soon concluded between their Swedish and Czarish Majesties, that quicksilver may not fix itself

at last on the side of their said Majesties, provided it sees there real and certain advantage, or abstain from harming them and their friends, and consequently from taking part in a military execution against the Duke of Mecklenburg, notwithstanding the Emperor may press it to join therein.

As it will be probably impossible for the Duke of Savoy to succeed in his project of a marriage between his son and one of the Josephine Archduchesses, people begin to talk of a marriage between him and the Emperor's youngest sister notwithstanding the disparity of age, she being 29 and he 17.

This letter having been written at intervals, I have just learnt from a sure hand that notwithstanding the difficulties made by the Emperor about sending the act of renunciation at the same time as his ratification of the treaty of London, he sent three days ago an express to London with both.

21 Sept. *French. Partly in cipher deciphered.* 20 *pages.*

Copy of a letter from Poland of 3 *September.*

The first corps of Russian troops is at present in the neighbourhood of Danzig. Others are following them, who are already near Warsaw and by advices from Lithuania they are marching by various places across that province. Their number is not known exactly but is doubtless considerable. Much irritation is felt here at this oppression. It is hoped it will not last long, if it is true that the Duke of Mecklenburg is coming to an agreement with his nobility to which it is reported he is inclined. People are expecting to have soon news of the end of the conferences at Aland, and it is believed they will terminate with peace between Sweden and Russia. It is also believed that peace will be concluded with the Kings of Poland and Prussia, either soon afterwards or at the same time. It is possible that such negotiations delay the conclusion at Aland. I am assured that Prince Dolgorouki has intimated to some principal Polish lords, that the Czar considers it suitable, that the republic sends its plenipotentiaries to Aland. He is also said to have told these lords that the ministers of his Polish Majesty to the Czar had produced full powers from his Majesty to treat for peace, at which the republican Poles appeared surprised, since according to the laws of the kingdom the King cannot treat about peace except conjointly with the republic and the republic has not yet given such full powers. The King's partisans say that there has been some misunderstanding on that subject and also as to the reports of the measures he is taking with their Imperial and Britannic Majesties against his Czarish Majesty as also that the reports of the endeavours to induce the Turks to resent the breach of the treaty of the Pruth spring from the same source. Notwithstanding the endeavours of the King of Prussia to settle the Mecklenburg affair, he has ordered

30,000 *of his troops to hold themselves ready to march and is having a train of field artillery prepared. I am assured that the Dowager Duchess of Courland will marry the Margrave Philip, the King of Prussia's brother. French.* 3 *pages.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

[1718, Sept. 20.]—Concerning the receipt and dispatch of letters.

The letter his Grace sent to *Capt. Ogilvie* covering the one to her Grace, I keep till I deliver it here, which I hope will be soon, and I will do everything I can think of to make her easy on her journey. I have sent Charles Forbes to Calais to attend her coming with a chaise. I had a letter dated the 15th from him from Calais, but there was then no positive advice of her departure. He writes that the chaise was not very easy, though he thought it was strong, and therefore I wrote him yesterday to endeavour to get a better one or to advise when he had spoke with her Grace what way she intended to travel, that I might be looking out for a fit voiture, when she came here. Her journey will be no secret, for all the world knows it and the public prints mention it, so I am afraid she will be plagued with visits here.

Some have our King married and I am called a great pollitian that knows nothing about it. The German peace with the Turks and all the other accidents of war in Sicily instead of Italy and Piedmont &c., have so confounded everybody's expectations that no measures can be reasonably taken, but, now that Spain seems to be engaged, if they can recover themselves from the blow they have got, I suppose our King's subjects can get service, which you'll know better than I, and in that case, if I could get recommendations to my son to that service, I would send him that minute. Pray speak to his Grace about this.

Lieut.-General Dominick Sheldon to James III.

[1718, Sept. 20.]—*Sheldon* is extremely concerned that neither his business, in which he has done nothing as yet, nor his health will, he fears, permit him to wait on the King so soon as he intended nor does he believe that, whenever he goes, he shall be able to give him any greater light into his affairs than what he has had and will hereafter have by *Dillon*, who assures me he has never failed a post of informing *the King* of all that was material and to press him further *Sheldon* apprehends he will not take well, and it would rather contribute to disturb than beget that harmony *the King* and he both equally wish were well established, for, on *Sheldon's* mentioning something of *the King's* letter in relation to *Dillon*, he found plainly that the present method, which he presumes comprehends all that's material is all that can be expected from him,

and more than he now says he is able to go through with, and even in private conversation 'tis next to impossible to get him to enter into any detail of matters merely personal and this is the true reason that makes him confine his correspondence to what seems to him most necessary and to require more of him may do more harm than good. His health is very indifferent and I am persuaded that trouble of mind is what contributes very much to make it so, but he is perfectly honest, and will always be ready to do *the King* all the service he can. *This and the last letter are undated but endorsed as received at Bologna* 13 *Oct. the day on which Dillon's and Sheldon's letters of* 20 *Sept. were received there.*

JOHN TRENTHAM (ADMIRAL GEORGE CAMOCKE) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 21. Malta.—I wrote to you several letters concerning the debt of 254 (the King), which will become due in four months at furthest. I cannot doubt that such things can be neglected. As to the dangers I have gone through, it was every way equal to that of yours and mine of *the Duke of Mar* but of a different nature. I am but a servant and must go wherever my master commands me, but I wish I could render my master service in a Christian country that I might help to get him an estate and to retire from the Levant which is always infested with the plague. You would do well to write at Messina concerning the 367*l.* (? Patiño) in the hands of Consul Chamberlain. He is in prison and all the rest of the merchants except Mr. Lee and Mr. Skinner, who dined with me and would gladly have been on board Sir George Byng to have served against the Spanish fleet. I wish he had, for he is a brave young fellow. Many debts are due to my master and company from the merchants at Messina. I wish you would send me the true state of the accounts, that I may do the needful and likewise the rest of our merchandize at Leghorn and Genoa. The 417*l.* (Spain) is ready to be paid on demand, but it is needful that the sum of 328*l.* (Ormonde) be remitted to the 417, for the more speedy facilitating our trade. I refer you to *the Duke of Mar* for the needful that I wrote him from the Levant about 20 Aug. last.

I have adjusted the account of 367*l.* (? Patiño) with the sum of 419 (Sicily) and send me the needful instructions and then every thing will answer your expectations. My letter of 14 May last [to] 281 (Mar) can inform you of the contents and what I wrote to you upwards of two years ago. That affair would be of great consequence at this juncture, but no want of vigilance but to lay hold on all occasions to send goods to all places that you are advised will come to a good market. As to the following sums 28 (ammunition), 29 (arms), 30 (an army) and 140 (embarkation), I have engaged 367 pounds of cochineal (? Patiño) to answer those sums. In four days I shall have received the sum of 419*l.* (Sicily) and shall do

everything in my power to get in the debts. 76 (Camocke) manages all the affairs of 422 (the ships of force) which will be no bad news to *the King* and *the Duke of Mar.*

Charles François de Busi to John Paterson.

1718, Sept. 21. Vienna.—Acknowledging his letter of 1 Sept. with copies of those of 15 and 16 July and 8 and 9 Aug. all which he will answer next post, and adding that he had delivered the Duke of Mar's letter to M. Stiernhock.—I have also received the manifesto, which I showed to M. Stiernhock. He finds it well conceived. We know nothing of the Minister of England here having had the libel you mention printed and published concerning the right of the succession to the Crown of England. Nevertheless Stiernhock is firmly of opinion, as I am also, that the said manifesto ought to be circulated at this Court, for it may produce very good impressions in this Ministry, but, as you inform me in your last that, if I have not set the printers to work, it will be good to think no more of it, I will suspend the work till further orders, particularly as the genealogical tree is wanting. I believe it would be well to print it both in French and German.

The Czar with his fleet keeps near Aland and news of the peace between him and the King of Sweden is expected every moment. Hitherto I have not received Mr. Erskine's answer. I have written to the bankers, my correspondents at St. Petersburg, to whom Mr. Erskine should have delivered the letter. *French.* 4 *pages. Partly in cipher deciphered.*

Maurice Moray to the Duke of Mar.

[1718,] Sept. 21.—It is long since they have taken my seals &c. from me. I'm constantly held in dangerous pain here, because I'll neither go to a bawdy house nor turn Papist.

Lord Marischal is every minute named as a rival, I don't yet know for what, unless it is that he long ago found the way to be befriended by Lord Stair.

The Queen was said to be dead and everybody appeared to me in mourning for her, though at the same time they have very cheerful countenances. They daily speak of her sending commissions for me, but, though I have been several times at St. Germains, I can never see any of them. They speak too of hid treasures found, but I know nothing of all this. *Dated* 21 Sept. *Endorsed*, Sept. 21, 1718, received at Bologna Oct. 20.

James Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 10[–21]. Dover.—The 8th your niece (*i.e.* wife) and the child left London attended by Mr. George Hay and myself. The latter would willingly have waited on them to the other side, but 'twas not thought convenient by your niece. Your niece and the child are in perfect health and embark to-morrow,

if the wind serves. The dear little one is wonderfully diverting and agrees to heart's desire with travelling. I hope your niece will nick the time of throwing the stocking, a blessing that has been long wished for.

The 7th the cargo you lately sent arrived safely, which was most acceptable to the merchants concerned. *Menzies* pressed to accompany your niece to this, but she thought it might prove prejudicial to him.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 22. Rouen.—I wrote by Mr. Mackenzie and am glad to have this new occasion of forwarding this to you from G. Hume of Whitefield.

Mr. Hutchinson, a famous M.P., has been here these eight days. He is a great friend of my brother, the doctor. He was a great Whig and is still of the Revolution principles, but heartily wishes a new revolution as far as I can guess. He seems to think George an obstinate German-ridden fool, and is more sparing of the son, though he does not deny him to be a poor thing without understanding. He is positive in one thing; that our master should by no means give any assurance of paying the debts of the nation, and should avoid saying any thing about them, or if he must, that he should say plainly that he will not concur in paying them, only to recompense such as may fall into loss that way and shall deserve it. He says there are not 6 per cent. of the nation interested in the debts, that this will be a bait to all the landed interest, and the generality of the proprietors of the funds will always be our master's enemies. Many other such reasons he has that I think pretty plain and conclusive.

He is to travel all this winter. He has written a great deal on the debts and just now a big volume he has given me. The purport of it is to show the impossibility of paying them.

He seems to believe the government can't stand as it is, whatever may come in its place. He was always for a general indemnity. He is a great friend to the Duke of Ormonde. Mr. Foord has been at pains to persuade him, that there are great differences between you and the Duke. I thought it would be agreeable to both to undeceive him, which I have done. He hears me with very great patience and acknowledges that the King's party increases in England and that many old Whigs see a new revolution necessary for the good of the nation. He says that, if the Tories had come up in time, they had got the army reduced to 12,000 and, if they had stayed out the sessions till the end, the vote of credit for the sea expeditions could not have passed. 2½ *pages.*

GEORGE BLACKWELL (ORD) to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 22. St. Omer.—Sending a list of the pensioners under his care and also acquainting him that by a letter he had from Mr. Dicconson June is like to be the last of their

payments.—Most of them are considerably in debt and how they'll go off with their honour and credit I do not see. Some have been taken into Dorrington's foot to get bread, and I believe would go into Spain and take party somewhere, but that they cannot stir till their debts are paid. I thought myself obliged to acquaint you with this, that directions may be given as you shall think fit, and may give freedom to a people really in misery enough. I paid them but the day before yesterday for June and they have eaten and lodged upon credit to this day. I have duns every day from some landlord or other and give the fairest words I can, which indeed supports us with bread.

I also send this short account of our northern harbours. *Enclosed,*

Account of the harbours from Tynemouth to Dunbar and list of the pensioners containing 18 *names.*

Col. J. Parker to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 22. Montargis.—Repeating the faithful account he gave of his present condition, though he finds by Mr. Dicconson there are no hopes of relief, and seeking his Grace's protection. 4 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Liria.

1718, Sept. 22. Urbino.—Last post brought me yours of 14 Aug. The King orders me to tell you he cannot write himself to the person you propose, but he will take care to get him acquainted by another of the station you served in as you desire. I suppose you still have your commission, which I should think were the best way of vouching your service, and, if you have lost it, you may have it renewed, when you have a mind. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Theophilus Oglethorpe.

1718, Sept. 22. Urbino.—As soon as I had yours of 24 Aug. I communicated it to the King and at the same time Cardinal Gualterio sent hither your letter to him, which does not propose the same thing yours to me does, you only desiring the Cardinal to write to the Grand Master in place of his Majesty's doing it as in mine. The King has written to the Cardinal to write immediately as you desire in his name and also to send him the proper form for his writing to the Grand Master himself, we having none of these forms here, but, since you desired the Cardinal only to write in your letter to him, I suppose that will do, and, if not, his Majesty will do it on hearing there's occasion for it. I hope you will find the affair for your nephew go easily.

I longed to hear of you after your being obliged to leave Naples and congratulate you on the escapes you had in your passage.

We have had very little account here of the English fleet since the battle, nor have we the certainty yet of what success Stanhope has had in Spain or what measures that Court takes on what happened betwixt their fleet and the English.

(About his letter from his sister Madame de Mezières.)

It is not long since I heard of your eldest sister, who was very well and going down to Nottingham to pass some time with your cousin L[e]x[ingto]n.

Our master is very well. Some time in November I believe we shall be moving nearer Rome, having had too much of this abominable place, and ere long I hope you will hear news of him which will not be disagreeable to you and the rest of his friends. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

HUGH THOMAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 11[–22]. London.—I cannot forbear repeating the dangers we are in. It has cost us above 40,000*l.* to keep up the stock and yet we have not been able to raise them to what they were before Sir G. Byng's fight. Though we make a mere jest of the Spanish power and indeed doubt not but to bring them to dirt, scorn and contempt, yet our numbers are so few, that we cannot find credit amongst the people, who daily discover themselves more and more. The whole body of them almost like one man lament every advantage we get and rejoice at our misfortunes, so that, if you cannot compose matters without further blows, we must expect to be much worse served than King William, to whom they always granted their supplies so late that they did him no good, or else totally abolish the Parliament and govern as we do in Germany, and then to maintain an army at home and an army and fleet abroad the treasure of the nation is so exhausted, being above 55 millions in debt and not above 12 millions of current money in the kingdom, that it will be impossible, when our trade with Spain is cut off, from whence we have all our treasure, which is the life and soul of our East India Company, so that both that and our South Sea Company are ruined at one clap. We know what may be done by seizing the funds and stopping all payments, we may quiet the people one year by force and fair promises, but, when our trade is stopped, they will hardly be paid a second year, and the experiment is so dangerous that anything is better than a Spanish war. If we should lose Port Mahon, where the inhabitants are very uneasy, or Gibraltar, I know not what mad pranks it would put us upon at home at this juncture, when our merchants are daily in expectation to hear of the loss of all their effects in Spain. If they could be persuaded to let our merchants alone, we should manage all as we please. These things I am pressed to tell you by all the friends I have. *Lord Oxford* has stayed in town all this summer to serve you. He appears barefaced in all company and drinks your health every day at dinner after his Majesty's

with *the Duke of Ormonde's*. I should take it as a very great favour, that you would let me know if this comes safe. We are fitting out five ships with naval stores for Sir G. Byng and twelve men-of-war to the Spanish West Indies, on which depend all our hopes.

Charles Leyburne to James III.

1718, Sept. 23.—The Regent's cruel sentence obliges me to remind you of your old servant. I not only endeavoured to live without being troublesome, but also to prevent my nephews and relations coming over to increase your charge since their ruin by taking arms at Preston, for which they suffered imprisonment and forfeiture. I have stripped myself of all I had to assist them, so that I have not wherewithal to keep me alive, if you do not allow me a salary. Mr. Dicconson has been so charitable as to inform you of my circumstances, for he tells me you have ordered him to give me 200 livres, for which I give my most humble thanks, and also beg you to believe that, if my condition was not as I represent, I would not importune you.

George Jerningham to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 23. *Mittau.*—I received yours of 11 August, in answer to which I wish I could give you a certain and clear account, how our *interest* stands in *these parts*, for, since I left *Petersburg* by orders and desire of the Czar, I have not had any answer to my letters, neither to those sent to *Görtz* or to those since writ to *Petersburg*. My friend, to whom I agreed to write, is lately gone from thence with *a character* to *Stockholm* and taken with him some *Swedish prisoners* of note, for which reason I do not expect to hear fully of my business till *the Czar* comes back *to Petersburg*, who keeps, according to some advices, with his *fleet* near *Abo*, and others report that he is stolen privately away to *Aland* to hasten *that agreement*, which I wish were true, for by the good will he lately expressed in favour *of the King* the bitter spleen he has for *the Elector of Hanover* and most of his adherents makes me believe he would prove the surest man we could rely on. Next to him we must court *Schapiroff*, to whom all things are regularly entrusted. As to his character I am not so much in pain as for some others, for, though *money* is expected by all the *ministers* in these *Northern Countries*, and few will move without it to serve you effectually, yet *the Czar* keeps so severe a hand over his, that they are obliged in such cases to have his leave and approbation, who likes to go shares with them.

I should be extremely afflicted if *Schapiroff* or Baron *Tolstoi*, to whom I have communicated the stress *of the King's affairs* and on whom our *interest* chiefly depends after *the Czar*, should not perform and endeavour what they have solemnly declared to do. Here is a copy of my last letter to *Schapiroff*

occasioned from the long allowance *Görtz* takes to answer the letters I wrote from *Petersburg.*

I am sorry to understand by yours that our *bank is so low,* for I apprehend many difficulties on that head, because *the King of Sweden* has many *projects in view* on concluding *this peace* and, if he falls *upon ours first,* it will be in hopes *of ready money from* it.

Concerning *an alliance between the Czar and Spain* I believe it would be very acceptable here and so I found it, when I made the proposal, but, since I came away, I've heard nothing of it. If *affairs* finish happily in *Aland* and not too much time be lost about preliminaries, I believe this may be compassed with mutual satisfaction. How *the King of Sweden* stands affected to the proposal I can't tell.

Your agreeable news concerning *the King's marriage* gives me a satisfaction which nothing could parallel but *his restoration,* and that, I hope, will soon follow.

I must thank you for your trouble in writing about some returns for me. My stay in these parts has much surpassed my expectation and I know not yet how business will drill on to keep me still longer here, for which reason it became a necessity to make the demand.

Dr. Erskine and *Sir H. Stirling* are both with *the Czar's fleet.* I have not heard from either since they parted.

You may depend I will not lose a moment in giving you an account of my business and progress, as soon as I have the least information. I fear you live on thorns as well as myself. 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

G. Jerningham to Vice-Chancellor Schapiroff.

I was surprised a little after your departure for Cronslot to receive my passport with orders from his Majesty to retire from his dominions. I do not doubt his reasons for that step in order to shut the mouths of certain malicious people, who seek every opportunity, good or bad, to break the harmony and friendship so much desired on the part of my Master with his Czarish Majesty. I take however the liberty of addressing your Excellency, in hopes that you have so much kindness and regard for my Master's interests, that you will kindly employ your credit during this treaty in order to make a project succeed to which the Court of Sweden cannot refuse to lend a hand without sensibly injuring their honour.

The justice and right of a cause are very powerful, when they are well seconded, and the good intentions his Majesty shows against the oppression of that cause make me hope that he will not let this occasion slip, which once passed may never re-occur in the future.

Baron Görtz promised me in Sweden, that, if his Master could conclude on friendly terms with you, he would make no difficulty with the assistance of his Czarish

Majesty in entering into our measures as a mutual interest.

See then for what we are waiting. What affliction will it not be for my prince, after having worked so hard himself and spent so much money to make a design succeed, about which both parties had almost come to an agreement, and which had been set on foot on the solicitation of so many of his friends and had been approved of by his faithful subjects, to see himself disappointed of all these hopes. Hitherto, as you know, I have received no answer to my letters, which troubles me much, being unable in the meantime to give any account to my Master of the affairs with which he has charged me. I therefore apply to your Excellency and hope that his Czarish Majesty will find it good that, if M. Görtz continues to refuse to give us any answer, you will inform me of what we may hope for on the part of Sweden, in case affairs terminate as I wish in Aland. Our gratitude shall never be wanting to you for the trouble you will take on this occasion. 17 *August.* 2 *pages. French, partly in cipher. Copy.*

The Duchess of Mar to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 12[–23]. Boulogne.—I'm afraid you've been in pain for me, since the Squire sent you word I went from Dover. I thought to have writ from Calais, and my letter would have come at the same time, but very strange things have happened to me since. I lay two nights for a wind at Dover, and the third morning the packet-boat went off with a side wind that they thought they could make Calais with, and, my courage being greater than my wisdom, I went aboard rather than stay for the next. When we had not been very long at sea, the wind rose very high and directly contrary and I, that had been three days at sea both going and coming last year and had never been sick, was so ill the whole time that I thought I should have died and everybody was the same and the poor little thing too, so you may imagine my distress. After tossing four hours, we were blown to a little place two leagues from this, called Andresselles. We left the ship and made towards the land in a boat, which was surrounded, when we came near the shore, by a great number of the raggedest frightful people I ever saw in my life and I was more frightened at being touched by them than at anything else I met with, for there has been a very bad fever all hereabouts, but we were forced to be lifted out of the boat upon men's shoulders that waded through the water and then carried us into the town, where they told me nobody had been since three years ago the same accident had happened to a packet-boat and, when we came there, we had the whole village gathered about us ready to pull us to pieces. A younger son of Lord Nottingham's was on board with his governor and they had a chaise that held two, which

they had brought to travel into Italy with, and my daughter and I and her maid got into that and with much ado got hither last night. The wind was very high and cold and the chaise quite open, so that I really thought I should have died with cold and sickness on the road. We laid the child between us and covered her up and she slept the whole way. I'm something better to-day and have sent to Calais to Mr. Forbes to bring something to convey us to Paris. George Hay, a comical person you've heard me speak of, came from London with me and 'twas very lucky he did so. He's gone this morning for Calais and returns to England as soon as Mr. Forbes comes here. We left him and the other passengers with the baggage at Andresselles and they came in the middle of the night in a cart, which was all this town afforded to fetch them in. The child is perfectly well and mightily pleased with travelling and the only one that was not at all tired and she's too young to think of danger. She diverts me with her notions of everything she sees, but is mightily disturbed she has not yet found her papa. The first inn she came to she thought was the end of her journey and asked everybody why her papa did not come.

I hope we shall leave this to-morrow, but, if I had found a coach here, I could not have gone on to-day, for I've got a violent cold but no other harm. 3 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Saturday, Sept. 24.—By the former posts coming so much sooner than usual we have been long without letters from your parts, which with expectations of hearing from another place concerning *Princess Sobieska*, which we have not yet done, has made us here dull enough, and what adds to it is the rainy weather, which we have had this fortnight. This is an odd disagreeable climate, for no sooner the violent heats are gone but the rains come, which will, I suppose, continue till the cold weather and frost come and chill us.

I had just now yours of the 6th but nothing from *Ormonde*. I see by yours that *the Regent* is much out of humour and 'tis not impossible he may be still more so, before he have cause to be otherwise. You were certainly right not to mention *the King's* affair to him, when he was so cross, but I am afraid it will be long before you find him inclined to do anything in *his* business, and, if he do not, when you are desired to acquaint him of *the marriage*, which I reckon will be by next post, I doubt much if he ever will.

We long impatiently to hear of and from *the King of Spain*, what methods he will now take. I see not how he can go back and, if he go on, he must of necessity make use of *the King*, though I doubt of his being able to do much for him this year, unless by assisting *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* to do it, which were certainly very easy for him and the best thing he could do for himself as well as for *the King*. This

is not neglected to be told him, I mean the last part of it, and by accounts I had to-day I have reason to think *the Czar* and he are in a fair way of being in concert as I doubt not but the *King of Sweden* and he also soon will. *Sir H. Paterson* tells me he has wrote to *Ormonde* an account of two letters he had from *Jerningham* and *Sir H. Stirling* later than that you mention from the first and what else he could learn where he is, so I need say the less of it.

He sent me those letters, which have given me a great deal of pleasure, for besides the main business, which they think in a manner concluded, *Sir H. Stirling* says he and *Dr. Erskine* were under a necessity of doing as they have done, and that the event will show they are not to blame. *The Czar*, he says, will go as great a length for *the King* as can be wished, but he speaks of the *money* being in a readiness, without which nothing can be done, and that alas is hard to come at. No method will be left untried to procure it, but the main resource I yet see, and what is likely to be the surest is *the King of Spain* and we have still some hopes of *the Pope* that way, though his slowness and fickleness will be hard to be mastered. One week we think it advances with him and next to a certainty, but the next puts it at as great a distance again as ever, in which way it has been backwards and forwards ever since I saw you. I would hope that, when *the King* sees himself on a new occasion, he may prevail, but there's nothing to be depended on from that quarter neither in this or anything else, and may never an honest man be under the necessity of leaning on so broken a reed. *The King* finds him just the same way in trifles and I believe it impossible for those people to act plainly or sincerely in anything.

The paper, in which *Ormonde* says you saw the affair of *the marriage*, is not the only one which has it, so it is scarce now to be called a secret, but *the King* nor none of his people yet own it publicly and I hope it is advanced so far that its being known cannot prevent its taking effect. I told you we were afraid it would not be kept at another place though much cautioned and there was a necessity of trusting it to *the Pope* some time ago for more reasons than one, and, had *the Princess*' friends made the dispatch they ought and were pressed to have done, there had been long ere now no hazard in it, but their not having done it is unaccountable, only I believe that, when they found *the Emperor* connived at it, they thought there was no other thing to be apprehended that could cross it. We reckon they are on the road at last by this time and expect a courier every day with the account of it.

I hope *Lady Mar* will have left your parts long before this reach you.

If *Hay* did not meet *the Princess* by the road, he could not fail to be with *her* at *her* house several days ago. He would give them no quiet till *the Princess* set out, and was to send

a courier as soon as she did, which must be with us now very soon.

James Murray is now very well and will soon be as strong as ever. He has wrote the enclosed to *Sir R. Everard* and *the Bishop of Rochester*. If the first be still with you, you may give him both letters and he will find some way of sending *the Bishop's* and, if he be gone, you will, he hopes, send them after him by a safe conveyance as soon as you can. For want of a better *Ogilvie* may always serve, if that be agreeable to those for whom the letters are, but, when you send him any, you would do well to acquaint him when they are in haste and when not, that he may not be at needless charge in hiring a boat. 5 *pages. Copy.*

J. Menzies to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Saturday, Sept. 13[–24].—Yours of the 19th past came safe, but was a month old the day I received it, and what you recommended to keep so much a secret was writ from forty hands on your side the water as a piece of known and confessed news. All friends here are most heartily glad of the thing except some whom I shall not name. I wish it were finished and so all tricks and interruption prevented as was plainly threatened in Ridpath's paper which I sent above a month ago.

I gave yours to *Sir C. Phipps*, who is in the country where his lady is ill. I am just going out to him again and I leave this with *James Hamilton*, who is come back from Dover. I would have gone also and further, had it been thought convenient.

Sir C. Phipps promises whatsoever is in his power and knowledge. *Mr. Murray* could have told you that *Lord Oxford* and *Sir C. Phipps* do not set their horses together. I pay all regard to both. We are impatient to hear again of *the King* and the happy meeting.

Heads to be spoke of by the King to Don Carlo [Albani].

1718, Sept. 25.—As to the politic part, it is not seen what inconveniencies his being at Castello can bring on the Pope from other princes more than his being at Urbino or Pesaro, and, those places being found bad for his health, he is resolved not to continue at either this winter.

He is persuaded he will find Castello every way convenient if those small alterations proposed on the plan were made, the objections to which are so fully answered by Signor Bianchini that it is needless to say more. Even without these he is resolved to go to Castello about the end of October or beginning of November, since the Pope is so good as to let him have the use of it and make the best shift he can for this winter, preferring that to living either at Rome or Viterbo. The palace of Albano could not contain his family and wants more repairs than that of Castello, so he cannot think of it.

When the Pope shall wish to go to Castello either in spring or autumn, the King will for that time see to dispose of himself and his family somewhere else.

The furniture asked by Bonblea for Castello is such a trifle that it is not worth mentioning.

His Majesty still desires to have the liberty of returning to Urbino next summer, if the Pope pleases and he shall then so incline.

Don Alexander's imp[ertinent] letter to be taken notice of.

Don Carlo to mention the Pope as from himself the E[? mperor's] connivance at *the marriage*. 3 *pages*. *In Mar's hand*.

PRINCE JAMES SOBIESKI to COL. JOHN HAY.

1718, Sept. 26. Ohlau.—Expressing his regret at being deprived of the satisfaction of seeing him and of testifying by word of mouth his very particular obligation to the King of Great Britain for having sent to him a person of his merit. *French*. *Holograph*. *So dated but endorsed* 26 *Sept.*, 1721. On the back are pencil notes that reasons are to be given to the Prince of the impossibility of the ceremony being performed in Germany and of the few inconveniencies that can happen from its being deferred till the King and the Princess meet, since the Princess Mother has made so great a part of the journey and can easily make the whole.

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to JAMES III.

1718, Sept. 26.—Last post I received yours of 31 Aug. and 3 Sept. I am very glad the heats are past and that your health has not suffered by them. I hope by this time the person you expect may be arrived. I long to have the honour of congratulating you on that subject.

I am very sorry for the disagreeable account *Dillon* sends you concerning your *money*. It is very mortifying on your own account and those poor people you mention.

I wish *the King of Spain* may show his friendship to *the King*. A little time will show what can be hoped for from him, but he has suffered terribly in his trade. As for *the Regent*, I cannot pretend to guess at his measures, should *the King of Spain* and *England* agree.

I have sent to *Southcott* to come and give me an account of what you desire to be informed of. As soon as I have heard from him or seen him, you shall be acquainted with what he says. I will desire him to lose no time in sending you that stuff.

Ormonde has seen but too true an account, he fears, of the loss *the King of Spain* has sustained by the breaking of his correspondent. I refer to *Dillon* for what is doing here. 4 *pages*.

CHARLES BOOTH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 26. St. Germains.—I had yours of 2 Sept. the middle of last week and forwarded the enclosed,

Your account of the King's health was the only comfortable news we have had here. God continue it and yours, for, if the news is true we have here, both will soon have occasion of a good stock of it to sustain all manner of combats.

My son-in-law is much the same. The moment he heard I was come he went with his wife post to Calais and stayed there till he quarrelled with the Commandant, then went to Dunkirk, where after he had been kindly entertained by Mr. Hereford, a relation of his and mine, something happened that Mr. Hereford shut the door against him. They are now at Lille. He makes his wife write that he is the best husband in the world, but, when she sees those she can trust, she sends us quite the contrary. God help him, for all goes just as the maggot bites.

Madame de Mezières to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 26.—The Pope has sent a bull, declaring that he withdraws himself from communion with the Cardinal de Noailles and all those who refuse to receive his constitution. The Archbishop immediately published his appeal to a future council conjointly with his Chapter and yesterday had it posted and published in all the streets of Paris. Neither the Regent nor the Parliament have as yet taken either side, nor is it known if they will meddle in this. This makes a great noise here.

Yesterday morning the Duke of Orleans dissolved all the Councils he had made on the King's death preserving only those of Regency and Conscience. The Cardinal, on making his appeal, laid down his presidency of the Council of Conscience. It has been given to the Archbishop of Bordeaux. M. le Blanc has been made secretary for war as M. Voisin was.

The Comte d'Evreux remains with the details of the cavalry, those of the infantry have been given to M. de Biron, those of the dragoons have been left to M. de Cogny. M. de Puysegur has been left the details of the routes as he had them. Maréchal de Villars has been thanked by a letter from the King. M. d'Argenson has besides the seals the finances, quite alone as M. Desmaretz had them. The Abbé Dubois is Secretary for Foreign Affairs as M. de Torcy was and has the place of the Maréchal d'Uxelles, who has also been thanked by a letter. M. d'Armenonville is secretary of the Marine as M. de Pontchartrain was under the Comte de Toulouse.

The Parlement of Brittany wrote some time ago to that of Paris to praise them for their firmness. It was exactly the evening of the day that that of Paris separated for their vacation. The Regent sent yesterday forty lettres de cachet to the leaders of the Parlement of Brittany.

People are terrified at so many changes, and foreigners believe this will lead to a civil war, but they are mistaken ; it will serve only to amuse the public and give them matter for conversation,

The Regent has had a fever, but is now in perfect health as is also the King. They frequently have reviews of the troops that pass in changing their garrisons. This amuses the King.

Every day the peace of the North is spoken of as made but this lacks confirmation. The ministers of England and all their creatures approve that their fleet attacked the Spanish. It is not known where Camocke is gone with his ship. Mr. Macdonnell is with him.

The Duke of Berwick is expected here. He comes by the Court's orders. The Duchess of Berri has had built un appartement au Carmelite and appears to have a real desire to become devote. She is gone to-day to Chantilly with nine ladies and the other princess has brought five with her. They will be a numerous company.

My sister is still ill, which is the reason she does not write. I have had news that *Lord Ilay* has returned to London. The Abbé Dubois is just leaving for England. He told me yesterday that the Chevalier was married. God grant it. *French, wildly spelt.* 4 *pages.*

General Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 26. Bordeaux.—I received yours of the 12th past some time ago and communicated that part of it, which expressed his Majesty's great trouble from the present straits of his people, to some of our friends hereabout, who were very well satisfied and as easy as men in their circumstances can be and are resolved to suffer all that is possible. I am too much honoured by what you mention in the last paragraph.

The enclosed came by yesterday's post. I sent on two before from the same. The things he wanted from hence were dispatched to him some time ago, which were a b[road] s[word] and a t[arge] both very good.

There have been of late some disorders in Biscay occasioned by the mob of country people, who gathered privately together and fell down and surprised Bilbao, where they committed many disorders, burnt the Custom house and several others killed several persons, amongst others the receivers of the Customs, and, when their rage was over, returned to their homes. The town have since put themselves in arms and are resolved not to be surprised so any more.

John English and James Kay to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 26.—St. Omer. Petition begging him to represent their desperate case to his Majesty, they being three months without subsistence, long without money and now without credit, and being in a sad dilemma to go to England to be hanged or to stay there to be starved.

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 26. Brussels.—I thought it not proper to be too inquisitive in that affair you signified to me touching

Earl Marischal, Baro (Barrowfield) &c. but Capt. Wyt, lately come from your parts, told it me unasked with some circumstances yet more unfavourable to these gentlemen. He told me also that Lumley's (? the King's) 415 (? marriage) was concluded some time ago with the *princess* of the late 518 (? King of Poland). *Ormonde's* arrival was notified from Paris to an old lady here by a cousin and namesake of *Ormonde's*, who was with him, and Major Devenish, brother to Brigadier Devenish, says he saw *Ormonde's* cousin the other day at London.

The 6th I had a letter from *Duke L[eed]s* from Hamburg. If his going there is a fault, I must bear the blame. I do not know if he can do any good there, but he was doing daily hurt here without the least ill design. Alexander Dalmahoy and Matthew Hairstens, two good governors, are with him. I desired them to stay in *Mecklenburg*, till they should be further informed.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet takes up everybody's thoughts. The inclinations of the people here may be in a great measure discovered by it, for, though the accounts of it are not to be doubted, the multitude will not allow themselves to believe it. Some of those, who imagined there was a correspondence betwixt Spain and the Northern powers, think this defeat will put a stand to the operations in the Baltic, others that it will rather spur them on and that the King of Spain will give them money to make a contre-coup for his relief, and, if the last news we had prove true, it's to be feared they may have an opportunity for it, namely that the Czar and his fleet were at Aland, that the King of Sweden was gone that way to meet him, that he had a fleet ready at Carlscrona and that the King of Prussia was in the concert. The Dutch have again adjourned for a week without coming to a resolution touching the Quadruple Alliance. People imagine that they wait for the movements in the North and will declare accordingly.

I had a full account two days ago of the accommodation of the affair of Rheinfeldt by one who lives there. He tells me that a little time before the accommodation the Court of Cassel had great remittances from France. But, whatever might have been the spring of that accommodation, it seems our King has been extricated by it out of a very great difficulty, for had it gone to an open breach, either he must have complied with the Imperial mandate in dispossessing Cassel out of Rheinfeldt, which since the peace of Ryswick has been depositate to him as the barrier of the Protestant interest in Germany, or he must have broke with the Emperor.

Just as I was closing my letter, a friend acquainted me that there was a report in town that the Swedish and Muscovite fleet had beat the English and Danish. I went immediately for further information. I traced it to the Post Office, where I was told that the Commis of that office had a letter for it

from his correspondent at Hamburg. I doubted this, because it was no post day from Holland, but I find there is a post from these parts to this straight. The letter was in Dutch. I got a friend to explain it. The words are these :—Just now we have an account that the Swedish and Muscovite fleets have fought the English and Danish to the advantage of the former.

If anything further of this appears, you shall hear from me. The Antwerp Gazette comes in to-morrow and the day after we have the Dutch papers. The Brussels Gazette comes out likewise to-morrow and the Commis at the Post Office told me he had sent his letter to the person who composes the Brussels Gazette, but it is a question if he will mention it. 2 *pages.*

JAMES HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 15[–26]. London.—On Friday I returned from *Dover.* In my way I often heard the affair of *the King* with all its particulars, which not a little surprised me, considering how few of his friends knew it in *England*, but, when I came to town, it was the general talk of all that were any way concerned with that merchant.

Anne Oglethorpe sent for me yesterday and spoke of the goods mentioned by your last bills of exchange. *Menzies* went into the country to *Sir C. Phipps* on Saturday and returns in a few days.

The English ministry have resolved to send 13 men-of-war to play the same trick to *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* as they have to *the King of Spain.* They keep it very secret, but I had orders to give *Sir H. Paterson* timely notice of it ; so that the above two merchants have it in their power to be beforehand with *the English ministry.*

As for news we have a talk that Monteleon, the Spanish minister here, is soliciting to make up the breach with our Court and his master and that we demand Miorca (? Majorca) in consideration of the expenses of our fleet. However this be, the Marquis is several hours in the day with some of our ministry and many are of opinion that he has not been the most faithful servant to his master.

SIR H. STIRLING to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 15[–26]. *Petersburg.*—I wrote to you 12 May acknowledging both yours of 25 March and gave *Dr. Erskine's* answer to *the King's* letter as far as the uncertain state of affairs at that time would permit. (Mentioning how his letter was sent.)

At this time *Görtz* and *Gyllenborg* were just arrived *to treat. I wrote* 9 *June* to acquaint you of the *progress of it,* and that *Görtz* was *set out* for *Sweden* to *do his utmost* to *persuade the King of Sweden to accept the Czar's* conditions and we are the rather inclined to believe he will succeed, because, though

he be extremely *hated* by the *Swedish Council* &c., he had the *credit* with *the King of Sweden* to get the *full* [powers] and he must do *the peace's* affair or he can never stand it out, for, if the *ministers* who press a process with *the Elector of Hanover* and his partners should prevail, then his ruin must be inevitable, but what I believe will have as much weight is *money*, which *the Czar* has promised as a *bribe*, together with what may be expected another way. Since *Görtz* has been gone, *Gyllenborg* sent a civil compliment to Charles Shlicting (? Sir H. Stirling) desiring to know where his friends were and what they did, which Charles thought an opportunity not to be neglected, and so wrote to both, assuring them of his friends' esteem and begging they would not let slip so good an opportunity so necessary for the interests of both, that they might depend on the concurrence of *money* as formerly stipulated and grateful returns for their good offices. Charles had no return since nor will probably till *Görtz* returns but *General Bruce* wrote to *the Czar* that the letters were acceptable and that he was of opinion they would contribute to make *the peace* easy and make Mr. Beaumont (? King of Sweden) enter the more readily into Mr. Stralemburg's (? the King's) interest, because they looked upon what Charles Shlichting advanced to have been done with *the Czar's* approbation and what he wished, which I assure you is fact, and will enter into any engagements with *the King of Sweden* for that purpose.

As for *the King's journey* to *Petersburg* I told you that during the uncertainty of the *treaty the Czar* did not *agree to it*, because, till *the peace* was done, he did not think it could be of use, though in all events he foresees that *the Elector of Hanover* and *the Czar become enemies*, yet without *an agreement* with *the King of Sweden* he does not think *the Czar can be useful.*

What you mentioned concerning *the Czar's nieces* was by no means to *Dr. Erskine's* liking, because the one who was formerly *married* was without *issue* and 'twas to be afraid would continue so as well as the other for reasons peculiar to this country, which he thought needless to mention, and which, I believe, *Ormonde* informed you of. This made him not mention it to *the Czar*, hoping some other might be thought of, where even presumptions would not stand in the way.

I likewise wrote concerning *Ormonde's* removing from these parts, which, I knew, might naturally alarm you and make you believe it proceeded from an understanding between *the Czar* and *the Elector of Hanover*, which was by no means the case, for, though he thought proper *Ormonde* should remove, that was not till *Jerningham* had told that *the King of Sweden* would by no means allow of his going thither, and at a time when he was publicly known to be in the country, when there were no accounts from *Sweden*, but on the contrary every day accounts of propositions from *the Elector of Hanover* and at the same time *Görtz* and partner recalled, when on the

road, so that on the whole *the Czar* did not think it advisable he should stay any longer to expose himself, when the prospect was so remote of his being useful to *the King*.

What I likewise told you and what surprised me after the accounts given by *Jerningham* was to find that *Görtz* had *no instructions to treat* about *the King*. I take the reason to be that they wait the issue of the treaty, since that only can enable them to *act or undertake* to purpose, for it's impossible they can find their account in *ceding to the Czar* what they offer, unless they resolve to *restore the King of England*, who *can* only help them to a sufficient equivalent. Besides, when the process is once finished, Beaumont must and will fall upon *King George as Elector*, and the risk is equal to attack him *as usurper*.

I wrote to *Sir H. Paterson* from *Reval*, in which was mentioned that he (*i.e.* I) had wrote to *Mar* at the same time, but that was delayed in hopes of giving him a more perfect account, since *Görtz*, as was thought, would *bring the last commissions* for *signing the treaty*, and that on those expectations *the Czar* was going with his *fleet* towards *Aland*, but *it is not as yet done*, though there is *good hopes it will speedily*, or *the Court* here *is much deceived*. I have been *at sea* ever since and so could not give you this short account sooner. I am writing to you more fully very soon by an address I got from *Jerningham*, which, I hope, will have better fate than the former. This is the substance of what was wrote you and sent under cover to *Sir H. Paterson*, who doubts if you received any of those mentioned above. 2½ *pages. There is also a deciphered copy of the beginning of this letter.*

A Particular.

1718, Sept. 26.—Of the contents of the five chests of plate &c. sent from St. Germains that day. Among them are mentioned a silver key said to be good for women with child, the great seals and a cellar inlaid with silver, which belonged to Charles II.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1718, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Yours of 31 August came last Saturday with an enclosed for *Ormonde*, which I delivered the same day. I am very glad that the person is expected in your parts before the end of this month.

*The affair of *the marriage* is publicly spoke of here both at the Court and in town, especially by *Stair* and adherents. Many pretend to have received an account of it from *Rome* and that their letters import *the King's* having *notified* the matter to *the Pope* ; in a word it is generally known, both in this country and the other side of the water.* In my humble opinion, it should have been communicated to *the Regent*, when so well fixed as nothing could be able to obstruct the conclusion. So doing would mark a confidence, which

I'm sure, could not but please and in all appearance produce good effect. The contrary may perhaps give room to a suspicious diffidence on his account, which, though well grounded in regard to *unworthy behaviour*, ought to be avoided with great care, that he may have no pretext to decline performing what can be reasonably expected from him.

By mine of 30 Aug. I intimated to *Mar* what occurred to me on this score and hope by next Friday's post to receive *the King's* orders to impart *the marriage*. Then will be the most favourable time to press instantly for having *the pension* fixed, and I can't think the Regent quite so abandoned as to *refuse the King some private succour on this urgent occasion.* In case he should seem to find *fault* that *the marriage* was not sooner confided to him, I think it may be replied, that the several apprehensions on that account hindered *the King* from communicating it, till it came to a final *conclusion* and all *obstacles ceased.* What was said of it both in the Dutch and English Gazettes in regard to *the Emperor* gives a handle and some weight to this answer, neither do I see how *the Regent* can reasonably disapprove so good and apparent an excuse.

All your true friends here are extremely pleased with *the marriage*, and those in *the Government*, who for their own particular *views dare not declare for your interest*, say 'tis the most material *step you could make* with regard to the present conjuncture, so that it meets with a general approbation. Many of the first have asked me close questions about it, which embarrassed me for fear of being found in a palpable *untruth*, but I answered that, since 'twas so publicly talked of, I presumed there must be some grounds for the report, and that, *the King* not having as yet confided it to me, I could not be positive in anything, that I gave him an account of what was said about it and hoped in a little time to be well informed of it. This is all the answer I could make, being bound, as I am still, to a secret, which, though public, I cannot reveal, till I receive directions for so doing.

In my precedent letters I intimated that none of the *old standers here were* either in *security* as to their *employments or liberty. Villars* and *d'Uxelles* being *laid aside* was declared last Saturday, but, to *palliate* the *disgrace*, they are both *still continued* in the *Council* of *Regency. Marshal Villeroy* and several others of *his principles are not upon much better terms*, though as yet 'tis thought *fit to keep some measures with them.*

I was yesterday morning with *the King of Spain's factor*, who gave me the enclosed note open and desired me to seal it. He dated it 30 Aug., which was the due time he should make answer, and prayed me to make great excuses for the familiar *stile* and bad *French*. I assured him that *the King* regards more the *true principle* of persons than the *stile or form*, and that I did not question his *note* would be received as friendly as he meant it. The said *factor* is a most worthy

plain *man*, and I'll venture to assure very sincerely in *the King's interest.* I don't find he has any comfortable *news* from *Spain* or *Sicily* and *fears* much that the *enterprise* on the *latter* will not turn to *good account. The part between asterisks is printed in the* Stuart Papers, *p.* 49, *note.* 4 *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—I received both yours of the 1st and 3rd. As to what you mention about the Nymph in the wood, the precaution becomes unnecessary by *the marriage* being spoken of publicly both at Court and in town, so 'tis generally known. *Lord Marischal* and his brother are actually at the waters of Bourbonne. My good offices shall not be wanting to the latter in the manner you recommend.

Mr. Gordon sent me word your friend is expected here this night. I make you my compliment on her safe arrival. I shall pay her my duely respects and be assisting in all that depends on me for her further journey.

Enclosed is *Sir John O'Brien's* Gazette, the contents of which are all true facts.

J. CARYLL to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 27. Paris.—I wrote to you on the death of the Queen, my mistress, and do it once more on the assurances we have here of the King's designing to marry soon, hoping you will use your power in my behalf, as you promise in a postscript to Lady Carington.

The Regent's late declaration cuts off all hopes of a future subsistence from him, which, I presume, will determine the King to find other means to provide for such of the late Queen's servants as he shall think worthy of his favour.

The late Queen's promises of recommending me to the King that I might be made Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, whenever he should marry, besides his own promises to me, make me hope, after having spent seventeen years and my fortune in the service, I may be thought worthy of that station, which is a gradual rise from my post about the late Queen, and which I hope I may deserve in consideration of Lord Caryll's services and sufferings, which he counted on would entitle me to the King's favour, and therefore left me nothing but his death-bed recommendation to their Majesties.

I am persuaded that, when a new family is to be formed, what I ask will be granted, if you will favour me with your interest, and, should there be a suspension in modelling the Queen's family, I hope his Majesty will allow me an equivalent, till I may be honoured with the post I have been so often promised.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 27. Paris.—I am honoured with yours of the 1st and 3rd and have ordered the 1,000 livres to Earl Marischal

and have advised Father Græme I am to order him 500 as soon as Mr. Dicconson can afford it, and shall endeavour to do it sooner, for, though I am in considerable advance, I can't depend on any thing from him, his situation being very uncertain and deplorable, as you will see by the enclosed copy of his last letter to me.

I had to-day a letter from Charles Forbes of the 24th from Boulogne, advising that my lady Duchess was blown by Calais the day before and was landed hard by that place, and that Father Græme had exchanged the chaise he took from this with a chariot that brings her, her child and two maidservants to Paris, but writes that the chariot must be sold here and two post-chaises bought. I have taken lodgings for her for eight days. She was very sick at sea, which, I hope, will do her good as to her future health, but is severe for the time. I go just now with a remise coach to St. Denis to wait on her to town. *Enclosed,*

W. Dicconson to W. Gordon.

I shall be sure to order the remainder due to you, so soon as I get money, and, as to what you desire to know concerning supplying those gentlemen further, I shall acquaint you with my orders from Urbino per last post, but must desire you will not speak of it, for fear of raising a mutiny here, which is that, when I receive a month's money from the Court of France, I pay the new list a month's allowance as well as the old.

When the King gave this order he knew nothing of the Court of France's determination not to continue the pension beyond May. Nevertheless I shall to the best of my power comply with his orders, so long as there is a fund for it. How far you may think fit to make advances on this, I cannot say, for all I can engage is that, when I receive a month's money, I will furnish you a fund for a month, but I never know when that will be nor can be sure of the money, till I have it in my hands. I need not explain the necessity of keeping this as secret as possible, for you may easily imagine the complaints it will occasion here, when people know the new list is paid on, when theirs stops, and that, even before great numbers of servants and others have received their arrears, for which reason, if you could contrive to let it go as advance you are willing to make them, I fancy that would be the best. I leave it to your prudence to manage it the best you can.

But I apprehend another difficulty, which the King could know nothing of, when he gave the aforementioned order, which is, that I was ordered by the Garde de Sceaux to make three classes of the Queen's servants, and one of the King's, with intent to pay off first such a part of the servants all their arrears, as they shall appoint, and then others, so that I apprehend the first money they give

will be appropriated in this manner. I argued all I could against it but know not yet whether my reason will take place or no. 22 Sept. Copy.

EDMOND JOHNSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 27. St. Germains.—Begging him to obtain from the King the continuance of his little salary, with leave and means to go to perform his duty about his person, being the only one of those servants that were put about the Prince of Wales as soon as he came into the world and having always continued about his person till he was obliged to leave France, he having a sickly family and too old to be received into any particular service. 2 *pages.*

The MARQUIS DE VILLEFRANCHE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 28. Avignon.—If I have not written often it is from fear of being troublesome. I shall give you news of the illustrious Countess, who is every day more sprightly, refusing herself nothing.

Madame de Vaucluse and Mademoiselle de Gau often drink your health, and I take the liberty of doing the same. *French.*

The EARL MARISCHAL to JAMES III.

1718, Sept. 28. Bourbon.—Assuring him how much his brother and himself are sensible of his goodness to them and that their constant endeavour shall be to show their duty and attachment to his service, and wishing to know whether he allows his going to Spain, if a war breaks out with England.

CAPT. JOHN WOOD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 28. St. Omer.—Petition asking for his protection, and to let his Majesty know his deplorable condition. In Charles II's reign he served seven years as a cadet in the Earl of Dunmore's royal regiment of Scots Dragoons. Thence he was made ensign in Col. Wauchope's foot regiment, which at Hounslow Heath was broke. After a great deal of trouble and toil, he escaped from England and followed his Majesty to St. Germains, where he had a pension settled on him. Thence he was commanded for Ireland, where he was made a captain in Col. Oxburgh's foot regiment, where he served till the capitulation of Limerick. At the battle of Aughrim he was mortally wounded, which hindered him from going to France with the rest and obliged him to stay ten months in Ireland. Thence he went to Scotland where he strove to maintain his family, rather than be a burden to his Majesty. He flatly refused several offers from the Usurper. In the last affair he joined Lord Pitsligo, who joined the Earl Marischal's squadron of gentlemen, when he commanded the said squadron down to Fife and thence to Methill, where he transported Brigadier Mackintosh and his men to East Lothian,

and after Sheriffmuir he commanded the said squadron to burn Auchterarder and Blackfoord. After the retreat from Perth he continued in the Highlands with Clanranald and the rest of the Scots noblemen. Thence he came with the Earl Marischal to France, and stayed two or three months in Paris and thence was ordered to St. Omer, where he's these two years on 30 livres a month, now being 4 months without any manner of subsistence. He has 59 years on his head.

The Duke of Mar to Bonbled.

1718, Sept. 28. Urbino.—Returning the plans sent of the proposed alterations at Castel Gandolfo with the King's thoughts upon the whole, and particularly insisting on the necessity of having plenty of fireplaces. *Draft.* 4 *pages.*

James III to Col. John Hay.

1718, Sept. 29. Urbino.—"Never was a more welcome messenger than Freebairn, nor a more agreeable letter than yours of the 19th. I cannot brag much of my health, for I have been forced to take quinquina since you left me and physic yesterday, but I am very fit for a journey with all its concomitances and shall set out next Thursday, God willing. I make your brother[-in-law], James, write at length to you, and to his letter I refer you for my orders. You have managed the matter of Ferrara mighty well, and so I hope there will be no need of the procuration that I send you. You must only produce it in case of need, and then it must be filled by the mother and not with your name. You'll think this a little hard and a little odd, but you will know the reason when we meet and then see that my true and solid kindness to you is unalterable.

"If the blank procuration be made use of, the mother may choose whom she pleases. She'll naturally ask you, and in that case you must say I have sent orders to the contrary for a reason which I shall tell her and neither she nor, I am sure, you can ever guess." *Holograph.*

James Murray to Col. John Hay.

1718, Sept. 29.—Mr. Freebairn arrived here about 2 last Tuesday afternoon, and, considering the good news he brought, you will not, I believe, doubt we were all extremely glad to see him. I write this by our Master's orders in answer to yours of the 19th to inform you of his motions and to explain some particulars, so that, when you send your next courier, nothing may be left unadjusted. In the first place the King does not think it proper to stay here till you send to him from Trent, for in that case he thinks he would be obliged to travel in a hurry, whereas otherwise he may consult his own conveniency on the road, being also of opinion it is better he should stay some days for your company, than that they should be obliged

to stay the half of one for him. His scheme is to set out next Thursday, the 6th, and to be at Bologna on Sunday. His choice is to be four or five days there to see the place, and, if the accounts from you oblige him to remain longer there, it is what he is willing to submit to. *Nobody is to attend him but the Dukes of Perth and Mar, Thomas Forster and myself. I believe he will bring very few servants along, so Madam Royal may see how much the King is disposed to comply with what she recommended to Mr. Freebairn with regard to the privacy of the marriage. His Majesty approves of Ferrara for the ceremony, and, that everything may be decently prepared for your reception, my sister and I are to set out before the King, and will certainly be at that place some days before you possibly can. We will carry Mitchell and the cook along and four dozen of Burgundy and Champagne are to be sent before.*

One thing, however, you must certainly clear by your next. You propose that the ladies should rest at Ferrara, till it should be thought convenient for his Majesty to join them there, and Freebairn says expressly that, so far as he knows anything of their inclinations or intentions, he is of opinion it would be ill taken if the King were not at Ferrara before them and that they will choose to rest at any town between that place and Trent rather than there, because it would have the air of staying for the King, which he does not think they would like so well. Whatever may be in this, the ladies may certainly order it as they think fit, and you will explain their resolution, whatever it may be, in yours which you'll dispatch on your arrival at Trent. You should direct him to go by Ferrara and to enquire for me at Monsr. Bonaventura, that I may be apprized of your motions, after which I will send him on to the King. The bearer brings with him the King's own chair and a dozen of wine, according to your desire. His Majesty thinks from what you write and from a passage in Madam Royal's own letter, that there is an end to all thoughts of making any use of a procuration, which paragraph he has ordered me to transcribe as follows :— "J'ay prise la resolution de conduire la Princesse Clementine, ma fille, pour plus de seureté de son passage jusqu'a Ferrare, puisque V. M. trouve ce lieu plus convenable pour la celebration de son marriage."

However, his Majesty being willing to provide for all sorts of emergencies and considering that this matter has been resolved without the Prince's consent, judged it proper to send the enclosed blank procuration for fear the Prince should still insist positively in that matter, which the King does not apprehend he will, nor is it to be made use of unless in case of absolute necessity, nor are you to own you have received any, unless that should be the case. You will be easily able to excuse my not coming to the confines of Italy as the King promised, my health being not yet perfectly confirmed, and,

since no use of the procuration is expected, it would have been unreasonable to have put it to a strong trial, and I think I can be more use to your company by providing for their conveniency at Ferrara, than if I had waited on them from Trent thither, which would have increased the number of horses and so proved rather an inconveniency.

You'll acquaint the ladies that the King takes upon himself to order everything concerning the way and manner of performing the ceremony and that therefore they need not give themselves any trouble about it. He will bring the snuff you desire with himself. He has writ the enclosed for the two ladies in haste and therefore, lest they should find difficulty in reading them, it may not be amiss to offer your service.

As to what regards your humble servant, I believe you will not be displeased to know that you are entirely disappointed of your legacy for this bout. I reckon Sissie and I may be at Ferrara next Sunday sennight, which, I am afraid, will be a week before you get that length. Let me know, if possible, what day you'll arrive, that things may be in order, and if you think I ought to meet you by the road. Present my most humble duty to our charming mistress and make my compliments in the German stile to her mamma. Remember me to the two Countesses and the other companions of your journey, in particular to Monsr. Chateaudoux, who, I hear, charms you with his agreeable conversation and the accounts he receives in return to his nightly labours. Don't forget to talk with respect of Madam Trent and Abbé Butler.

One of the enclosed for you is from his Majesty and t'other from your spouse. 4 *pages.* (*The passage between asterisks is printed in the* Stuart Papers, p. 48 note.)

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 29. Augsburg.—The post is so slow from these by-places that I hope you will be left Urbino before this letter comes. We have had a great deal of difficulty to resolve here whether the mother should go any further or not. By their advices from Vienna I think she ought not to have gone, but it was not my business to say so, but I insinuate as much indirectly, telling them at the same time how glad my master will be to see her, though she might easily believe he would be sorry to have that satisfaction at her expense.

We arrived here the 26th, and with no little trouble I have got them to determine to set out to-morrow and, though I have bid them all good night, I can't yet tell what time of the day, for we are pretty alterable and undetermined in our motions. I was in great hopes we should have left a great deal of our luggage here, but the mother, still being resolved to go, will carry everything with her she had before, which Freebairn could inform you of. As well as I reckon, we will make Ferrara in twelve days from hence, if we don't sojourn by the way.

I have had no answer from the father of the packet I sent him from Prague. Had he sent it by an express, we should have had it before now, so I suppose he writes by the post and has nothing particular to say relating to the procuration. I hope Mr. Freebairn will be arrived several days ago and I shall expect with impatience to hear from you my master's opinion of the place of rendezvous. He left us at Prague Monday sennight. I hope *the King* will excuse me for writing so confused a letter then, but I quilled everything in it as they occurred to me. Pray assure him that his longed-for is perfectly well and, I believe, if the truth was known, perhaps longs as much to see him as he does to see her, though modesty obliging her to hide that, makes it that she is the one I apply least to in a teasing way to forward our journey, though, without making her any compliment, I believe she is the fittest in the company to regulate her own affairs of any kind. God send us a merry meeting. I hope my brother[-in-law] by this time is perfectly recovered.

This must serve for a love-letter too, so pray make my compliments to Mrs. Hay. She has had a great deal of honour done her here, for her health has been drunk often. 3 *pages.*

Mrs. M. Skelton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 29.—I received your letter and desire you to return his Majesty my most humble thanks for the honour he has done me in what you wrote by his order to me.

'Tis certain a great number of his subjects are in want, but there ought to be a difference made of those that in reality lost their estates by the revolution from those that had nothing since '41 and who took up arms in hopes to get far more than they had to lose, but my father's case was very different, for he possessed 4,500*l.* a year, which the Prince of Orange gave away and the portion settled on me in Charles II's time, which I thought sure to me at Mr. Skelton's death, but I was then outlawed and cast out of parliament by a private committee for having been married at St. Germains.

I shall not trouble you with the services of my father or Mr. Skelton, all which made me assured his Majesty would have a consideration for me, but, if he thinks fit to let me starve, I must submit. He thinks I have friends that will do for me, till his circumstances are better. It's true I have here Mr. Skelton and his lady, who are extreme kind to me and have kept me with them ever since the Queen died, but I cannot expect a maintenance from them, knowing it is not in their power.

As for my daughter, since her being a widow she is involved in trouble by the present Lord Molyneux, that insists on her being born a Frenchwoman and not being naturalized. She has now put a bill in Chancery and what she has now will but barely sustain the expense she must be at. If her or Mr. Skelton's circumstances could have permitted them to

have given me wherewithal to live, I should not have troubled his Majesty, but now so great necessity forces me to implore his Majesty to take pity of me that am grown very infirm.

As to Mr. Dicconson's orders not to let any altogether want, I suppose it was for the meaner sort that had not credit, but, if it extended to others, I know not, for I never complain but to the head, hoping his Majesty will think me more worthy than to leave me to suffer miserably in the general number of his subjects. If he will keep me from starving, I will never speak of it, to draw further importunities on him. 5 *pages.*

Capt. John Ogilvie to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 29. Dunkirk.—Acknowledging letters from him with enclosures for *Lady Mar*, which he had sent to Paris in hopes they may reach her before she parts, and expressing his mortification that he had not known she was at Boulogne that he might have waited on her.—I was advertized from *England* that a packet was sent me by way of Holland above a month ago but it has not come yet. 2 *pages.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 29. Brussels.—All our posts are now arrived and seeing they make no mention of what I wrote you the 26th, that report of the Baltic engagement must be without ground. They had the same at Paris about a week ago.

The defeat of the Spanish fleet has taken a quicker impression on the Dutch than was expected, for they begin to give ear to the Quadruple Alliance. One of the two gentlemen sent from this to the Hague to negotiate the Barrier treaty and returned hither two nights ago told *T. Bruce* that now the Dutch were got over all their scruples. M. de Prié goes to the Hague next week, to finish, as it's believed, both the Barrier and the Alliance.

One, who knows something of the affairs of this place, said that the people here are mortal enemies to the Dutch, that by their Entrée Joyeuse their sovereigns are bound by oath not to alienate any part of their territories, that by the Barrier treaty the Dutch are to have a part of those territories bordering the Scheldt on the West, which, though but a very small corner, gives them both the sides of the Scheldt and enables them to drown part of the country towards Bruges, that, if the King of Spain shall think fit to please the Regent and should thereby disengage him from his new allies and should declare for the liberties of this country to settle a younger son of Spain here, a Spanish army or a French one with a Spanish commission would find all the assistance here which can be expected from a dissatisfied people, longing for a sovereign of their own, who has no possessions elsewhere, and who have a peculiar kind remembrance of the Spanish monarchy, and that, if the Regent wants a guaranty for any

such agreement with Spain, he might find one who would find it his interest to maintain that agreement, and who would be rendered capable to do so. But perhaps that gentleman spoke from his own private inclinations, for there are several here affected to the Spanish interest and no friends to our present government in England.

HUGH THOMAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 18[–29]. London.—Yours of the 2nd came safe two days ago. You are perfectly right in your guesses of the man. As great a r[asca]l as he is, he told the truth. He is grown very intimate with *the King of Spain's* factor, who has promised to serve him all he can, by which I got myself out of danger though, if we believe all men of credit, the factor is every bit as great a villain and, for ought I know, has not sent his master one word of that trade to this day, and it's said he will never return home but talks of going to Milan, where he formerly had considerable effects, to defraud his creditors. If this be true, you may easily be beforehand with him. All the kindred of *England* are uneasy to the last degree and every individual upon new projects for coming over to you or sending. Besides, if *the King of Spain* will take his action at law against *the Elector of Hanover*, we doubt not but to obtain a statute of bankrupt against him, before *the Parliament* can come to town. All measures are now taken for it by *the Earl of Oxford* and others, which will put an entire stop to his farther tricks and deceits. This he can hear from nobody till the work is over. I was very sorry your last came the way it did. Had you sent it by the person you did your first, he would have directed it to me.

JAMES HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Sept. 18[–29]. London.—I am ordered by *Madam Oglethorpe* to let you know that *she* cannot *decipher yours of August the* 19th, not having *a cipher*, where *one letter* stands *for* another *letter*, nor can *she* find any *cipher here* to *explain it* by, though *she* has seen most of the *new ones* and even those that were formerly used by *the King* and *Queen*.

By private letters from *Paris* we have two unexpected reports, the first is that *James Murray stood proxy at the King's marriage*, the second that *he* is entirely *directed* by *R. Leslie* ; if both or either is so, 'twill occasion some uneasiness. *Menzies* is expected *in town* this *night*.

The DUKE OF MAR to the EARL OF MIDDLETON.

1718, Sept. 30. Urbino.—Informing him of the King's intended marriage to Princess Clementina.—She and her mother are now on their way to Italy, and we have reason to think they are by this time so far on their road as Augsburg, so it cannot be long before they be at Ferrara, where his

Majesty proposes to meet them and celebrate the marriage.—With reflections on the advantage it will be to the royal cause.

The Duke of Mar to the Earl Marischal.

1718, Sept. 30. Urbino.—Informing him of the King's intended marriage.—The Princess is just past 16 and very much commended for the good qualifications both of her mind and body, so I hope she will make her master very happy and bring him a numerous offspring of fine children. After the marriage his Majesty is to return here, but his stay will be very short, thinking to go to Rome on his way to Castel Gandolfo the beginning of November.

Laurence Bernardi to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sept. 30. Venice.—Thanking him for having ordered Mr. West to supply him with 10*d.* sterling per diem, of which he was informed by the Rev. Mr. Barclay's letter.—Though Mr. West has left no stone unturned yet I have not met with a settlement, yet Count Sava Vladislavick, minister of state to the Czar, who knew me before, has invited me to his own house and even at his own table, allowing me a bed also. He has written to Muscovy about me and promised I shall go to a topping merchant there. I should be happy if you would honour me with a letter of recommendation to Dr. Erskine.

The Earl of Arran to James III.

1718, Sept. 19[–30].—I received *the King's* two letters, in which I had the good news of his having finished with *the marriage.* I wish him all the satisfaction in it that can be and don't doubt of the good effects it will have in his affairs. *The Duchess of Ormonde* owes you so many obligations, that I am sure *she* will never think any pains or sufferings on your account too great. *Her* friend has of late had a very tedious distemper of which he mends but slowly, but, he having written to you himself, I shall trouble you no further on that head. I am very glad *James Murray* has succeeded to your satisfaction in the part *he* had in your affairs and hope *he* may recover *his* health, and am very much obliged for what *he* said in my favour.

Mark Stark [David Couper, i.e. George Lockhart] to William Gordon.

1718, Sept. 19[–30]. Perth.—Having come here to be satisfied of the procedure of a Court of Oyer and Terminer, which is new to us, I take leave to give you the following account. The Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Penkaithland, Lord Newhall, Lords of Justiciary, Haldane younger of Gleneagles, Craigie of Kilgirstoun, Hay of Naughtoun, Holburn of Menstry and Scrimgeor of Telen, commissioners appointed, Duncan of Lundie, another named being indisposed, arrived

here Tuesday night, the 16th, with Mr. Dundas, Solicitor, and two English lawyers, Serjeant Hanbury and Mr. Willis, on the King's part. Lawyers also came on the part of those to be prosecuted. Those against whom bills were to be preferred were, I am assured, upwards of 240, of whom a great part had never been abroad and a very few were not comprehended in the Act of Grace. The judges had sermon the 17th from Psalm 44, v. 7, and went from the church to the Tolbooth, where their commission was read and the sheriff made his return to their precept for calling a jury. The Court adjourned till 9 next day, yet did not meet till near 12, expecting some in the sheriff's list, who could not be persuaded to be on a jury of their countrymen. The jury of 15 are sworn and the Lord Justice Clerk gave the charge to them (whose names are enclosed), setting forth the rebellion in its full extent and particularly the bad consequences of it in this place of the country, that the government had no other design by this Court than to hinder those rebels from returning home without licence, to play the former game, and that the jury were only judges of fact but not of law. This charge was pretty long. The evidences Lepan, Paton, and Shepherd were sworn and the jury enclosed, who in little more than an hour returned their verdict Ignoramus quoad James Freebairn, who was the only person in the indictment laid before them. There seemed to be a great surprise at the return and the Solicitor immediately moved that, there being probably some mistake in the jury's management, the evidences might be re-examined in open Court, and, if the proof was clear, to ask the jury's reason for their return. He made a pretty long speech and two no shorter were made by Serjeant Hanbury and Mr. Willis, alleging it to be practice in England and instanced Shaftesbury's trial and that the printed case was in town, which the Justice Clerk sent for. But, after reading four pages thereof, they could not find that point directly determined, only they said there was something like it, which made the judges give way to the re-examining the evidences and, that being done, the jury were asked their reasons for not bringing in Billa Vera after such a plain proof. The foreman said he had laid that evidence before his brethren, who had given their opinion. Balgowny rose and said the indemnity stood in the way, which gave occasion to each of the King's lawyers to make a long speech, endeavouring to prove that the jury were not concerned to notice law nor could they do it, but only if the facts laid in the indictment were proven or not. Mr. Willis, it's thought, made as much of the point as it would bear, though not so well as the Solicitor, who was fiery enough then, but much worse in the afternoon. They desired the jury would retire and reconsider the case. Some said they had already done it and given their judgment and the foreman said, if the judges ordered, they would, but he believed they had their opinion already. The judges said they did not order but advised,

which the jury agreed to and after a short stay they returned a second Ignoramus on the same bill. Then the Court adjourned till 6 at night, met at 7 and in a new form in open court read an indictment against Fullertoun for having levied war against his Majesty and being in open rebellion but nothing of having been abroad and returned home. The Justice Clerk summed up the evidence to the jury that nothing could be clearlier proved and hoped they would behave aright. The three former evidences were examined and one Gourlay, who had received meal from Fullertoun for the rebels' use. Nathan Fyfe, a townsman here, who was seized about ten days ago and gave 500*l.* sterling bail to answer this occasion, was heartily teased back and fore, but nothing could be made from him to be a proof. However, the rest had made it plain. Notwithstanding, the jury, after near an hour's closing, returned another Ignoramus, and I have reason to believe that three only were for Billa Vera. Whereupon the jury were dismissed as bad servants without thanks and the Court adjourned to next day at 9. When the jury were dismissed, the Clerk read to the crier to say "God save the King and the Justices" and Mr. Willis added in mock "and the Jury," which the crier took for earnest and followed his words with a loud voice. I hear George Duncan brought up the town of Dundee's charters to see if they, as sheriffs within themselves, could summon a grand jury for Angus, not being satisfied with those summoned by the sheriff of that county, which was found to make them sheriffs within their own bounds only, but not of the county. The Court is adjourned here to 9 October. They go from this to Dundee against Tuesday and expect to meet with an Ignoramus there. They have sent an express to London and Duke Atholl has sent another; and all here agree that, if any blame be laid on the Duke as Sheriff, they wrong him, for his return consisted of freeholders known to be on the revolution foot and well affected to the present government. 1½ *page. Enclosed,*

List of the persons summoned and of those that served on the jury. In Lockhart's hand.

MAURICE MORAY to [the DUKE OF MAR].

1718, Sept. Paris.—I wrote to you the beginning of the year and such dismal accidents have happened me since as it is not possible to write them.

My friends still press me to go home to Scotland, as soon as I can reasonably think of it. What I most want is to know the King's and your Grace's sentiments of this and the gold given me at Perth. I desired Lord Panmure to write to you of it long ago and can get no answer from him. It has been the heaviest load that ever hung about me, ever since I got it by your order, and, though Lord John Drummond told me it was all safe and to be kept for me and I had delivered him the diamonds out of my own hand sealed up in a paper to be kept till I called for them, I have seen him several times

since, but cannot yet command either the one or the other. I have been every hour tantalized with hopes of that and greater things, but it has been hitherto only in order to give me greater torment. These six months past I have had no command either of that or the subsistence appointed me by the King.

I have been diverted from writing till now by an infinity of contrivances too long to mention. My eyes and ears and all my senses have been continually shocked and weakened in this battle. It has been yet infinitely much harder to bear than the tedious fever I had on my first coming here, which, preventing my having the honour of seeing the King and your Grace, has been the occasion of all my misfortunes since. I am still under the greatest uneasiness, which proceeds from a close attack of all sorts of people on my senses. Instead of improving my time here, I have been trepanned with such false stories and doubtful representations of things that it was not possible for me to act in another manner. Nobody contributes more to my uneasiness than some of our own country so that, unless the King and your Grace help me to put a stop to it, I am like to continue in a very miserable state here, and, if the King thinks fit I should now return home, I hope it will not be in a condition much short of expectation. Everyone else that followed the King have spent their time in jollity and mirth and very often at my cost.

By letters I had last night from Scotland my brother Aber[cairney] is perfectly recovered. Robin proposes to come here, which he says he'd do with a great deal of pleasure in order to bring me home, but he had need bring with him a new sort of steel armour, for even the women, with the assistance of my other enemies, have found the art of breaking steel even while it is in my hand, even when I am locked up in my room and they at a considerable distance from me. They have also broke two of the best teeth in my head.

Monsr. Stiernhock to James III.

[1718, Sept.]—I have heard from one of the two gentlemen charged for some months with the affairs of Prince James Sobieski here, who returned two days ago to Ohlau, that your Majesty is engaged to the fourth of the Princesses Sobieski, who set out on the 14th of this month for Italy accompanied by her mother to the frontier, where the marriage will be celebrated. (Expressing his joy at his Majesty's choice of a wife worthy of himself, both with regard to her birth, being of royal blood and related to the houses of Austria, of that of Bourbon reigning in Spain, the Palatine and Bavarian, and also to her personal qualities.) While it pleases God to defer your restoration, the succession she will give your Majes'y is the great point. Thereby you will strengthen the inclinations of your subjects and friends for you and will overthrow your enemies' hopes of seeing the House of Stuart extinguished in your person.

Though her relationships cannot by themselves be immediately useful to your Majesty, I imagine that when the blood of your Majesty shall be mingled with the most illustrious and greatest in Europe, that will not fail to work in due time. As on their mother's side that Queen belongs to the Palatine House, she is also related to the King, my master, who is by origin Prince Palatine of Deux Ponts. Besides this relationship to his Swedish Majesty she is the daughter of a Prince, to whom his Majesty has been long a true friend, who is the better known to me, because during his Majesty's stay in Turkey, I was the channel of communication between him and his Royal Highness.

The above-named gentleman told me that the Emperor's answer to him on the notification of the marriage (as far as he understood it, for he did not understand it all, the Emperor having spoken to him in a low voice) was to make his compliments to his aunt and to the Prince, and that he would have thought he would have been informed of it sooner than after it was concluded. The Empress answered in the same manner, adding (what showed her affection for the house of her birth) that a better marriage might have been found for the Princess.

Postscript.—I have just learned that, since the conclusion of your marriage and the departure of the Princess became known, as it has been since the last two ordinary posts, Saint Saphorin, the English Hanoverian minister here, much alarmed thereat, asked the Emperor's orders for stopping her Royal Highness on the way, and also her mother, if they would not stop of their own accord. I doubt if that minister has been able to obtain such unjust and violent orders, whatever need the Emperor seems to have at present of the friendship of Hanover, but supposing he has given or shall give such orders, I imagine is only pro forma and that the Princess will have been warned of them underhand in time to hasten her journey and put her person in safety and relieve this Court from any embarrassment with that of Hanover. I am rejoiced that the latter shows that it considers the marriage advantageous for your Majesty. 5 *pages, most of the first being torn away. French, with some mistakes, being a copy from a cipher original.*

Cardinal de Noailles to James III.

1718, [Sept.].—I am expecting with impatience the private advice you have made me hope for. Public rumour has anticipated it, for I learn a few days ago that the affair in question is concluded, but with another person. The treaty is believed to be advantageous and I pray God to bless it abundantly. I learn also with great joy that *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* are united and are preparing great movements for your service. The favourable dispositions, in which I am assured *England* always is, make me hope the steps they

take will succeed. I wish very much they would begin as soon as possible and that it will please our Lord, who uses such instruments as He pleases, to do His work by them, since those, who would be more suitable, have other views. I will speak in a few days the best way I can to *the Regent* about *Mr. Inese* and *Dr. Ingleton*. He always testifies the same good will to me, but he is overwhelmed. I shall be less in a position to speak to him in future, for I have resigned the office I had. I was obliged to do it, because *the Pope* having taken an astonishing step against me, I was forced with regret to shelter myself by ways lawful and practised at all times. I would have many things to say to justify myself, but it is difficult to write them, and I should be afraid of troubling you. I shall endeavour to find a sure way of sending you some pieces containing the reasons of my conduct. *French.* 3 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Saturday, Oct. 1.—The post was late to-day, so I have very little time to answer your two letters of the 13th. Enclosed is a packet from *the King*, which will inform you of all that is absolutely needful and one also for Mr. Law, which is left open for you to read and, if you approve of it, to deliver, but, after what Mr. *Dicconson* wrote by this post, I fear there is little more good to be expected from those people. However, there is no hurt in pushing them as far as we can and making them still more blameable, if they will do nothing. I cannot think though but after you speak again to *the Regent*, that he will refuse paying all that was due at *the Queen's* death without sharping and looking into the way it is applied, and, if that be done, it will at least keep people from starving, till they can see to make some shift for themselves, so I do not doubt you will press this with all your might. What *the Regent* intends to do for *the King* I am afraid will be very inconsiderable and what will be only in a manner for his own family, and what will become of the rest of his poor people, God only knows.

The King has neglected nothing as to what you mention as to *the King of Spain*, but we long with the utmost impatience to know what *Alberoni* and *the King of Spain* will do on their late accident. Sure they cannot yield to what is asked of them after the scurvy treatment they have met with.

The Regent being so much out of humour I take to be no bad sign, for he must find he is pinched or like to be, which occasions it, and, were there anybody of spirit to withstand him where he is, the old house would be soon brought on his head.

My compliments to *Ormonde* and thanks for his of the 12th. You will show him this.

My master desires you will get and send him a protocol, he having often great want of it. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mr. Law.

1718, Oct. 1. Urbino.—I had yours of 6 Aug. some time ago and am obliged for what you tell me in it on my friend Mr. Sheldon's account. What you say on the other particulars gives me but small hopes of its being done quickly and, were it not that I must not doubt the promise of the person you mention, I should have no hopes of it being done at all.

My master has ordered the gentleman who is to deliver you this to acquaint that person of his marriage, which will be celebrated before this can reach you, and that may likely occasion the person to mention something to you about it, that may give you an opportunity of speaking to him of what I wrote to you in my last, which I hope you'll endeavour to find if he does not give it you. It is easy to see how much that affair will be wanted by a great many, whom, I am persuaded, you would be sorry were brought to necessity, and the person, of whom it is expected, has now a very handsome opportunity of doing it, by which he would show him who is most concerned that he is not entirely forsaken by him and that he is not forced to forget all his former obligations to him and his late friends. Nothing will be wanting, I am persuaded, on your part to forward that affair. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Panmure.

1718, Oct. 1. Urbino.—Informing him of the King's intended marriage.—We heard of but one princess of the religion of his people and his Majesty gave sufficient proofs that he would not have declined that match, had she been found otherwise fit, which she was not by more than one who were there to see her and some of them of her own religion, though on the lady's account this is not fit to be much talked of, and, had she been found fit, it can scarce be supposed, as things stand at present, she could have been had. After that a trial was made about another, who was thought would be more agreeable to the people at home, on some encouragement from some of the lady's near friends, but that also failed, so there was scarce any choice in this case, no other of a suitable quality being to be had, whom the King's friends would have wished to have seen him married to, but this young princess.

She is now so far on her road accompanied by her mother than she can scarce be longer of being in Italy than the 10th and it is likely the marriage may be celebrated about the 15th or 17th. It is to be at Ferrara as privately as possible, so that his Majesty carries but very few of his servants and people thither with him. It will be what will give his enemies the greatest mortification and ought consequently to give the greatest joy to his friends. Her family is one of the best in Poland besides the grandfather having been king of it and by the mother she is near cousin to most of the princes in Europe. Prince James has three daughters but no sons

and but one brother alive, who has no children, nor like to have any, he not living with his wife. There is a great estate in the family and in all appearance it must come to the three princesses, the eldest of which is contracted to the Prince of Modena, the second to the Prince of Guastalla and the third is now to be our Queen. Prince James' interest in Poland is very considerable, where he had certainly been chosen king when Stanislaus was, had he not been made a prisoner in Germany at that time, so that the other was chosen but to preserve Prince James' interest and party by an agreement betwixt themselves, and, as I am well informed, Stanislaus obliged himself to resign it to him, when he should require it. Prince James is a great favourite of the King of Sweden, who, it's believed will still support his interest, if ever it be in his power. 3 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Harry Maule.

1718, Oct. 1.—You would be much oftener troubled with my letters, were it not for my writing frequently to *Sir H. Paterson* who, I know, communicates to you what is material in them. I gave my master an account of what he wrote me of you in relation to the affair in which Mr. F[rase]r is employed, who has ordered me to return you his thanks.

Informing him of the King's intended marriage as in the last letter. 3 *pages. Copy.*

Cardinal Aquaviva to James III.

1718, Oct. 1.—I have the King's affairs so much at heart that you cannot employ me in anything more agreeable to me than in giving me occasion to serve him, and the rather that I have been always persuaded that nothing can be more for my master's interest than to act in concert with him for their mutual interest and Cardinal Alberoni in the present state of affairs reckons chiefly on the friends of peace, with whom, I believe, he is in good understanding.

I should think that, there being no measures now to be kept with the Elector of Hanover, it would be very fit the King should send a person to Spain about his own affairs. However, I should give advice first of this to Alberoni by an extraordinary that is going to part, because I do not believe it is proper to send a person there till the King of Spain be prepared beforehand.

In the meantime I shall represent all the favourable circumstances that concur in the person intended to be sent.

The extract you sent me contains very important matters, and I believe certainly that the advice given to send a person well instructed to the King of Spain will be well received, that being a step necessary for the conclusion of any trade.

The loss the King of Spain has suffered in his fleet is not so great but that it may be repaired against next year,

nor will it hinder but that Sicily may be taken this winter, and, if the English were employed elsewhere, so as not to be able to assist the Germans, the Spanish conquests may go on yet further. *Extract. Italian with an English translation.*

JAMES III to CARDINAL ORIGO.

1718, Oct. 2. Urbino.—An affair which will not displease you and which I shall have the honour of communicating to you myself, being about to bring me to Bologna, where I shall stay some days, I thought I ought to write you these two words by the Duke of Perth, begging you to do nothing to infringe the strict incognito I desire to keep there. You cannot do me a greater pleasure than by setting others an example on that head. *Draft. Holograph. French.*

JAMES III to CARDINAL DAVIA.

1718, Oct. 2. Urbino.—Mr. Murray being about to pass through to Rimini and myself to follow him, I have charged him to communicate to you the subject of his mission. My journey is to be secret ; I am bringing with me only the Duke of Mar, and I beg you to contribute as much as you can to the perfect incognito I desire to keep, but that will not prevent me from having the pleasure of an interview with you. *Draft. Holograph. French.*

JAMES III to CARDINAL PATRIZI.

1718, Oct. 2. Urbino.—Mr. Murray will inform you from me of the reasons that bring him to Ferrara, where I reckon to have shortly the pleasure of seeing you myself.

I beg you to give him your assistance in the details he is charged with, and after my arrival to do nothing to infringe the complete incognito I desire to keep there. I shall also send you in a few days Father Brown, my confessor, to settle with you an affair, of which he will speak to you from me and I doubt not you will give him all the facilities that depend on you, since nothing will be proposed contrary to the rules and nothing that is not absolutely necessary for my interests. *Draft. Holograph. French.*

The DUKE OF MAR to LADY CARINGTON.

1718, Oct. 2.—Informing her of the King's intended marriage.—I'll be glad to hear from you, if you think of going to England before winter. I hope your niece, Lady Mary, is well and that you have succeeded in the affair of the money owing by the French Court, which has occasioned you so much trouble. Your sister, Lady Nithsdale, is expected here one of these days. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The DUKE OF MAR to H. S[TRAITO]N.

1718, Oct. 2.—I deferred answering your letters of 12 April, 3 May and 7 July, in hopes of having something worth your

while to inform you of, and am sorry I cannot yet give you quite so satisfactory an account of the trade as you could wish. We have some news of your countrymen in this part of the world, which I fancy you might be curious to see and therefore I enclose a copy of a letter of Lord Mar's which a friend sent me this very day giving a full account of them. I designed to have wrote to you sooner, but writing lately to *Mr. Menzies*, I desired him to acquaint you of a particular I wrote then to him, which I suppose he would do.

We are likely to have soon a call from our partners, *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden*, for a quantity of *money* we had promised them, so we long to know what is done or doing with relation to the parcel expected from *Scotland*, and it could never come in better season, provided it can furnish it without noise.

The King of Spain will, I hope, soon be found a frank trader with us, but without the assistance of the other two the trade cannot be carried on with so great advantage and I have very good hopes *the King of Spain* will not only do what he can to promote it himself, but will also do all he is able to enable those two to do it effectually.

As to the money you say was remitted to you some time ago, which you believed to be on your own account, I can say nothing yet, having no return from *St. Germains*, to *which* indeed I was too long of writing about it, but of that and other money matters I shall write to you soon.

The King is soon to write to *the Earl of Wigton*, who is a very honest man and will likewise do it, I believe, to *Lady Erroll*. We hear she is like to multiply her kind as *Lady Wigton* also is.

I am as much concerned for the *Duke of Montrose* and his family as anybody can be, but what you propose about him would, I know, be labour lost, though I am persuaded the person you propose to be messenger would do all with him in his power. I have a very good opinion of that person and, if he can get any encouragement from *the Duke of Montrose* for anything of that kind being done, you may be sure it would not be neglected, but without that it is by no means fit.

The *Duke of Atholl* will, I fear, never do anything that can be of significance, especially since his beloved has so much influence, but it is the less matter since the three young men are so frank merchants, and the fourth, I hope, is as well intentioned as they.

I should be very glad *Argyle* and his friend could be got to join in the trade, but the way Mr. *Lockhart* proposed we have reason to know certainly is not the way to do it, which you may tell him, but that he may be sure *the King* will neglect nothing that he sees proper for gaining them, which he ordered me to tell him, but, having nothing else to say to him but what you will communicate, I hope he will take this

as written to himself. You may assure him from me that to my knowledge all former differences betwixt *Argyle*, his friend, and *Mar* are long since forgotten on my cousin's (the King's) side, as I fancy they are on the other, whatever *Lord Middleton* or others may think of it, but, be that as it will, it should never hinder the Company's gaining them, if it can be done.

Though *the King* thinks it not fit any more to employ Mr. *Inese*, he is far from taking it ill that his old friends should continue to correspond with him about their own particular concerns.

C. Kinnaird will, I believe, be with you again long before this and I long to hear from him what he has done in the affair I wrote of in the letter I sent you for him.

I heard from him since I sent it you, but he had not then got it, though, knowing he would when he met you where he was just going, I thought it needless to write again of that affair, which pray tell him, and that directions are sent long ago to Mr. Gordon at Bordeaux and Mr. Arbuthnot at Rouen in case of his sending anything I wrote of to their care.

I wrote a line to *Lord Eglinton* a good while ago on the good news we heard of his family and I hope it came safe. I hope he and *Lockhart* will get young Abel (*i.e.* Lord Haddo) to do something effectually and it is but for his reputation to do something to re-establish him in *the King's* good opinion. My kind compliments to the gentleman, who, you tell me, spoke to him and it is no small pleasure to me to hear of the good part he acts.

I wonder the lady of *the Duke of Montrose's* name does not write to *the King* returning thanks for his kindness to her.

I send this by *Sir H. Paterson's* canal, so I hope it will go safe, though not so quick as it would have done the direct way.

I delay saying anything of young Maule (*i.e.* Sir Hector Maclean) till I have a return from his uncle, to whom I sent a copy of yours concerning the young advocate, and I have heard nothing of *Mackintosh* a long while, but have written now to know about him. I am afraid he is become a little melancholy. I am glad you have got so much of the cargo that was in his man's hands, and you will still endeavour to get the rest, though I believe it is to be despaired of.

Lord Dunfermline shall be taken care of as soon as it is in our power, though that must be kept a very great secret, because of the ill effect the preparative would have.

James Murray has been some time with us and has been very successful in what he was employed in. He is not to return soon, but where and how he is to be employed is not yet fully resolved. However, he will be of use, there being but few with us who were much accustomed to business. 6½ *pages. Copy.*

JOHN WALKINSHAW of Scotstoun to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 2. Bologna.—I came here a few days ago. My principal motive was to see the King and wait on you, but I could not come to any place where he was without first acquainting you and knowing your orders.

The DUCHESS OF MAR to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1718,] Oct. 2.—I arrived here late last night. My first setting out from Boulogne was a little unfortunate. The day after I arrived there Mr. Forbes and Father Græme brought me a very good chariot, as they thought, from Calais, which held four, my daughter, the two servants and myself, but we had not gone two leagues before the springs broke and the chariot overturned. By good fortune the little thing was uppermost and nobody was hurt, but I was excessively frightened, imagining the child was killed. We returned to Boulogne and accidently found a very good chaise for two, which I bought and came post hither, Peggy and I with the little one in our laps, and left her maid to come in the Calais coach. The child, instead of a trouble, serves to divert me and everybody else. She has never been tired, sick or out of humour the whole way. I never saw such a child in my life for quietness.

You have put a great damp on my spirits with telling me I sha'n't see you at the end of my journey, but you know best what you are obliged to do.

When I had writ thus far, your friend 392 (? Madame de Mezières) came and, in spite of all I could say, brought me away from a very convenient lodging Mr. Gordon had taken for me to her house where I am now, but, if you knew the hurry and confusion I am in, you would laugh. You'll be surprised to hear 657 (? Lady Wortley Montague) is here. She arrived the day after me. You may believe how much incognito I am. 'Twas in vain to attempt being so. 'Twould fill a whole letter to tell you the people that have been to see me. I was very much pleased at seeing 657 and she appeared to be the same. 62 (? Lord Ailesbury) has been with me an hour this afternoon. I leave this next Friday, and should not have been here so long but that Mr. Arlaud cannot finish my picture sooner and you gave me such a charge about it, I would not omit it. 574 (? Lady Stair) came here herself to-day to invite me to dinner to-morrow to meet 657, but I excused myself because of what you said in one of your letters. I have had a hard part to play since I've been here on some accounts. I've done my best to be civil to everybody, but whether I've succeeded or not I can't tell. You know 392 well enough to imagine they've done a hundred ridiculous things. 276 has been here, and they quarrel about me every moment, so you may guess I pass my time well amongst them. You can have no notion of the disagreeable hurry I am in. I sit twice a day for my picture and

pass the rest of my time with my sister, when I can get free of a hundred people that are asking to see me every moment.

My next letter will be from Lyons. My guide makes me laugh every moment with his compliments and great care of me. I believe he'll be as glad when I'm safe at the journey's end as I shall be. This is a long letter to be writ out of this family and, I believe, they'll think I've been too long out of their sight. 3½ *pages.*

James III to Cardinal Ruffo.

1718, Oct. 3.—Informing him as in his letter of the 2nd to Cardinal Patrizi, that Mr. Murray and Father Brown would shortly wait upon him and requesting him to give a favourable reception to what the latter will propose on his part. *French. Copy.*

James III to Cardinal Gualterio.

1718, Oct. 3.—I cannot begin my journey without myself giving you my views and thanking you for your long letter of the 15th, wherein you show yourself more than ever as my true friend. The advice you give me is so wise that I will do my best to follow it. The *money* affair remains as it was, my new demands have been refused and God knows when the old ones will be executed. My presence at Rome will, I hope, put the last hand on this business and till then I shall not say a word.

I have received nothing further from Rome about the proxy. They no longer insist on it from Germany and, if they do, it will be given to a Catholic but I reckon positively it will not be made use of.

I need no new proof of your friendship for me. I leave this on Thursday to go to Bologna and thence to Ferrara, where my marriage is to be celebrated very secretly. We shall afterwards return here and at the beginning of the month set out for Rome, and shall stay with you there, if you find it good, while waiting till Castel Gandolfo is ready. The Pope does all he can underhand to hinder my going there, but, as he does not retract his promise, I always persist in going there, and Don Carlo hopes that my firmness will succeed in getting some chimneys at least. He has gone yesterday to his country house, where I am to dine on Thursday, and I cannot praise sufficiently his behaviour towards me. I beg you to inform Cardinal Aquaviva of the little journey I am going to make and I shall have the pleasure of writing to himself before it is over. *French.* 2 *pages. Copy.*

James III to William Dicconson.

1718, Oct. 3. Urbino.—Yours of the 12th more troubled me than surprised me, but I am persuaded that the reason for calling for the lists is to make a noise and appearance, as if the arrears were not to be given to me, but that the

Regent will nevertheless pay them on as usual to you without your being accountable to him for the disbursements and the contrary not having been plainly said to you I cannot apprehend it. However, you did well to represent what you did on that matter.

Mr. Dillon has my orders to do the same and you should act in every thing that relates to this business in concert with him.

Till the arrears are paid up, people will not, I hope, actually starve and I hope the solicitations Dillon is to make on my marriage may have some effect. In the meantime the sooner you send me the lists formerly asked by me the better, and I do not see what more can be done by me at present, nor that I can give you any new particular orders, though the old ones still subsist, particularly as to the payment of the new list as the arrears come in, but I hope Providence will provide for us against that time, for then indeed without a supply people must perish. I shall think of all the means and take all the measures I can to prevent it, but whatever the Regent may hereafter give must certainly be kept a great secret, since we cannot hope it can answer for all I now give and in that case nothing but necessity must be regarded. I leave this on Thursday to conclude what I am sure will be agreeable to all who wish me well. *Original and draft.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord Edward Drummond.

1718, Oct. 3. Urbino.—I laid yours of 12 Sept. before the King with the two enclosed copies of letters, and he has ordered me to write that, as he has a very great regard and value for Lord Marischal's family, so my lady and all the friends to it may be sure of his providing for Mr. Keith, when it shall be in his power, but at present he can do nothing of the kind which is asked, being contrary to a resolution he has for some time taken [not] to give anybody the name of a place during his being in his present circumstances, and you know he allows not even those of his own family, who have places, to attend him in those qualities nor is he to allow anybody to have the name of a place about the future Queen. This, he doubts not, will satisfy Lady Marischal, his own interest and conveniency obliging him to be fixed in this rule, but that will be no loss to Mr. Keith, since he will certainly provide for him as soon as he could have reaped any advantage by what is now asked for him, had the warrant been signed even at this time. I shall be very glad, if ever it be in my power, to serve Mr. Keith. His Majesty desires to communicate to Lady Marischal what I have now writ you by his orders.

I wrote to Lord Middleton concerning the King's marriage, to which allow me to refer you. He returns here for a few days after that is over and then goes to Rome in his way to Castel Gandolfo. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Oct. 3.—I have received yours of 9 Sept. with the enclosed for *the Bishop of Rochester* and the others, which shall be sent by the first conveniency. I am very glad to see in *the Bishop's* that part that concerns *the Emperor*. It is all that could be expected of him at this time. I hope *the Princess* is by this time very near her journey's end. I long impatiently to hear of her arrival. What is mentioned concerning *the Parliament* is very right and, I hope, may have a good effect.

Letters from *the King of Spain's* house say that *England's effects* are *seized*. I wish this may be a good omen and that *Spain* may show his friendship to *the King*. A little time must show what *the King* is to expect from *Alberoni*. *Ormonde* wishes with all his heart he may have the satisfaction of waiting on *the King* at *the King of Spain's*. *Ormonde* thinks it most for *the King's* service to stop somewhere in this country, till he sees what *Alberoni* does in his lawsuit.

Yesterday I received a letter for *the King* from *the Duchess of Ormonde*, which I enclose, and am very sorry she cannot be so happy as to wait on *the King* for the reasons she mentions.

I wish you may find Castel to your mind, though I hope *the King* will not stay there long.

I have seen *Southcott* and enclose what he has answered, and also a letter of *Jerningham's* to *Daniel O'Brien*. In this I am sorry to see that *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* were not likely to agree so soon as was expected.

The King will give me leave at the request of an old servant of his to recommend him. Mr. Nugent is the person. He is a man of merit and valued by everybody that knows him. *Magny* is most faithfully *the King's* humble servant. 5 *pages*. *Enclosed*,

The Duchess of Ormonde to James III.

It was with inexpressible pleasure that I received the news of your welfare, and the honour you have done me in proffering me a share in it. But my misfortune is I am at present in no condition of waiting on you to pay ready obedience to your commands. I have had an indisposition on me near three months and the advance of the winter is more likely to increase than to lessen it; otherwise no regard to my private interest here should induce me to balance for a moment on what I should do. I should ill deserve the relation I bear to the Duke of Ormonde *and the honour of your friendship, if I suffered any thought of that nature to influence me on such an occasion. By the accounts I have of your new relation you are likely to be very happy in her, which I pray God to grant.* 15[–26] *Sept.*, 1718. 4 *pages*.

T. Southcott to the Duke of Ormonde.

From the time I had a hint from Mr. Nairne, I endeavoured to get in the money as soon as I could. I had a bond

for it first, which I changed into a mortgage. I twice spoke to her Majesty about it and offered to call it in, but both times she forbade me till I had orders. On what Mr. Nairne wrote, I sent to England to try if I could not raise the money by exchanging the mortgage. This I employed Mr. John Arthur in and he consulted Counsellor Pigot. I had his answer not a month ago, that, since people might be brought into Chancery to depose on oath on what account the money became due, he could not advise anyone to advance the money on the mortgage, though it was drawn by himself. On this I sent Mr. Arthur's letter to England again to my nephew, Mr. Stafford, whom I had before employed to examine into the validity of the security, and desired him to know the reason from Pigot himself and to do what he could to get the money raised as soon as possible. At the same time, that there might not be the least delay, I got one to second me in speaking to Mr. Cott[ington] to pay in the money himself. At the same time I was dealing with Mr. Cottington about this, he not having the money by him, rather than break it off I agreed with him to accept his bond given to Arthur Smith for the whole sum and he believes Mr. Smith has laid down the money for him and that he, Mr. Cott[ington] is indebted to the same Smith for the money, so I got it demanded in Smith's name and he is preparing to pay it. The common time allowed for calling in money on mortgage is half a year and in that time from the date of the demand I can force it out of his hands, though I believe there will be no occasion for force, his gentleman having lately told me he was about raising the money. For a counter security from Smith I have his note that he is accountable for the said bond to me, and I have the warrant in my possession. I delivered it to him on his signing the bond and in a few days he gave it me back to keep. 30 *September.*

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 3.—I have yours of 10 Sept. and shall have the enclosed sent to the persons they are directed to.

It is said the Spaniards have seized the English merchants' effects. A little time will show if the King of Spain will refuse the English offers. If Alberoni does not submit, there may be some good to be hoped for.

I have read the copy of the paper to *Cadogan*. I wish it had produced the desired effect.

I have the names you mention. I wish *the Princess* were with you and hope she may be in a little time. I am very glad *James Murray* is in so fair a way of recovery. *Sir R. Everard* is your most humble servant. I wish we may meet in *Spain* in our way to *England*. I do not know yet where *Ormonde* will stay for some time. *Lord Arran* shall know

the favour you do him. It is strange we do not hear what becomes of the affairs in Sicily. I hear *the Duchess of Mar* is come to *Paris.* 3 *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1718, Monday, Oct. 3.—The enclosed copy is word by word conformable to the original. I had another letter from him of 12 Sept. containing nothing material.

In all my answers to Sir P. Redmond I tell him I am persuaded both *the King* and *the Duke of Mar* are well pleased with his pursuit of the lawsuit as he calls it, but his not receiving any particular instructions and, I believe, having no *credentials to act near Alberoni* makes him, and with some reason, imagine there must be *another person at Madrid authorised* by *the King.* He seems also to suspect that *Dillon* has some friend in view for the same purpose, and wrote so to me. However ill-grounded and injurious this last suspicion be, to avoid doing *the King's* service the least prejudice, *Dillon* thought it proper to reply with moderation, as you'll find by the enclosed copy of his answer. *Mar* knows best if Sir Peter guesses right in regard to *the King* and, as to *Dillon,* I can with truth assure he has made a wrong judgment, but the man has good and sound sense in his own way, is very zealous and appears to be laborious and active in business. He pretends to have great access near *Alberoni,* so that, if no *other be employed* and 'tis thought fit he should, I don't question but *Mar* will send *him ample instructions* and *a credential.* Without the latter I can scarcely believe that *Alberoni will treat with him* about *serious affairs. Enclosed,*

SIR PETER REDMOND to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

Since my last we have accounts from our fleet, and their condition is not so bad as thought in the beginning, many of our ships having escaped. An entire squadron under Gavara is come into Cadiz and brought three English prizes. Camocke with other ships is safe at Corsica. Those that fought did wonders beyond expectations.

The trenches before the citadel of Messina were opened the 24th and we expect still to take it and all that island notwithstanding the German succours arrived there. Byng with his ships is at Port Mahon. All the English merchants' effects in this country are confiscated as also in all the ports of Spain. Seven English ships have been seized at Malaga and the like number at Cadiz, and every day we'll make several prizes and reprisals. The Spanish fleet for New Spain is already dispatched thither and orders sent for a general confiscation of the English effects there, so this Court has lost none of its resolution and in all appearance the English may shortly feel the smart of their perfidious dealings. 'Tis certain their trade will suffer much, having many ships to lose

and we few or none. I question not but that they will be soon obliged to call for succour to their allies and to keep their ships on their own coasts to guard themselves from invasion *and I hope* their nation in its turn will become *the* seat of war which *they* would fain, *if possible*, entail on their neighbours.

The Elector of Hanover's *and* the Regent's threatening ministers *here amuse their* partisans *in telling them that this* Court durst attempt nothing *and they expected to be called to the* Escurial *every day*, since they heard Byng *had given the treacherous blow, to receive a carte blanche imploring their intercession and mediation, but they happened to be shamefully mistaken, being never since taken notice of, nor did they know anything of reprizals till they were made or making. We expect very soon further resolutions will be taken by his Majesty and the great Cardinal, whose virtue and courage can never be sufficiently admired.*

Now as to private affairs, I am expecting the pattern of the goods to sell them. Sir P. Redmond *has made a scheme of trade, as I am told, to* Alberoni, *which he mightily approves of. This was done by way of prelude to another he sent him lately, proving unavoidably that 'tis his and* the King of Spain's *interest to join in partnership with* the King, *for 'tis good to have some friend to stand by one and 'twas* the King's *friends that stood by* the King of France *and kept him from breaking in the former war. As you understand something of trade, you'll not be displeased with the plan when you see it.* Sir Peter *is very uneasy to know how this affair takes. He thinks* the King *ought to offer his correspondence to* the Court of Spain *and the rest of the merchants and* Sir Peter *has good hopes they will be soon obliged to send for him. If we had* the Irish in France, Mr. Dillon *&c. at* Cadiz *or thereabouts, it would be an agreeable neighbourhood.* 19 *Sept.* 3 *pages. Copy.*

Lieut.-General Dillon to Sir P. Redmond.

Yours of the 5th came safe last Saturday. 'Tis wonderful you did not then know of the Spanish fleet's being defeated 11 *August.*

You say, when the King *writes to* the King of Spain *and* Alberoni, *he'll do well to send the letters under your cover, the latter having assured you that both wish you well, and that 'tis but just you should have* the King's *approbation for pursuing the lawsuit and that you have made other steps you don't mention for more important affairs.*

This being what I see most essential in your letter I'll give Mar *an account of it, and presume, if you have not already, you soon will receive his instructions about your further proceedings. Both* the King *and he are well pleased with your zeal and endeavours for carrying on the traffic*

and I don't know of any person's being employed near Alberoni *except yourself, neither had I ever the least view for recommending any friend on that score, so you entirely mistake both my principle and character.* 20 *Sept. Copy.*

WILLIAM DICCONSON to JAMES III.

1718, Oct. 3.—I had your letter of 7 Sept. and shall punctually observe the orders in paying the three legacies mentioned, when it can be done without causing any considerable delay to the payment of the old or new lists, and shall then do it in the privatest manner I can, to avoid clamour. But the backwardness of the Court of France in paying the arrears at the same time they declare they will give no more, puts us by all measures, either as to paying the Queen's debts or subsisting people, who are in the last extremity. However, when I get wherewithal, I shall observe your orders in paying two months to the new list, the first time I pay the family one, and to each equally afterwards, till the arrears are paid up and then I doubt all must cease.

I have sent to stop the annual Mass at Chaillot, which will cease accordingly from the last of September and have assured the Superior that I will pursuant to your orders give her 1,000 livres more in consideration of the little time that was due for the appartement and to satisfy your scruple on account of the uncertainty whether the Queen intended to give them the toilette and holy water pot. The Superior in her answer expresses a great sense of your kindness and generosity towards them, with an assurance of their fervent prayers for your restoration.

The plate and two toilettes with the other things you ordered should go with them, of which I sent a list to Sir W. Ellis last post, went from Paris last Wednesday, 27 Sept. (*sic*). They were ready put up a month ago, but Maréchal de Villeroy's gout delayed his being able to ask a permission from the Regent, which is now got, and Mr. Cantillon has recommended the care of them to his correspondents at Lyons and Marseilles, so I hope they will arrive safe.

I shall acquaint Mr. Ord with what you write in reference to him, as I have Lord Middleton with your kind remembrance of him, of which he is extremely sensible, and shall write to Mr. Inese to inform him, Mr. Sheldon and Dr. Ingleton of the same.

The dilatory way the Court of France seems to take in paying the arrears not only reduces all that depend on that money to the last extremity, but will be a loss to your Majesty, for many, who perhaps might shift for themselves, are detained here on that account, and those who are paid up are pressing continually for relief, which though I endeavour to reduce as low as possible, not to let people starve downright, yet it will in time amount to a sum which will diminish the remnant necessary for other occasions. 3 *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Oct. 4.—I had both yours of 8 and 10 Sept. I forwarded to the Duke of Liria and Sir P. Redmond the two enclosed for them and sent *Ormonde* his packet. I was with him the next day and he communicated to me the contents of *the King's* and *Mar's* letters. What is said of *the Emperor* in regard to *the marriage* eases several apprehensions, which otherwise seemed reasonably grounded, by so much the more that the obstacle we feared has been whispered to me by a friend in great intimacy with *the Regent*. This compared with the other accounts had much the air of a concerted measure. My being in the case of not owning the fact made me pretend not to have the least trouble on that score. I could wish I had *the King's* directions to intimate *the marriage* to *the Regent*, which, as I formerly mentioned, will be the most favourable and proper time to push *the pension's* affair to a final conclusion. *The King of Spain's* friend here had a letter from Messina of 5 Sept. It gives no great hopes of the citadel being soon taken, but, whilst the siege continues, there is still some expectation.

Mr. O'Berne arrived here two days ago ; he sent you from *Danzig* a full account of what he knew in relation to the affairs of the North. *Ormonde* had a letter from *Jerningham* of 16 Aug. (o.s.) and, as I presume he'll send it you this post, 'tis unnecessary I should say more.

We have had no change here since my last except Lord Stanhope's being gone to England and the Duke of Berwick's having obtained the government of Limousin for Lord Fitz-James, his son, with the reversion to himself in case of the other's death. He also gave him his regiment, so he is pretty well established for a second brother.

Lord Marischal, who is still at the waters of Bourbonne, sent me the enclosed for the King. You have here one from *Ormonde* to *Mar* and one from him to *the King*. There is one for *Mar* from his nearest friend, who is in perfect good health, as also the young lady, who is the most diverting and pretty child that ever I saw. I send you last Saturday's Holland Gazette, wherein you'll see Mr. Craggs' answer to Monteleone. 2½ *pages*.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 4.—Every day produces something new and the only thing certain is that what is regulated one day changes the next. *Duke* of C[haul]ne[s] spoke to *the Regent* about the p[ensio]n, having heard he had altered on that subject. At first he would have denied it, but at last owned freely that he had such strict ties with other people he could do nothing for *the King*, who, he knew, *treated* with people he did not look on as his friends ; that he could not blame him, for he would do the same thing in his case ; that he would give to some particular people, but not to *the King*. If he really

acts so and does not deceive our *Duke*, all I can say is, God must give you patience as He tries you. You may be one day in a situation to reward him and, methinks, 'tis not revenge to remember such barbarous usage.

(Complaining that he had grown very cool with them for some months.)

You'll soon see a young lady that's very like you. I intend to send you *Lord Ilay's* letters concerning you by your lady. 2 *pages.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 4. Paris.—About the receipt and dispatch of letters.—As I advised by my last, this day 8 days I met her Grace and the pretty lady, your daughter, at St. Denis, in good health and both continue perfectly well, and, I suppose, will in 8 days set out for Lyons. They would have done it sooner but that she has been delayed by the painter and has been hindered likewise by her sister, Lady Montague, who came here next day with the ambassador, her husband.

Charles Forbes to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 4. Paris.—About Lady Mar's journey as in her letter of the 2nd.—I have bought another chaise here for my lady and Lady Frances and the former will serve her maids. It will be next Monday ere she set out from Paris, which makes me afraid of the Alps. Lady Frances, who, I was afraid, would have been troublesome to my lady, on the contrary, I hope, will be diverting to her on the way. I shall take all the care I can of their journey.

Mrs. M. Skelton to [the Duke of Mar].

[1718?] Oct. 4. St. Germains.—Mr. Watkins, a young gentleman that goes in a few days for Rome, has desired me to obtain from your Grace the favour of sending me a letter to Mr. Hayes (? Hay) for him to carry, only to have an occasion to be known to him and for you to tell him he is a gentleman and a young man of merit. I am his godmother.

An article from Spain in the London Gazette.

1718, Sept. 23[–Oct. 4].—Though the King cannot persuade himself that this proceeding, in which breach of faith has so large a share, is the act of the English nation, yet nobody is ignorant that it is the effect of the artful projects of the ministry of London, who are capable of attempting the greatest wickednesses to bring about their designs, which are no less pernicious than fatal to the common liberty.

James III to Cardinal Aquaviva.

1718, Oct. 5.—I received with much pleasure your letter of the 1st and shall impatiently expect the answer to that

you have just written to Spain. It is certainly proper to wait for it before sending thither the person proposed. It is useful that you should see him before his departure, as I reckon you will do as I am to bring him with me to Rome. I am delighted to see you so full of hope notwithstanding the late misfortunes, which will be, I hope, soon repaired. I leave to-morrow for a little journey that you have heard spoken of, and I shall not fail to write to you before my return when sending you my letters to *the King of Spain* and *Alberoni* on the subject which causes me to leave this place.

You are too good to have given yourself so much trouble about the rings &c. They give themselves much trouble where you are to prevent me from going there, but they will not succeed and I hope to embrace you in six weeks. *French. Copy.*

WARRANT.

1718, Oct. 5. Urbino.—For a patent creating John Hay Earl of Inverness, Viscount of Innerpaphrie and Lord Cromlix and Erne in the peerage of Scotland with remainder to the heirs male of his body. *With note* that this warrant was all writ in the King's own hand. *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 111.

JAMES III to the GRAND MASTER OF MALTA.

1718, Oct. 6. Urbino.—Recommending to him the Chevalier de Béthisy, the son of the Marquis de Mezières, and requesting him to receive him favourably into his order and to honour him with his protection. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 274.

COL. JOHN HAY to JAMES III.

1718, Oct. 7. Innsbruck.—I have been seeking an occasion these four days we have been here of acquainting you that on our arrival we were received by two members of the Council of Regency, who delivered the orders they had from their master, viz., that we should stay here, till we had his orders to go further. This the Council had orders to deliver with all the civility imaginable and to use us in the same manner. However, they will allow nobody to stir out of this without their passport and there are orders nearer where you are in all these terrritories that none be allowed to pass without the said passport, or I would not have neglected to acquaint you of this before now. You may easily imagine the uneasiness we are in what answer we will have by the courier sent the day after we arrived here, which we don't expect these four days. Your favourite is perfectly well, though not a little cast down. I dare not trust to him that carries this any of the particulars of what has passed here and really they are scarce worth your while to know. There has been a great deal of diligence and exactitude on the ministers' part in executing their orders from their master. What will follow on it God knows, but we must hope the best. As soon as

I know any further I shall be sure to acquaint you or come myself, if I can. I am in pain for him you should have sent to meet us. I am afraid he may be laid up. The gentleman that is to carry this does but pass here and can't wait a minute longer. *Over* 2 *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Friday, Oct. 7, 8 p.m.—I had yours of 17 Sept. and will communicate it to *Ormonde* to-morrow.

The tall Princesse de Conti, as you call her, daughter to the late King, received her letter two months ago. Lady Carington and Lady Nithsdale were with me at her country house at Choisy, when I delivered it. The Duchess of Melfort gave all the others of the Conti family their letters and you may be sure that those addressed to me were given to the proper persons.

As to the enclosed papers in relation to *the King of Sweden,* Morgan, whom you know to be an active, zealous man, is the person entrusted to govern the pirates. He begs that neither the project nor his mission be known to any except *the King* and *Mar.* I assured him his request would be duly observed and indeed he could not avoid making it in regard to *the King of Sweden.* 2 *pages. Enclosed,*

MEMORIAL from LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the KING.

On application to the King of Sweden by the pirates of Madagascar and Isle Sainte Marie and others, he has by letters patent of 24 *June,* 1718, *taken the said pirates under his protection, vesting them with the same privileges as his native subjects, as will appear by the copies enclosed. He has also appointed as governor of the same islands a zealous and faithful subject of your Majesty with full powers to take possession in his name of the said islands having partly furnished him with money, miners and coiners and other necessaries for the expedition, sending also a subject of his own, a person of trust, to assist the said governor.*

As the King of Sweden leaves it entirely to the governor to make what bargains he shall think most proper, 'tis presumed a considerable sum may be raised on this occasion and that, notwithstanding the said protection, your Majesty's encouragement may not only be an inducement to them to forbear their piracies in future but also to come into measures of furnishing such money and shipping, as may essentially forward your interest. The person entrusted by the King of Sweden desires, preferable to all other things, to be useful to you on this occasion and is most ready to execute whatever orders or instructions you shall think proper to confide to him. He also is of opinion that being authorized by you may enable him to stipulate

for such terms with the pirates as may turn very much to your advantage.

I thought it necessary to lay this before you, that you may consider what use may be made of it. You can best judge what lengths you can go in it and, if you are of opinion it can turn to advantage, your orders are all that is required. Expedition is necessary, because the person entrusted must part in less than two months. Enclosed,

The said LETTERS PATENT.

One appointing —— to be governor of the islands of Madagascar and Sainte Marie and to take possession of them and the other granting pardon to the pirates. 1718, *June* 24. *Stromstad. French. Copies.*

JAMES OGILVIE OF BOYNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 7. Paris.—I had a letter some time ago from Robert Freebairn, which put me in hopes I should have the honour of your commands soon after. I shall not trouble you with any accounts from here, since Mr. Forbes can do it as well as any. Powrie and I have desired him to represent to you the circustances of a Capt. Ogilvie, who has been now obliged to leave Scotland. His story is too long to trouble you with in writing, but Mr. Forbes will acquaint you with all his misfortunes. I hope I will not want your recommendation to his Majesty, if you judge me capable of serving him either in his family or elsewhere.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 7. Paris.—I have forborne to trouble you with any letter, because of the many weighty affairs you have to manage, but now I venture to trouble you with this, being told by several that I am accused of advising Lord Seaforth not to restore that money of the King's, which he got in Scotland. I declare that, whatever my opinion might have been, when too many of our people were very much soured in their tempers, and left in a miserable like condition, no sooner did Lord Seaforth come from Avignon than I pressed him with all the arguments I could suggest, wrote to him and caused others to do the same ; urging him to cause his mother to send that money to France to wait the King's orders, and I expected to hear of its being come, but to this moment I know no more what's become of it than the child unborn. I certainly knew that he left it all in his mother's custody, sealed with Col. Rattray's and his own seals as it was delivered him, and I am as certain, when he landed in France, he had no more money or credit than 40 guineas, and I am credibly informed that, ever since he came here, 1,200 French livres are all the remittances he has got, which with what the King bestows on him is all that he has had to live on. Where the fault about that

money is, time will discover, but I may say Seaforth is very much abused by his nearest friends t'other side of the water.

If this calumny about me has come to your ears, I hope you will believe that I would not be guilty of anything unbecoming a true Scots subject and much less venture to write a lie to any, especially to your Grace.

By means of Lord Sutherland's and his son Strathnaver's cruelty my wants here are more than any of [those of] my circumstances that escaped with life, which Charles Forbes can give you an account of. Then or at your conveniency I beg you will think of assisting a poor well-wisher after what manner you judge proper. 2½ *pages.*

SIR H. PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 7. Leyden.—The enclosed from *Jerningham* came by last post, the other for *James Murray* is an answer to one of the two he sent me from *Vienna.* I had a letter at the same time with the last from *H. Straiton,* who says he and his partners are longing to hear from *Mar.* Your letter to *Dr. Erskine* was safely delivered some time ago.

The yachts that came over for Cadogan are returned without him, his business here not being like to be ended so soon as he expected, at which he is not a little vexed. It's said, however, that the States of Holland have agreed to enter into the alliance, though on certain preliminaries, one of which is that their trade in the Baltic and the North is to be guaranteed. This resolution has been communicated to the other provinces, who have not yet given their consent, and some doubt if they will. Though they should all come in, it will take near two months before it can be finished by their forms. Nobody now here doubts of the peace of the North being ended betwixt Sweden and Muscovy and that Prussia is included, who, they say, is to have an equivalent from Poland and to quit all his pretensions on Sweden. Denmark and the King of Poland seem to be very uneasy at this peace and the last, they say, has sent a minister to Vienna to desire his being admitted into the Quadruple Alliance, which, if true, cannot be very agreeable to his old friend and ally the Czar, who thinks that treaty so contrary to his interest. We have not heard what resolutions Spain has taken, though their friends give out here that they will still go on with their designs in Italy and elsewhere. What is most talked of here now is the marriage of the Chevalier de St. George. All the newspapers are now full of it as ended and that the lady is arrived at his Court. All the Jacobites and his friends seem extremely pleased and uppish upon it as what they think will very much strengthen their interest both at home and abroad. We are assured that K[ing] G[eorge] had wrote to the Emperor and some other princes to have prevented it and all measures have been taken that they could to hinder it.

In my last but one I sent you one from Mr. F[rase]r. His friend is not yet arrived here, but he will write to you himself in a post or two what has passed. I have had none from you since that with the enclosed for *Jerningham* to which this from him is an answer.

By one I had from *Ormonde* lately I understand he is still near *Paris*. Some little people make a handle of the bad success of his late journey and the treatment he had from *Dr. Erskine*, but of this, I suppose, you no doubt know. I wish he were back again with *the King*, where idle stories and clatters, I hope, will not be minded.

MONSIGNOR ERCOLE MARLIANI, Governor of Fano, to DAVID NAIRNE.

1718, Oct. 7. Fano.—(The purport sufficiently appears from the next letter.) *Italian.*

DAVID NAIRNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 8. Urbino.—Don Carlo's man delivered me your letter with the jewels last Thursday and next morning I sent them sealed up to Chevalier Lucci. I wrote also to Bonbled, as you ordered, and Sornet was given to the Doctor's care.

Enclosed are all the letters that came for you by yesterday's post, and Mr. Dicconson's packet to Sir W. Ellis and those I received myself. I have one from Dr. Ingleton, but, it being only about a letter of nomination, I would not trouble the King with it now nor with two others I have, one from Cardinal Imperiali, wherein he presses again to have Father Bourke made a bishop and sends copies of two long letters of recommendation in his favour from the Archbishops of Cashel and Tuam to Dr. Ingleton, of all which I have written to the Doctor. I am confident the King cannot refuse making this man a bishop without disobliging Cardinal Imperiali, especially as he appears to be deserving. I shall answer the Cardinal's letter.

The other letter, which will keep cold, is one from the Governor of Fano to me enclosing one to the King from Count Carlo Emmanuele Fontana to certify that the Elector Palatine has made him Chevalier de la Clef d'Or. I tell the Governor the letter shall be given his Majesty when he comes back.

I delivered the King's acquittance of the jewels to Lady Nithsdale in my Lord's presence, last Friday.

In Mr. Sheldon's letter to me is one for *the King*.

Postscript, 9th at night.—I have just now yours from Pesaro of Thursday night. Mr. Murray's sword is not come by last night's post and Chevalier Lucci says not a word of it. I write to him to remind him to-night. When it comes, I shall send it to Bologna by the post. I am obliged to your landlord's remembering me, especially with so good a companion

as Bonbled, ministre du roy à Rome. I know your landlady plays well but I wish you had heard her master and Mademoiselle Inocenza's, Tenazoli, who is reckoned one of the best players on the harpsichord and ablest masters of music in Italy. 4 *pages.*

The Marquess of Seaforth to James III.

1718, Oct. 8.—Having writ to the Duke of Mar some time ago and got no return, I thought myself obliged to acquaint your Majesty of my condition. I have been these five months without receiving what you allow, which, I believed, was sufficient to be let known to your principal servants, but to no effect. That makes me now beg you to send me your orders that I may understand what is most acceptable to your inclination and most advantageous to your interest. You have too discerning a judgment not easily to perceive the impossibility of my subsisting without what you have hitherto so generously bestowed, not being supplied by my own, yet, if desiring that be thought inconvenient, you have but to command and I to obey. 2½ *pages.*

Brigadier Campbell to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 8. B[ordeau]x.—I had yours of 15 July with another from Sir W. Ellis, but Birsbane (Brisbane) and I having been in the country it was 26 Aug. ere we could get a sight of Capt. George's book which was then here at Mr. Gordon's. We could make nothing more of it than what had been wrote already; however, not being willing to make such a report as that, I have been waiting here the arrival of some of that crew, who could give further light or confirm judicially on oath before Mr. Lynch, what they had already done before Brisbane and me. This had been wrote a month ago, had it not been for my daily expectation of some of their arrivals. At last two are come, who know nothing of the matter.

I am certain it is far from the King's intentions and yours that we should give our own conjectures, much less those of David George's friends or enemies, for demonstration, as Mr. Gordon is pleased to call his thoughts on this matter. I could send you those of others, who understand those matters as well as he and whose judgment is much opposite to his. I know he has or will write to you about this. I cannot imagine his reasons for troubling you, unless he thinks me negligent of the King's interest or would make that dead man's memory blacker than it is. I never knew such a man as George, supported by some and persecuted by others and by none more than Mr. *Gordon.*

There or five or six of us hereabouts who have great reason to lament the late Queen. Others have not the occasion of calling her so often to mind. Would to God you could recommend me to the Spanish or some service, for I am of no use here and weary of myself. Most have credit of their

own, *R. Gordon* has for some, but I am not of the number of either. 3 *pages.*

SIR DAVID THREIPLAND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 8. Dunkirk.—Requesting that, if possible, he would get his eldest son some station about the King, having tried all measures in the world to get him provided elsewhere, which failed.—I wrote in my last that my father-in-law supported me and my wife and numerous family, but he dying last May is one of the principal reasons I give you this trouble. As long as I can make any lawful shift for my own subsistence and the rest of my family, I shall be loth to trouble his Majesty till I can do no otherwise.

I got a letter within these few days from the Bishop of Edinburgh, who is very ill, and I am afraid this winter may be hard on him. He continues firm to his Majesty's interest and I am certain, if he could have the happiness to see him happily restored, he would die in peace.

Officers and soldiers are daily coming over from England, for the Government on the least suspicion turns out the officers and places Germans or French refugees in their places. Particularly, there came last Tuesday Lieut.-col. Turner, who was in the Horse Grenadiers and was reputed always a Whig, who was ordered to resign. He told a gentleman, that told me, that three parts of four of the army were disaffected to the present usurpation, I mean of the sentinels, and England was never in such a disposition. This I had from others that came of late from thence. 2 *pages.*

T. WEST to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 8. Venice.—Last week I received your commands of 17 Sept. I presume the young man you recommended will have acquainted you with the unhappy accident that incapacitated me from returning my acknowledgements by that ordinary. I am now pretty well recovered of it.

(About the young man (Laurence Bernardi) as in Bernardi's letter of the 10th, calendared *ante, p.* 265.)

No travellers yet appear, nor am I informed of any coming except Sir Carnaby Hackerston (Haggerston) and his governor from Rome and the Earl of Huntingdon and Mr. Webb from the Westward as I suppose, though probably there will be others before long. To-morrow our comedies and masking in the evenings begin and the 25th St. Angelo's opera, which, they say, is provided with a very good company by some new undertakers. 1½ *page.*

DAVID NAIRNE to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Sunday night, Oct. 9.—Requesting him to distribute the private letters enclosed.—I carried Mr. Erskine to the Benediction to-night, where he heard your future wife for the first time and after Salut he made his visit at the grate.

J. Cameron, of Lochiel, to John Paterson.

1718, Oct. 9. Urbino.—I thought to have found you yesterday morning at the palace, but came too late by half an hour. I heard you called at my lodgings before any of the family were up. I venture to give you the trouble of forwarding the enclosed.

James Murray to James III.

1718, Oct. 9. Ferrara.—I was extremely surprised on my arrival here last night that the talk of the whole town was not only of your marriage in general, but that you were soon to be married here. On inquiry I found that last post a letter came from a German Count to a gentleman here from Augsburg, giving an account that the Princess had passed there in her way to this place to be married. This news has been written from hence everywhere and will certainly meet you at Bologna. I'm sorry this part of the secret has been so ill kept, but, having obtained a copy of the Count's letter, I thought it worth while to send it you by express that you may see it has not happened by the fault of any who serve your Majesty and because it will give you a fresh account of her journey and a character of her written by a stranger.

Both the Cardinals are at their country seats about 10 miles distant. I intend to take post horses to-day to wait on Cardinal Patrizi and to send your letter to the Archbishop at the same time, enclosed in one giving the reason why I did not deliver it myself, in which I shall propose to wait on him to-morrow at his house, which I will perform, if the letter does not bring him to town. I thought no time was to be lost in these matters, because Monsr. Bonaventura tells me it will be more difficult to accommodate your Majesty and the Princess here than we apprehended. This gentleman seems to be much a humble servant of yours, and has imposed on my sister and me the civility of lodging us at his house contrary to my inclinations, but he pressed it in such a manner that there was no resisting.

I have not yet seen in what condition the wine is and am almost afraid to look, for I hear some of it drops through the cases. However, if I can conveniently get them opened before the bearer is dispatched, I will inform you more particularly.

When Freebairn passes, I shall write you an account of everything that happens between this and that time.

Postscript.—I have just learnt that Cardinal Ruffo came last night to town, which will save me some trouble. 3 *pages.*

Lady Anne Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 9. St. Germains.—Your letter of 17 Sept. has raised my spirits for being honoured by his Majesty's gracious remembrance, for which I beseech you to return him my most grateful acknowledgements,

What I mentioned of my desire not to eat the King's bread in vain seemed then at a greater distance than I trust it is now, I mean according to public news. I have too high an opinion of the King's judgment and prudence not to be persuaded he has good reasons for naming no posts about her Majesty. I should think myself too happy to be the last of her suite without name or character and, as I am a lone person, I can better steal a march than any other person whatever and, as what I propose is the last secret here, I beseech it may be so there.

Supposing the Queen to be the Princess named by common report, as my sister Sackville and I are in a particular manner under the protection of the Prince and Princess of Poland, my name and service may not be displeasing to her future Majesty. If M. de Chateaudoux comes with her Majesty, as Prince Alexander's intendant has been heard to say, he can justify the truth of what I say, since 'twas that court placed my nephew with the Elector of Treves. That gentleman is one of the worthiest of men both in principles and zeal for his Majesty.

You will pardon my passionate desire to finish my life in their Majesties' presence. I had the happiness of making my court to the King, ever since he was at Portsmouth till his going to Lorraine. Lady Nithsdale knows this better than anybody. 3 *pages.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Oct. 9.—I received *the King's* of 17 Sept. last post. The journey you design must be very well taken by *the Princess.* I hope and suppose that *the King* has taken his measures so that there cannot be any inconveniency or hazard in the place he goes to.

I am very glad the heats are over and that *the King's* health has not suffered by them.

I wish we may soon know what measures *the King of Spain* will take. I hope it will be for *the King's* interest and that I may wait on him in *Spain.*

I do not see that I am like to be disturbed in the way I live, which is very private and retired. 2 *pages.*

F. Panton to [David Nairne].

[1718,] Sunday, Oct. 9, 7 p.m. Aqualagna.—My lord and I are just arrived here, with an intention of having stolen some days to pay our duty to the King, but, because we are afraid of being missed by the other English gentlemen who are gone to Florence, I'm afraid it would not be safe to stay long. The postmaster, who is the man of this house, tells us the King and almost all the Court are gone to Bologna. My lord begs you'll inquire if Lord Nithsdale left any directions about him, for he knew he was coming, and also give us your

advice what we are to do, for we would, if possible, see the King now we are come this length, and also let him know when the King is expected back, or if the Queen be surely arrived in Italy or where we may best wait on their Majesties. Please let us have your answer by the bearer as soon as possible and not mention our being here to anybody, except Lord or Lady Nithsdale be with you.

His Nephew to Dr. Bagaloni.

1718, Oct. 9. Innsbruck.—Informing him of the arrival there last Monday of the wife and daughter of Prince James of Poland, the former being sister of the Empress Mother and being of the Palatine house of Newburg, and of their being stopped there by the Emperor's orders, of which the Governor had informed the Emperor, whose resolution is being waited for, whether they will be permitted to continue their journey or be ordered to return. *Italian. Endorsed :* This was written to Dr. Bagaloni from his nephew at Innsbruck, who is agent to the Duke of Bracciano, brother to Cardinal Odescalchi, Archbishop of Milan.

James Murray to the Duke of Perth.

1718, Monday, Oct. 10. Ferrara.—Since I sent the express yesterday morning I have seen both the Cardinals and they are to meet about 11 to-day in town in order to accommodate his Majesty. A gentleman of this town, who arrived two days ago from Mantua, says the Prince D'Hermstadt (? Darmstadt) was in expectation of seeing the Princess there in her journey and was preparing by the Emperor's orders to show her all public marks of respect and the same news was yesterday told by an officer of the Prince to the Cardinal Legate. This is a little odd, but I fancy that Prince being, as I am told, a relation of the Princess Mother may do these things of himself. Whatever be in it, one great inconveniency with regard to our incognito scheme will follow, for after hearing this it will be very difficult to make people here comprehend why they ought not to do the same. I am just going to wait on the Cardinal Legate.

Postscript.—You will let his Majesty know that I have been with the Cardinal Legate since I wrote the above. He has charged himself to provide everything for the King and to serve him in the manner he desires. Cardinal Ruffo has as much the behaviour of a man of quality as any man I ever saw, laic or clergyman. He seemed desirous to perform the ceremony himself, but I no sooner communicated a little of the King's thoughts of that matter, when he answered in the most courteous manner that it was his ambition to serve his Majesty in the manner which was most agreeable to him and that he would obey his commands. I have not yet seen either of the two houses which the Cardinal Legate has pitched on, but they are over against one another and

they tell me they are much the best in town. I give you this trouble, believing that the Duke of Mar may be incognito at Bologna as well as the King.

The Cardinal Legate told me to-day that he knew for certain that the Emperor had sent orders to the Prince D'Hermstadt to do all imaginable honours to the Princess at Mantua, but that in the world it was to have the appearance that the Prince had done it of himself. If this be true, I shall be very glad that she pass by that place, because these things may blow the coal somewhere. 2½ *pages.*

DAVID NAIRNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Monday morning, Oct. 10.—I was wakened about 12 at night with an express, which brought me the enclosed from Mr. Panton from Aqualagna, and was forced to get up before daybreak to answer it. I have told him in my answer, what is no more a secret, that the King was actually gone to meet the Queen, that the meeting and marriage would be at Ferrara, that, if Lord Linton was desirous to pay his duty to the King and made haste, he might find him and your Grace at Bologna, before you parted, and that Lord and Lady Nithsdale were here, and that I should give them an account of the contents of the letter.

H[ONORA] LADY BRITTAS to JAMES III.

1718, Oct. 10. St. Germains.—The situation I am in, overcharged with years and infirmities, unable to shift for myself and having no other bread but what had been settled on me after my lord's death through the goodness of the Queen, makes me address myself to your Majesty, praying you to order that I should be continued that small allowance, having nothing else to live upon nor in all likelihood many days to be a charge to your Majesty.

CHARLES CARNAGY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 10. Lille.—Desiring his advice whether he should return to Scotland or go into some foreign service, and, in case his Grace permits him to do so, asking him to order him a small remittance, Dr. Abercromby, his brother-in-law, having before his death advised him to write to his Grace, which he had delayed doing in hopes of serving his Majesty in the capacity he was formerly in.

SIR PETER REDMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 10. Madrid.—Complaining that though he has been persecuting him with his letters generally once a fortnight, these five months he has not had a line from him.

I have every week acquainted *Dillon* with what occurred to me, and his continual letters now are the only consolation I have here, doing what I can for my clients without having

their approbation or authority or even an intimation of their dislike to my proceedings, which is somewhat hard, for, though I want no encouragement, I did directions and orders.

As all the public newspapers are full of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, I need say nothing on that, but that the Dutch Gazette exaggerates our loss and gives several ships for lost that are safe, but I believe the best half of our men-of-war and frigates are lost. They fought beyond all expectation, those that were taken, till they were dismasted and lost most of their men; and had on every one of them two or three of the English men-of-war, who came up with them treacherously, saluting them as friends, till they gained the wind of them.

Since this disaster his Catholic Majesty and the Cardinal seem to have lost none of their courage, but, resolved to pursue their great designs, they are levying new forces and have seized and enbargoed the English effects and ships in all parts and ports of this kingdom and have sent orders to the same effect to the South Sea and the Indies, so that doubtless the reprizals already made are of more value and much more loss to the English than what they'll gain by the Spanish ships Byng took and destroyed, besides their entire loss of their trade to Spain and its conquests, which is still more. 'Tis therefore, and dreading the far worse consequences of a war with Spain, the English already make great advances of a pacification with this Court and offers of making reparations for the loss of the fleet, which, with the consideration that most of Europe is leagued against this poor country (and have no friend for them) gives wicked reason of State much aid to contend with the King's and Cardinal's great virtue and firmness, but I hope still for the best, as they seem so well disposed to pursue all that's just and honourable. Much will depend on their success in Sicily, the resolutions the English parliament take and the preparations the Regent makes this winter to join with his allies or change sides. The two regiments of Guards lately sent to Biscay will, I hope, soon quell the people about Bilboa, that are in arms there for their privileges &c.

As to news from Scotland, I suppose you have fresher than I, but by what I see I am afraid some that pretend to be Tories there are not, but Whigs or Trimmers, that give indications of their being so to make the better bargain with the Whig government. There's in particular **Alberoni*. You know what hopes were of his principles &c. Still he is but a time serving man and, though he be Justice of Peace and God knows what, he is not that man of capacity and resolution you took him for. There's hardly one in **the King of Spain's* town but he has insulted and disobliged, and nothing is so detestable to them as he and **the King of Spain*, so God knows

* The cipher names Boulton, Browne and Byarly are keyed as Alberoni and the King of Spain, but from the context they are apparently people in Scotland.

in what 'twill end ; the worst is to be apprehended, but still *the King* must help it fair with them, if it be but to amuse other lords and gentlemen that they are entirely in his interest, which may still have a good effect there or in England, and I really believe the civility that **Alberoni* and others seem to show him or his creatures is only fearing he may get his estate and be in a condition to treat them accordingly. All places ought to be tried and plied, where any good, real or imaginary, is expected from, and at the same time to have designs and agitation from every corner, as for example from England. They should not despair of doing the work or at least beginning it well without any foreign aid and so of the other kingdoms and friends abroad, and one project or another may take or some of the parties may find themselves dipped by dallying in spite of themselves, and then they must advance or sink as the Prestoners &c., and when the cause is plausible and well begun everyone then will be desirous to help, even our worst enemies, as Monk and other rank Whigs, when they found themselves under a necessity, became the chief instruments in the restoration.

Sir P. Redmond delivered the sample he got made of the goods to the person that bespoke them. *The Scots at Bordeaux* promised to send him a sample of the truest sort, but as yet he does not hear of them, and, if *Sir Peter's* affairs continue to press him, as they do, to go to *Lisbon*, he'll be back at *Madrid* on the least warning from *the King* or *Mar*, when they think him capable or worthy to serve them. He is pretty well experienced now in the properest steps to be taken. *Dillon* will know always where to direct to him.

Sir Peter sent *Dillon* a copy of the process or remonstrance he delivered to *Alberoni*, to which he was answered he had too much zeal, but it was not yet the time. 'Tis a little piquant and too full of superfluous repetitions, but there was a necessity to show his being truly for the cause, having no other credentials but his own industry that way and his character as an honest man and acquaintances he had of the best people at the *Court of Spain* to support him with credit, which they have done hitherto.

Notwithstanding the steps on both sides for a rupture Col. Stanhope, the English envoy, is still here, but mostly keeps within doors, Monteleon is likewise in London. I believe all wait for some incident that may happen this winter, that they may choose their fates with more security. 30 years is a long while our affair has been depending, our lives are short and it would be better to lose them in any attempt than be dying 30 more. 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

Considerations on the consequences that may attend a new war between Spain and England, submitted to his Catholic

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* *See* note on previous page.

Majesty and Cardinal Alberoni. Pointing out reasons why Spain need not apprehend a war with England, and suggesting that if a safe way could be found for King James coming to Gallicia, Biscay or Andalusia, contiguous to his own kingdoms, they'd put George and his abettors into such a fright that they'd immediately recall all their ships from the Straits and Baltic to guard their own coasts, they'd call in the Dutch to their aid, thereby making their country a seat of war and confusion by which they'd quickly destroy one another, their trade would be lost everywhere, their credit and their banks would sink, several of their ships of war and merchantmen would take part with the King, as he'd have the Spanish harbours to protect them in and thus the perfidious Whigs would be destroyed and confounded and their King George would be happy to escape to Hanover. 13 *pages.*

HUGH THOMAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Michaelmas Day [Sept. 29—Oct. 10].—"The whole nation is going almost mad on a report we have had of the Pretender's marriage with a daughter of Prince James Sobieski, at which they appear with extraordinary joyful faces; before this many people had a mind to desert his party as having no issue to support them. If this be true, it is like to have an ill influence upon our next Sessions of Parliament, the whole nation showing as general a disgust at our new breach with Spain, hearing in all parts nothing but ravings against it, and much more since the King of Spain's seizing our merchants and their effects. To quiet this the South Sea Company have been in a body at Court to complain against the King of Spain for breaking through the Assiento treaty, the whole you have in the Daily Courant. It was hoped this would have engaged the City to have addressed his Majesty for the glorious success of his fleet, for which end the ministry send to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to which the Lord Mayor returned answer that he could not bring the Common Council into it, so that the contrary is to be feared at the meeting of the Parliament, nor do the people spare to express a great deal of satisfaction at the King of Spain's conduct and as great fears for the Pretender at the march of the Emperor's troops through Italy, all crying out why doth he not go into Spain? but Baron Bentingrider (Penterrieder) doth confidently assure us that the Emperor, his master, has prevented the marriage, therefore pray let me know this matter. To these stories we have another that the Danes have been totally routed in Norway by the Swedes, but that which is like to have the worst effect of all is an unlucky accident at home. A warrant of high treason being out against one Jones, a news-writer, he was taken up last Saturday was sennit at Anderton's coffee house in Fleet Street, and one Plunket, a Popish Counsellor, being in his

company, was taken up with him, about which last was found a bill in chancery of one Carr of Carrsland against the Duchess of Munster for 4,000*l.* which she had promised him upon his delivering her some original papers concerning the public and the copy of a letter from Madam Pigbore to the Duchess with the Duchess' answer, which with some difficulty I have got to send you. After examination of these papers he was discharged without any bail or trouble. Since this the next Gazette gave us a most surprising account of the Spanish affairs, which must be done with a design to oblige the Parliament to quarrel with the Court. If it be a project of the Ministry, it must be to clear themselves before the House of the charge laid against them by the Court of Madrid, or to give his Majesty an opportunity to dissolve them and govern by the army. Time only can set this right. Be this as it will, there seems to be a very good understanding between the Ministry and the Spanish Ambassador.

"Your countryman pretends he cannot get the letter of attorney without money and that *the King of Spain's* factor will not give him a farthing. He is certainly a great knave, but has done very good service and will do more, if supported.

"We hope his Imperial Majesty will be able to bring in the merchants of Lübeck, Bremen, Holstein, Danzig, Hamburg, Holland and Amsterdam into the measures of our merchants at London for raising a fleet against the Spanish West Indies, which may do our business whether we have a war or no, for which end we are buying up all the ships we can for the Emperor's service." *Enclosed,*

[*Madam Pigbore*] *to* [*the Duchess of Munster*].

I dined yesterday at the Duke of Kingston's. My good friends were very curious to know, if the reconciliation was the subject of our conference. I told them that your Grandeur is working hard for it, and that the Princess will determine the Prince to resign himself to the King's will and to dissemble his resentment for the present, at which they appeared satisfied, particularly when I told them that your Grandeur gives reason to hope that the King will in time abandon Marlborough's faction. They say there is no risk in doing so, since it has made itself odious to the nation and is consequently of no weight, and that once out of employment the great Colossus and his adherents will become contemptible. Only a single word from the King is required to ruin them. The sooner, the better, for he will never be in security till the father be united with the son.—May 30, 1718. *French. Copy.*

[*The Duchess of Munster*] *to* [*Madame Pigbore*].

I showed the letter you wrote me yesterday to the King. He listened to me with attention and only said that he

had come to England only for the good of his son and that he would be attentive to everything regarding the welfare of his house without shocking those who have done him service to advance his interests.

I can assure you that his Majesty will let them go on, till he shall be in a condition to get rid of them, and, if he shall find those who will support him, he will dismiss them immediately. I agree with you that those who are not friends of the son are not good friends of the father, but it is necessary to know who may be counted on, before making any change. French. Copy.

ANTON CAZZOLA.

1718, Oct. 10.—Bill of 41 livres for sandals, stockings, &c. *Italian.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Oct. 11.—Your nearest friend parted hence last Saturday with the young lady, both in perfect health. I hope they may reach you in the same state before this comes. I sent by that conveniency some papers relating to *the King of Sweden* and have owned the receipt of yours of 17 Sept. which I communicated to *Ormonde* in delivering the enclosed from *the King* to him.

The marriage is universally spoken of here by great and small, which makes me impatient for *the King's* orders to intimate it to *the Regent*, who is already informed of it from several parts. Since *the King* does not think proper to write to him about it, the manner he proposes for making the compliment is the next best, but of this *the King* is the most competent judge, and I repeat that then will be the most favourable occasion to push *the pension's* affair to a final conclusion. After *the marriage* is communicated to *the Regent*, I intend to do the same with *the King's* compliments to all the princes and princesses of the royal family as also to the great ones here, who are well-wishers. I think this is necessary and hope it will meet with approbation.

I drew the following paragraph out of the Holland Gazette of the 7th :—" Suivant les lettres de Vienne du 24e Sept. la Princesse Sobieska avoit passé le 13 à Augsbourg avec la princesse, sa fille, qu'elle conduit sur les frontieres d'Italie pour epouser le Pretendant. On dit qu'elle luy porte en dot un duché en Pologne estimée 900,000 florins d' Allemagne. Ce mariage a eté notifié a l'Empereur par un gentilhomme de la Princesse Sobieska. Les deux autres filles sont aussy promises, scavoir l'une au Prince hereditaire de Modene et l'autre au Duc de Guastalla."

I had a letter from Sir P. Redmond of the 26th, saying I shall soon have a copy of the *scheme* he gave *Alberoni*, which he does not doubt will be satisfactory. He still presses for *ample directions and the necessary powers for his future proceed-*

ings and extols very much *Alberoni's steadfast resolution in supporting the King of Spain's honour* and *interest*. Not having received the sample he wrote for to *Bordeaux*, he has furnished himself with a model where he is, being loth to appear before *Alberoni* without it and he'll advise his friends of the result.

'Tis said here that *Camocke* is arrived on the *coasts* of *Spain*, but I had no news from himself. *Alberoni's* having answered this gentleman's former *proposal in general terms does not look well*, and at best cant be *explained* but as a *civil excuse* for not *complying*.

'Tis taken for granted here that, though the *citadel* of *Messina* is or should be *taken*, *the King of Spain* must *come to an accommodation*. His being *master* of *Sicily* would facilitate a good *bargain*, which is all the benefit he can expect by his *enterprise*. Even in case of *success I fear* there are but too much grounds for this opinion and that *Alberoni's* principal object at present is to get *Sicily and Sardinia* left to his master by a *fixed treaty*, after which he would sit still and *enter into* the *alliance required*. *Monteleon* is still with *England* and *the King of Spain's* factor here tells *Dillon* there is no appearance of his removing. He has a considerable interest in the public funds and, 'tis said, he is entirely for *reconciling matters* and *blames Alberoni* for *fomenting a war Spain* is *not able to support*.

The Regent believes the *peace* concluded twixt *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden* and that *the Elector of Brandenburg* has a share in it. I presume we shall soon hear from *Jerningham* on this score. He is actually at *Mittau*, where I lately addressed a letter of credit for 4,000 livres to him. Your friend near *the Emperor* will also inform you about this.

I enclose prints wherein you'll find Alberoni's letter to the Marquis Beretti Landi and an account of the revolt in Biscay. 'Tis believed the latter will soon be quelled in giving them back their privileges.

If I could have taken the waters in due season, that might have done me good, but I must now take patience till May.

Please let me know how long *the King* will have the mourning continue for the late *Queen*. Many here are very pressing to be informed of this that they may take their measures accordingly. 5 *pages*.

James Murray to the Duke of Mar.

[1718,] Wednesday [Oct. 12], 10 at night.—I had your letter of the 9th next day and am extremely pleased that his Majesty has performed the greatest part of his journey and is in perfect health. I have now visited and given the necessary directions as to the two palaces, and not only the persons of the first distinction, but everybody else will be lodged magnificently and I suppose you will think it no small conveniency that they are over against one another.

I understand the Cardinal Legate has to-day sent an express to Bologna to know how he should treat the princesses, which I should think his Majesty cannot well determine, but, as soon as I know by Freebairn how soon they may be expected, I will go to meet them to inform them particularly of the King's inclinations and, if the Cardinal sends at the same time a compliment to them, he'll receive their own answer, which no doubt will be agreeable to the King's scheme, and therefore, if his Eminence had spoken to me of that, I think I might have saved him the trouble. I believe he would have been afraid to have done them public honours if it had not been for the Emperor's order to Prince D'Hermstadt (? Darmstadt), and now I really think he is afraid not to do them. Freebairn is not yet arrived nor am I surprised at it, for I think Hay's computation is founded on a most unreasonable supposition that women can travel by post twelve days without resting.

Padre Brown arrived here about 4 this evening and has already been with both the Cardinals and you may be assured all these matters will be made easy.

I beg you to inform the King that, Cardinal Davia being in the country, I could not deliver his letter as I passed. I have seen the wine unpacked and but one bottle of Florence is broken. I brought the key of my appartement with me and forgot to give out the King's fauteuil, which however may go afterwards. I have writ this in great haste and sent it to the tavern to I don't know who, to be carried by him to Bologna.

Sissie entreats your Grace will return his Majesty her thanks for the honour he does her.

Postscript.—I writ the enclosed last night in hopes of its going early this morning, but, that having failed, I send it now by Father Brown, whom I thought it needless to keep here any longer. The Cardinal Legate sent me the enclosed for the King this morning. We have as yet no account of Freebairn, so I hardly think it possible for the ladies to be here before Sunday night.—Thursday [Oct. 13], 12 o'clock.

Cardinal Aquaviva to James III.

1718, Oct. 12. Rome.—I know how bad it is to interrupt the moments which *the King* is enjoying with the good company of *the Princess Sobieska* because I desire their consolations should be augmented with good success, yet I hope it will not be disagreeable to him to receive the enclosed letter from his good friend *Camocke*, which I have just received from Malta, which I did not fail to acknowledge the moment I received it, and, when it pleases you to send me the reply, it shall be sent safely.

I was infinitely rejoiced to hear of your journey, which I hope will be accompanied with all happiness and that I shall have the honour of rendering you my most humble respects

notwithstanding the embarrassments they try to put in your way, which will also increase till you are established in *the Pope's* own house. When you have once entered that, you will be able to dispose of it according to your own taste.

There is no longer room to doubt that the citadel of Messina was taken by the Spaniards on the 29th. The Germans endeavour to establish themselves at Melazzo, but that is a place able to make little resistance, from which it is well believed that before the winter all Sicily will be in obedience to the Spaniards. 2½ *pages. Italian.*

Olive de Trant to James III.

1718, Oct. 12.—The Count de Bethune, who has the honour to be related to the Queen, has just confirmed to me what was beginning to be made generally public, namely your marriage with the person I believe the worthiest in the world for your Majesty. Need I express my joy? You know with what ardour I have desired to see you convinced that there is no princess in Europe more capable of making you happy. The renown of her merit and what I learnt of it by a still more faithful channel made me take the liberty of laying my thoughts before you on that subject and, though you did not think fit to answer my last letter, I thought that without committing you it would be following your intentions to excite desires and to sustain them by hopes. I continued to write to the court of Prince Sobieski and to make known there the great qualities which should make them wish for you and to show the good fortune of her who should be so happy as to share your destinies. I was almost persuaded by public report that another alliance was being negotiated in the North, but my desire to see the other succeed never allowed me to abandon the project, being convinced that one day you would have less need of riches than a queen as accomplished as her that I desire for you and that I have tried to get for you by all the cares I was capable of. You can inform yourself of this by the Queen herself and by those who accompany her to whom you are aware I am known. 'Tis to them alone I have explained myself for six months, since I regarded your Majesty's silence as a law forbidding me to trouble you with my letters.

I take the liberty of saying that you cannot give M. de Chateaudoux too many marks of esteem. He was much esteemed by your father, to whom he rendered many essential services, the late Queen also had much consideration for him, which he deserved by his good offices to those he found well affected to your service and by an attachment which it is to be wished you should find in all your subjects.

Permit me also to remind your Majesty of all that my family has done and suffered for your house. I have the honour to present you with a memorial of them, which I defy anyone to deny. There is no English genealogist who would not

bear witness to the statements about my father's house, and the personal facts are attested by all those who lived in those times. My paternal uncle, who was a colonel of foot, was killed in the last battle in Ireland and 24 officers, near relations of my late father, were killed in the same battle. Mr. Charles Macarthy, who is in your service, knew all of them. It is needless I should recapitulate all the services my father rendered to the King. It is enough that you should know that he did so much as to put the coping stone to our misfortunes. We have been deprived of our possessions for 30 years and that Act of Parliament against us was so rigorous that we have never been able to recover even the provision adjudged us when they were sold, because a clause was put in that it should be only for Protestant children. Our inviolable attachment to the religion of our fathers has deprived us of that last resource, and the provision of 8,000*l.* sterling given to three commissioners is now in the hands of Mr. Campbell, Lord Ross and Lord Dungannon being dead.

I enter into these details, only because I am persuaded you have never been informed of them, or that you may have forgotten them. The late Queen told me several times that she had taken care to inform you of them and yet in my last conversation with her, she had the generosity to avow that she had lent an ear to calumnious reports against my family. She said to me with infinite kindness that she was ashamed to have discovered the baseness and falsity of them through persons, who are still living and will give you the same testimony. I could not restrain myself from letting her know my gratitude for the disclosure she had made. All my indignation turned against the bad hearts, who surrounded that pious princess and abused her good faith in order to deprive of her justice and favour a person who had more right to pretend to them than all her Court put together. They succeeded but too well, for neither myself nor any of my family ever received from her a shadow of justice or gratitude. My father was too sensible of the misfortunes of his King, to wish to be chargeable to him. After his death my mother and her children would have died of hunger, if foreign powers had not given them subsistence. Lord Slane, my brother-in-law, was treated no better, but his loyalty could not hold out against his resentment. His vexation made him change his religion and he was so unhappy as to bear arms against you. My family could not be false to their blood. It is true that my zeal for the late Queen was extinguished, but it lighted up again completely for you. I have been devoured with zeal for your service and have forgotten all my private interest when there was a question of yours. I have neglected nothing, I have undertaken everything, I have sacrificed all for your service. The Duke of Ormonde knows that, when I left England, I was esteemed and honoured by the Hanoverians and Whigs there to such a point that all the Jacobites declared

I was false to my blood. I was protected by the Elector enough to hope to re-establish the affairs of my family. He even declared his intention that the 8,000*l.* sterling should be given us. I might have made a considerable marriage, by marrying Lord Bridgwater, Marlborough's son-in-law, who had proposed for me through by my brother-in-law and Mons. and Madame d' Harcourt. But the moment I saw I could be useful to you, I hesitated not a moment in following my father's footsteps. I sacrificed all my hopes to that of showing you my zeal and inviolable loyalty. You know the rest. You are also aware what my recompense has been, the envy, contempt and humiliation with which I have lived covered, after an enterprise which was not so successful that it ought to have drawn the jealous upon me, nor so badly managed as to render me contemptible. The saddest thing is that my honour was no more spared than my trouble. Bolingbroke and his accomplices have torn me cruelly and even Mr. Dillon, who knows that I did nothing but what should turn to my glory, has not had the generosity to justify me. Your Majesty will see by all I have just said that I am more worthy of your attentions than another. It is my loyalty that has thrown me into the obscurity I am wandering in without means and without hopes of establishing myself. I still hesitate about what I wish to ask of your Majesty from fear of a refusal, which I should be unable to bear. There is but one thing that would suit me. It is a place of Dame d' Honneur to the Queen that I beg your Majesty to grant me. It is true that that place requires that I should be married, but, were I to obtain it, I could marry one of the Scotch or English peers, who on the last occasion distinguished themselves by a zeal worthy of your bounty. Thus you will recompense more than one person at the same time and what you will do for me will fall also to the person I shall marry. It is not that I have any views in particular about any of those gentlemen, but I know there is more than one who would be delighted to have me at that price. It is for your Majesty to justify my hopes. The distinction you will confer on me will have no consequences. I am the only person of my sort, no one can have the same claims. If you are still afraid of the applications that my example may bring on you, you have proofs of my discretion and need only order me to keep it secret.

I will confide it only to the person who shall marry me, who shall not disclose it any more than myself except with your consent. I shall be no charge to you before your restoration, and, if you wish, I shall not discharge the duties till then. All I ask of you is to give me the warrant or a promise under your hand of a place which will not raise me much above my rank. I believe you are aware that at the beginning of the revolution your father honoured mine with a patent of a Viscount of Ireland. It is true he never assumed the

title, but we have the patent, and my family and myself ought to enjoy the honours that title gives us no less than those who have been ennobled only since the revolution. Deign to listen favourably to my prayer. A refusal would make me see I am deceived in the great ideas I had formed of your justice and I know of no affliction like that of believing you capable of abandoning me. Remember that I ask you nothing except on condition of proving to you the truth of all the facts that I put forward. 8 *pages. French. Enclosed,*

La nymphe Vieillotte to James III.

Congratulating him on his approaching marriage and condoling with him on the Queen's death, and, as he remembers the portrait with which he has honoured her, reminding him that now it should not be single, which he will understand. The Count de Bethune is in such a transport of joy at the honour he has already and at that which he is going to receive that I cannot refrain from mentioning it to your Majesty.—October 9, 1718. *Madrid. French. 2 pages.*

The Memorial mentioned in the above letter.

Sir Patrick Trante was descended from a very noble and ancient family, sprung from Apulia in Italy. The first of his ancestors crossed to England with William the Conqueror and thence to Ireland with Henry I, his son, 660 *years ago. He established himself at Dingle in Kerry, where his descendants still exist. A parish church is still seen there, built* 400 *years ago, which bears the name and arms of that family and the people of a canton in that county are still called de Trante's people.*

The Chevalier's father was rich and married an heiress, the daughter of Lord Dinghkevin, but his attachment in 1641 *to Charles I caused his property to be confiscated and given to the Cromwellians, to whom Charles II confirmed it. He left two sons in poverty; the eldest, with whom we are concerned, married the daughter of Mr. Nagle, of Monanimy, who took him into his house and made him live as a gentleman, but, as he was very dissipated, his father-in-law threatened to turn him out, on which he left the house and quitted his wife. He determined to seek his fortune in England. He embarked with a friend named Maginnis, as poor as himself, afterwards Esquire of the late Queen Mother. De Trante and he enlisted in the Duke of York's Horse Guards as common soldiers. De Trante soon won the esteem of the whole regiment, rose by degrees and became agent of the Guards. He also won much by gaming. This was his condition when Charles II quarrelled with the Parliament about the Exclusion Bill. He had no resource but to summon a new Parliament,*

which could not be done without large sums and the Parliament had declared those who should lend the King money criminals. De Trante alone ventured to run the risk with Lord Rochester, who promised to render himself liable for half the sum he should borrow, which was 40,000*l. sterling. With this help the King convened a new Parliament at Windsor, and annulled all that had been done in the other. De Trante's action was known to all the nation and it could not be doubted that it had saved Charles II's life, and secured the crown to the Duke of York. King Charles to pay off that debt granted de Trante the hearth money. Till then he had received no benefit from the King and consequently had no such motive for doing this service.*

He was always inviolably attached to that prince and his brother James II. He paid out of his own resources the troops of the latter, when he was obliged to retire to Ireland and his family preserve to this day receipts for 20 *or* 30 *thousand pounds sterling, which King James gave him for his advances. He lost his eldest son there, who was colonel of the late Queen Mother's dragoons. He had one of the greatest employments in Ireland. He had married his eldest daughter to Lord Slane, who belongs to one of the most illustrious families in the three kingdoms, and had a rental of* 3,000*l. sterling, after having refused her to the Duke of Hamilton, because he was a Protestant. He might have established his other children still better, if he had not followed James II. He sacrificed all his large property in obedience to his king, who wished him to follow him into France and he was so generous as not to wish to be a burden on him, having refused the pension of* 2,000 *crowns he wished to give him. He was attainted by the English Parliament and banished, himself and all his children, who were, so to speak, in their cradles. Finding himself of no service to the King, he crossed to England under an assumed name to try to get the attainder and the confiscation of his property, the rental of which amounted to* 200,000 *French livres, reversed. The Prince of Orange ordered his arrest and he was committed to Newgate. He managed to get released through friends he had at Court. When the King made the Calais attempt, he was suspected of having a share in it and was again committed to prison, where he died a few days afterwards.*

Since then the melancholy remains of his family have been left to all the hardships of poverty. One of his sons, a captain in Dillon's regiment, was killed at the battle of Cassano. The only one left is in England, where his mother has much difficulty in finding even a subsistence. 5½ *pages. French.*

DAVID NAIRNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 13. Urbino.—I was very glad to hear by Belloni's agent's letter which I received last Tuesday that the King and you arrived safely in Bologna Saturday night. (About letters and packets.)

By Chevalier Lucci's to me you will see that the citadel of Messina was surrendered the 29th. Don Charles has letters confirming the same. The Archbishop received the compliment I made him from the King with a great deal of respect and acknowledgement.

There is not a word yet of Mr. Murray's sword and, if it should come after to-morrow's post, I doubt whether it would not be too late to send it by next Monday's post to Bologna. If I find there will be no danger of losing it, I shall venture to send it. I have a letter from Bonbled, but nothing in it worth sending. He is at Rome at Chevalier's Lucci's house, having nothing to do at Castello, where no work is ordered yet.

The Duke of Lorraine's agent at Rome, writes me he has received the letter I sent him for M. de Craon and forwarded it. The King's letter to the Duke was enclosed in mine to M. de Craon as usual.

The goods of the King ordered to be sent to Rome parted last Tuesday. Here is a letter from Col. Clephane about two Scotch gentlemen here.

Lord Linton and Mr. Panton are still here, but I hear they intend to set out to-morrow towards Bologna and take their way thence by Ferrara, my lord having a great desire to kiss the King's and Queen's hands privately, if it can be allowed them. 4 *pages.*

DAVID NAIRNE to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Oct. 13. Urbino.—I beg you to buy as much black wax as may serve the King and Queen till they go to Rome, for the little I had left I sent by mistake in one of the trunks of books which went last Tuesday.

I know you expect news of your beloved Signora Inocenza. She sang yesterday and played on the lute most charmingly to Lady Nithsdale and had the applause, vivats and benissimos of all the company, of which Mr. Erskine was one and myself another, two lords, Mr. Graham and his mistress, Mr. Panton and an Italian, so you see we have here in your absence our little diminutive pleasures and grave monasterial meetings, but Mr. Creagh hopes at your return you'll put an end to all those monastery meetings. Our little grave table salute you and all three never miss a day drinking a health to the travellers but be not scandalized, for we never pass our couple of bottles a piece, which is short of the Doctor's 14.

COL. W. CLEPHANE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 13. Urbino.—Last Monday two Scots gentlemen came here, Mr. Sinclair, who was a captain in the Duke of

Perth's regiment, whom you sent once or twice from Perth to Edinburgh for ammunition, flints, wine &c., which he brought and a nephew of his, Mr. Ker of Graden, who was taken at Preston. On their arrival Mr. Sinclair told me he had business of consequence, which concerned the King, to speak of to you, and is somewhat pressing to be gone the way they came, which was from Scotland last July to Bordeaux and from thence here. I told him he was judge whether to go to the King or wait till his return. He thought he would stay a fortnight, if I could write to you about him and get his Majesty's commands, which he begs with the first post, before which I hope the royal pair will be happily joined.

Cardinal Ruffo to James III.

1718, Oct. 13. Ferrara.—Assuring him of the joy with which he has received his letter and his Majesty's orders communicated by Mr. Murray and his confessor and that he shall count the moments for fulfilling his part. *Italian.*

J. M——l, Sir Hector Maclean's Governor, to Colin Campbell of Glendarule.

1718, Oct. 2[–13].—Informing him about Sir H. Maclean.—He bids fair for making a very fine gentleman. He has a deal of natural sagacity, and excellent good temper and so uncommon a turn for letters as the writer has not found in any pupil before him. A little time will accomplish him in Latin. He is reading Horace, Terence and some prose authors. He has got all that's to be taught in arithmetic, works simple equations and is on the Second Book of Euclid and reads a piece of history now and then and gets a geography lesson once a day. He likes his book and goes cheerfully to it. 1½ *page.*

James Edgar to John Paterson.

1718, Oct. 14. Urbino.—Lord Linton and Mr. Panton, after staying two or three days here, went this morning for Bologna. Panton supped with us one night. He was on his old score of being thought a great politician and knowing more than he really does. Squire Bombley's (Bonbled) conduct at Rome turned him off politics for a while. He says he demanded from the Pope 40,000 crowns for repairing Castel Gandolfo, that he takes on him amongst the Monsignoris the title of the King's minister, and that, being asked by one of them how the gentlemen lived here, he answered, They have more money and live better than ever they did amongst their snow and hills at home. (About the arrival of Mr. Sinclair and his nephew.)

Lord Southesk has been a little indisposed. On Monday he and Mr. Stuart go for Pesaro, where and in the neighbourhood they'll stay, till they hear of the King's returning hither. All our people have as yet kept the town. The taking of

the citadel of Messina has altered a good many of their countenances, especially Lord Kilsythe's, and, if the wine were good, we would all live merry enough.

Postscript. Oct. 16.—I came too late with what's writ on the other side to Mr. Nairne, for he had just closed his packet. Mr. Erskine, Macmahon, Wogan and I go to dine to-morrow at Ferminiano. Lord Southesk's delays his going till after Tuesday's post. 3 *pages.*

James Murray to the Duke of Mar.

[1718,] Friday afternoon [Oct. 14]. Ferrara.—I had last night your packet with one from his Majesty enclosed for the Cardinal and another for myself. I delivered his to the Cardinal this morning and he has promised to obey his commands, though in my private opinion in civility he ought to have the permission of the Princess Mother not to receive them publicly, which to be sure she would entreat on receiving a compliment from him at any small distance from the town. But that is his business.

Freebairn is not yet come and the reason which has detained both him and the ladies is plain, for there has fallen a prodigious quantity of snow, in so much that the mountains are seen all white from the citadel. This accounts for the delay, and therefore I hope his Majesty will be perfectly easy. I was very angry with Capt. Mede, an Irish officer in the citadel, for not telling me sooner, for it is certain that all the rain which fell ten days ago in the plain was snow in the hills and that they have appeared quite covered ever since.

I am sorry Father Brown was gone before I received yours but, if you think fit, I will send one on purpose with half a dozen of Burgundy and the tea. I saw this morning a letter from one of the Prince D'Hermstat's (Darmstadt's) chaplains dated yesterday at Mantua, which bears that, though the Prince had made all preparations to receive our ladies magnificently and had sent for all the people of quality that were in the country, they were now informed that their Royal Highnesses would not pass that way, that the world might not believe the Emperor had consented to his cousin's marriage, and so, says he, we have lost our labour.

The last letters from Rome mention that several merchants of great note are become bankrupt at London, since they received account that the English effects in Spain are seized. Pray, if there is anything extraordinary of this sort, drop a word of it in your next letter.

It is now impossible to know when we can hear from the travellers, but, when I do, it shall not be long of reaching you. Pray assure his Majesty of Sissie's most humble duty and mine. I suppose, when you chose those two lovers for her, you did not know what a gallant person one of them is, for he plays in the assemblies with the ladies till 2 or 3 in the morning. I take it for granted that Freebairn will be here

three days before the ladies and therefore I don't expect them before Monday at soonest. 2½ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to the Marquess of Seaforth.

1718, Oct. 14. Bologna.—Yours of 16 Sept. not a little surprised me. I do not use to neglect answering letters from anybody, much less from you, so it was over quick, I may say, to judge as you do of me for not answering the letter you mention before you were sure of its coming to my hands, which it never did, nor did I ever before hear of what you say was in it, but, supposing I had got it and delayed answering it, a friendship which so slight an omission would break, seems but very slightly founded, especially at this time and on the subject you wrote of, to which I fear I cannot yet give you a satisfactory answer, though, to give you such as is now possible, I was obliged to lay your letter before the King, who has ordered me to tell you he is very sorry you have not been punctually paid what he allowed you, and that you get nothing from Scotland, but that it is neither his fault nor that of any of those he employs, but the want of money, the Court of France having been so slow in their payments of what they used to give the late Queen. He supposes that you have been paid equally with the rest of his people and has ordered me to write to Mr. Dicconson to enquire about it. How long he will now be in a condition to give the allowances he has hitherto is uncertain, and he fears it will not be long unless some new thing arise, the Regent having declared that he will continue the allowance the Queen had no longer than to the time she died, so that, after those arrears are paid up, God only knows whence another fund will come, but he is resolved not to let his people want, so long as he has it to give them. I am ordered to remind you of that money of the King's you got from Mr. Sheridan in Scotland, which will now come in good stead, when the King's people are soon like to be in want, and you have had full time to withdraw it from thence.

I shall always be ready to own your zeal and disinterestedness in Scotland, but for others there having had generally so plentifully bestowed on them, you having never received the least thing, as you express it, I will say nothing, knowing no distinction made there, but that everyone's men were paid alike from the time of their joining the army till their leaving.

I wrote to you the 1st an account of the King's being about his marriage, and I am now attending him here in his way to Ferrara, where we daily expect to hear of the Princess's arrival. 3 *pages. Copy.*

Giovanni Angelo Belloni.

1718, Oct. 14. Rome.—Receipt for 2,500 *scudi* received from Cardinal Gualterio by virtue of a letter from Sir William

Ellis, being the allowance for the last quarter granted by his Holiness to his Britannic Majesty. *Italian.*

Minutes of the KING'S orders to be sent to SIR W. ELLIS.

1718, Oct. 14.—Though the Regent has declared he will pay only the arrears, till the King's further order all former orders must be complied with, and, as long as it is to be had, people must not be allowed to starve.

Mr. Macdermot to be allowed the 218 livres that were given to William Waddel. The holy water pot not to be given to the nuns. Madame Molza told the King she knew of no promise made in that respect and had great reason to think the contrary.

As to Mr. Dicconson's own accounts the King will think of it and write his orders at more leisure.

To give Mrs. Wilks a kind answer and tell her the King will not allow her to starve, if he can help it.

Mr. Gard's prices are thought unreasonable, but, the watches being bespoke, there is now no remedy.

Plunket's letter to be unciphered and kept till the King's return.

Minutes of the KING'S orders to be sent to MR. NAIRNE.

1718, Oct. 14.—The Cardinal's and Sheldon's letters require no answer.

To write to Lucci as from himself that 'tis vain to think of any place in the King's family, his resolution on that score being not to be broke.

Bombly (Bonbled) to stay at Rome till further orders. The King's compliments to Lady Middleton.

The King can give no answer to the coachman's petition.

Mr. Dicconson to write a civil answer to Mr. Norcross, who may expect a commission at a proper time, which does not yet offer.

Monsr. Le Franch should be dissuaded from going into Italy, but told the King will always be ready to do for him what's in his power.

The DUKE OF MAR to SIR H. PATERSON.

1718, Oct. 15. Bologna.—I wrote to you the 1st and came here the 8th about what I then wrote to you, and have since received yours of 19 Sept. with one enclosed from *Jerningham.* I am sorry to find by them a new rub was come in the way of that business betwixt *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden,* but hope it is got over long before this. *Jerningham* being desired to change his quarters looks not very well, but it is good it was no worse and I hope his being in those parts will still be of use. (About credit being sent Jerningham.) I have nothing yet to add to my letter you forwarded him some time ago, which you may let him know,

and that I delay writing to him, till I hear further from him or have something material to say.

What you tell me you saw lately in a letter from *England* is only the rebound of the stories sent there by that club of schematists, of which I gave you account some time ago, in conjunction with some of the worthies of *St. Germains* and, since I mentioned that, I will give you some account of it, I mean of *the King's* family, for the other part of nothing being done for *the King* is so ridiculous and must appear so to *England* that it deserves to have nothing said to it. There are indeed some of those who have long been of *the King's* family, who have left him some time ago, so very few of them are now with him and perhaps not very likely to be in haste again, but they are only those of *St. Germains* who have contrived it so that *the King* could no longer endure their ways, since he had others to make choice of, which would have sooner appeared, had he not been necessitated for want of others to employ them, and this not out of politics but choice, as is no wonder to those who know them. He did though all he could to make their service tolerable, but found it was in vain and that the spirit of *Whiggism*, which they have wonderfully got, is not easily to be cured. After all he did not send them away, but, when they asked to go, with a view perhaps that it would be refused, he took them at their word, contrary it may be to their expectations, but continues to them what he formerly gave them. I would not be understood to mean all of that place, for some of them understand themselves and their duty and are only gone for some time about their private affairs and to return. Scarce any of them are known to *England*, so that few of those known to *England* being about *the King* cannot be owing to this, by which the charge or complaint is wrong, and it will be so far from displeasing *England* that those people are now no more employed, that I wish heartily it were fully known to *England* and all his folks, as it is to some of the most considerable of them. *The King* wishes he had more of *England's* own relations to employ in his business and family, but, till he has, he is necessitated to make use of those he has with him, though he gives none of them now the name of any place or employment, by which he saves himself from a great deal of present trouble and importunity and *England's* people may see by it there will be nobody to stand in their way when an opportunity offers for their coming into his service.

It is now pretty well known that all those ridiculous complaints come from y[oun]g L[esle]y, and because he is not made a director in *the King's* affairs, which how fit he is for all that know him are now fully satisfied.

About two years ago he took a great aversion to *Mar* for not consulting him in the business he was employed in and for not approving of a draft he had made concerning the affairs of *Scotland* and that another was published in place of it,

in which there was not above a sentence of his paper. He then went to *Avignon*, where he lived in such a way with treating &c. as he had formerly done at *Paris*, that he brought himself into great straits to the no small loss of poor *W. Gordon*, to whom he's yet in great arrear. His business there was to raise dissension, in which, till people came to know him, he made but too great a progress. He did all he could to put differences betwixt *Ormonde* and *Mar*, which, though for a while he had like to have prevailed in, yet *Ormonde* found him out at last, and he and *Mar* are as good friends as ever, which you saw last year, and it still continues so. Upon his and *Ormonde's* earnest solicitation, it being before *Ormonde* knew him thoroughly, *the King* allowed his going to *Italy*, where he continued the same endeavours with the greater vigour and assiduity by *Mar's* not being there, but found he was like to make no progress in *the King's* good graces, and, as soon as *Ormonde* left that place, he would stay no longer, nor yet allow his old f[athe]r to do it. He did all he could to make *the King* fall out with him, that so he might have something to complain of, but he lost his design, for *the King* parted fair with him, in spite of all his endeavours to the contrary. He returned then to *Paris* and, *Ormonde* happening then to be in that neighbourhood and not seeing him, he fell a railing as much against him as ever he had done against *Mar*. Last winter he fell in with *the Earl Marischal, Walkinshaw of Barrowfield* &c. and rare schemes they had, of which you have heard already, but now, I believe the club is broke, most of his partners being, it seems, ashamed of it, and some of them, in whom he had greatest confidence, have disowned him, at whom he is now railing, two of whom are *Gen. Hamilton* and *Hook*, and I believe *Walkinshaw* repents having had any meddling that way. What he will do next I know not, but some mischief he may do with people who do not know him, but sure I am, he is incapable of doing any good.

(About the Regent's intention of paying the Queen's pension only up to the date of her death.)

Postscript. Oct. 18.—I found several of our country men here with the Chevalier de St. George, who thought to have gone to Ferrara before now, where he was to have been married to the Princess Sobieska, but there is a stop now in that affair. The Chevalier has had no account of the Princesses either from themselves, his own people with them, nor any other way, since they left Augsburg 30 Sept., but last Saturday night a letter came here from one at Innsbruck, which was the only letter that came thence this post, giving an account of the Princesses having come there the 3rd and having been stopped there by the Emperor's orders, and that an express was sent immediately to Vienna, and that in the meantime the whole nobility waited on them and showed them all respect and civility. It's thought they had been kept from sending an

account of this to the Chevalier, till a return should come from Vienna, which they reckon would scarce be till the Emperor had wrote about it to the father, Prince James, at Ohlau. They had heard here from Vienna before that, on the news of the Princess's setting out from Ohlau, King George's Hanoverian minister there had pressed the Emperor much to stop her on her journey, which, it seems, has occasioned the orders that were given, but they think it impossible that the Emperor can be brought to push this matter further than stopping her only till he have time again to try to dissuade Prince James from going on with the affair, and that, after it is found he cannot be brought to it, which they think will certainly be the case, the Emperor will immediately take off the restraint and allow the Princesses to proceed, they being no subjects of his, and that this is all King George can demand of him with any colour of justice. They say further that, if the Emperor had been resolved to push this affair any further, it is to be presumed he would have ordered them to be brought back when he ordered them to be stopped, which had he done, it would have been known here ere now, so they say they are persuaded the Emperor has more honour, justice and religion than to do so barbarous a thing as to put any further stop to it. The Chevalier has sent an express to the princesses, which, they think, may meet them on the road this side of Innsbruck, and, if not, that they will very quickly be coming and the marriage be solemnised, as intended at Ferrara. (About the preparations of the Governor of Mantua for the reception of the princesses.)

If you think it might be of use to inform *Menzies* or any others where he is of anything I have here wrote, pray do it, and also *Jerningham* and *Sir H. Stirling* and honest old *H. Straiton.*

Lord P[itslig]o joined us two nights ago. He has established an acquaintance where he was this summer, which may be of use.

The King desires me to make his compliments to you and *H. Maule.* We have heard nothing of what you write of his brother. I expect every day to hear of *Lady Mar's* having been at Paris and left it on her way to this country, and very likely she may be here before her friend leaves this. *Over* 8 *pages. Copy.*

C[HARLOTTE] LADY TALBOT to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 15. St. Germains.—I received your letter of 15 Sept. and beg you to present my most humble thanks to his Majesty for his gracious promise not to forget me, when his affairs are better settled, and for the relief he has ordered me in the meantime. I rely on his goodness for me and my children, he knowing I have not a farthing in the world but what he gives me. I am truly acknowledging to you for your kind memory of my poor Lord Talbot.

The Duchess of Mar to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 15. Lyons.—I am at last arrived safe here. I can't but say I thought the time very long. The guide you allotted me sometimes makes me laugh and sometimes makes me cry. I fancy you chose him for his strength that, in case the voitures failed, he might bring me on his back, which I dare say he would do very willingly. His courage is very great, but his conduct is but small. We've been no less than seven days coming from Paris and with as much fatigue as if we had come in four, so at this rate you may expect me in the spring and not sooner. The weather has been very hot and the poor little child exposed to the sun and dust to that degree I expected she would have been in a fever, but she is perfectly well except being violently tanned and a little leaner. I had a single chaise for myself and a double one for the two maids and the child was sometimes with them and sometimes in my arms, but I cant tell whether I suffered most by the fatigue of holding her or my concern lest she should come to any harm. Indeed my heart aches when I think of the journey I still have to make, and I don't find the squire I have to conduct me has much knowledge of the way or judgment to find it out and he piques himself too much on his performances to suffer me to advise with anybody else. If we do not meet soon, I'm afraid my patience will be quite out, which was never more tried than in this journey. I've kept my thoughts to myself, but really my heart is very full and, if I do not meet you at the end of my journey, I shall have much reason to complain of my fortune and, if I do, I shall soon forget all I have suffered to come to you. Lord Nottingham's son and his governor have travelled thus far with us. I was much the better for the assistance of his servant and equipage but very little for his company. He's mighty like his eldest brother in everything but his conversation but, as he never holds his tongue, this never speaks. He's very sickly and going to Montpellier for his health. I wish I may pick up somebody else to accompany me the rest of my journey, for how I shall get over the Alps without the assistance of anybody but your Highland gentlemen I cant tell. I turned away the cook I brought from London to Paris, because he was very troublesome on the road, with an intention to get one there, but Mr. Gordon and Mr. Forbes would not let me take any till I came here, because they said it would be cheaper and better. I wish I may find it so. I hope to hear from you at Turin and that will be some comfort and I am sure I shall want it by the time I get there. I cant find it in my heart to be angry with my guide, when he has done any silly thing, he is in such concern about it, and, if I do come safe, I shall make you laugh with the detail of what has happened.

I was heartily tired of Paris, which you may easily guess by the company I was in there, but could not get away a day

sooner and was forced to leave the picture to be finished at last. I was a very great favourite of the painter's and I'm persuaded it will not be his fault, if it is not a very good picture. He has taken a great deal of pains and is mightily pleased with it. In my judgment he's a much better painter than his brother at London. The Duke of Queensberry is in this town and has just sent to know what time he shall come to see me. 4 *pages.*

CHARLES FORBES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 15. Lyons.—Informing him of his arrival there with the Duchess and her daughter.

ADMIRAL GEORGE CAMOCKE to JAMES III.

1718, Oct. 15. Malta.—I have writ several letters to his Grace of Mar concerning your service and requiring your instructions. I am very certain I have it in my power to render you an essential piece of service, provided you send me the powers that I desired ever since 10 April, for now that matter will bear. I hope your affairs will not be embarrassed, by a set of men, who, like the dog in the manger, will not eat themselves nor let others eat. That would be a melancholy story and will add one leprosy (?) to another. For God's sake let us pull all one way and then we shall gain our point. The Duke of Ormonde is your man, for in England, which is your Majesty's sheet anchor, nothing can be done without him. Scotland and Ireland signify not the fifth wheel of a coach to your Majesty's affairs. Old England is to pay the piper and for God's sake, Sir, dance to the tune of the Bishop of Rochester. I am one of the meanest of your subjects, and have lost but a trifle for your service. I have still a life which will vie with any of your subjects for duty and obedience. 3 *pages. Much faded.*

ADMIRAL GEORGE CAMOCKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 15. Malta.—I am very much concerned to find matters neglected or forgot. The difference is the same to our master's business, for now is the time to reap, while the world is in confusion. I am very well persuaded that the affair I wrote to you last April might be easily effected, provided I had the proper papers. *Sir G. Byng* is now daily in our neighbourhood, and, as I told you in mine of 10 April, you will not give so much as a counsellor's fee to recover your debt, but, if we march after the Spanish Ferme poco poco, all will be lost for want of diligence. For God's sake let us work while it is day. All things go on here as you can desire. 367 (? Patiño) will answer what you can ask or desire. Certainly such favours should be acknowledged. You cant find such another card in the whole stock, therefore pray let me hear from you. I shall soon be with *Sicily* and

will then write you once a week. R[ené] M[acdonell] has been guilty of an egregious piece of folly, for, because I would not show him your letters, he took snuff and deserted. (Giving Macdonnell a bad character for drunkenness, debauchery and debt.) However he is a Knight of Malta, has a cross dangling at his button hole, that pleases him as a rattle does a child. I would gladly write to *Ormonde* and I could wish we all pulled one way and then we should save our tide. I know you to be so much of an Englishman, that you'll dance to an English tune called the Delight of the Bishop of Rochester and commonly known by the name, that everyone shall enjoy their own again, which God grant. Now or never drive the nail that will go. Prudence, diligence and courage will answer our end. Caution is a formality for a regulated house and not for one which is drove by the last necessity. We must go beyond the rules of grammar to bring our point to bear. I have met five times 52 (Sir G. Byng). Yesterday I saw that number and he waits daily to trap me, but I defy him. I remember that sur le grand chemain precaution is good, and, although I am cast in common law, I still reserve the good hour for a trial in equity. (Desiring him to present his services to the King and the Duke of Ormonde.) 4 *pages. Much faded.*

David Nairne to John Paterson.

1718, Oct. 16. Urbino.—I have obeyed all the King's commands signified by yours of the 12th. Yesterday I made his compliments to the President and to-day to Don Carlo and Donna Theresa, with whom I dined, and this evening to the Cardinal in my letter to him. We heard of the Princess's being parted from Augsburg before you sent it us, but I hope your next will bring better news of her being in a safer and nearer place. The packet I sent his Grace is big enough without adding any scribble. (About other letters.)

The Duke of Mar to Col. John Hay.

1718, Oct. 16. Bologna.—We came here Saturday sennight and an hour or two after I had yours from Augsburg. We have ever since expected every day an express from you and were much puzzled to find out reasons for neither Freebairn's coming nor anybody else, till last night the post brought letters from some at Innsbruck, which gave the disagreeable account of the Princess's being stopped there by the Emperor's orders on the 3rd. We conclude you have all been kept from either sending or writing to us and we are now in no little anxiety and uneasiness, particularly our master. (Reflections about the Emperor's probable reason and further conduct as in his letter of the day before to Sir H. Paterson.) Our Master could not keep himself from sending, though I hope the difficulty will be over before this comes to you, and,

if not, it is uncertain if they will allow you to get it or the Princess and her mother the letters for them or where they will find you. One of the Cardinal Legate's people here was thought more likely to get you spoke with and the letters delivered than one of the King's, which made him send his letters that way and safe and soon may you get them. I doubt not you have had more in your thoughts than I can suggest how to get the Princess brought where she should be, so I need say nothing on that head. All will depend in a great measure on her firmness, which I cannot doubt of, and then it must still do. They cannot put her in prison and without that it will still be in her power to come privately and make good her intentions. If she or her mother yield one bit, they will be brought to yield everything, so, if they return to Ohlau or Vienna, nay even to Augsburg or Munich, I shall look on the affair as entirely defeated.

The King's letters for the Princess and her mother are left open for your persual, by which you'll see his concern. His letter to you is also enclosed.

I wrote last night to Murray and Mrs. Hay to come here from Ferrara, so we expect them to-night, and they may come before this goes.

We shall pass our time melancholy enough, till we hear some good news from you, and are not to stir hence till we do.

Murray and your spouse are arrived. (About the preparations at Mantua for the Princess's reception as in Murray's letters.)

The Cardinal, having spoken with the King of the person to be sent with this packet, had not one who was thought fit, so Will. Drummond was thought of, and is to pass as one belonging to the Cardinal going to Vienna. I hope he will do the business well.

The letters to the Princesses are sealed and there are copies of them for you, which perhaps you had best show also to the Princesses to help their reading of the originals, which were wrote in haste.

I doubt if your spouse will write to you by this bearer, she being weary with her journey. She desired me to tell you she is well. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

ANNE OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 16. Calais.—I landed yesterday and by the packet *Capt. Ogilvie* received for you, which will come to you as soon as this, you will find I made this journey, not by my own head but to satisfy others much against my will. The reason of my being against it was the fear that *the King* or you might think it was some womanish flight. *Lord Oxford's* letter to you refers to me for several things. To begin by the most pressing, an account he has from the Secretary's office of an information of all that has passed

on this side of the water for three years past, names of skippers and people employed, especially *Capt. Ogilvie's* name and *Mrs. Ogilvie* and a resolution to run away with *Capt. Ogilvie* or her, as they have done with a marchand at Brussels. To mend the matter some gentlemen from France have talked so freely at the Cocoa Tree coffee-house, naming *Lord Oxford*, me, *Mr. Cæsar*, that I could not refuse them the satisfaction of coming to get *Capt. Ogilvie* to change his name and to settle at Dieppe or some other seaport and to leave all correspondence with the persons we have reason to suspect guilty of as much knavery as folly. I have positive orders from *Lord Oxford* to tell *Capt. Ogilvie* and to send you word of it, that whatever packets are sent him from this port or Dunkirk he will not receive them, that he has given proofs enough it is not death he fears, but he has no mind to pass for a fool in being caught by this foolish management. I saw *Capt. Ogilvie* last night. He is very willing to remove and indeed to do everything satisfactory and honest, but his removal will not be sufficient to hinder the most secret things being talked of in coffee-houses, unless you change the way of addressing your packets for him at Paris, for I sent you word some time ago that, as soon as a packet arrived at Paris by that post, it was writ to indifferent people at London the names of those it was for and the contents, before they themselves had read it. I do not impeach any one and beg even this may be done as quickly as possible, no reason given, for that carries with it fending and proving and we beg but safety. 3 *pages.*

Madame Molza Nugent to James III.

1718, Oct. 16.—Assuring him of her joy at the news of his intended marriage, and reminding him of the promise which he wrote with his own hand in the articles of her marriage viz., We do moreover promise the said Margaret Molza that, whenever we have a Queen Consort, she shall be one of her Bedchamber women, as it is the only thing they can hope for at present of the dowry he had promised her. 3 *pages. French.*

Madame Molza Nugent to David Nairne.

1718, Oct. 16.—Requesting him to deliver the above letter into the King's own hands.—We are here in the saddest situation in the world. Our chateau has the air of a real desert, for it grows emptier every day. *French.*

The Duke of Mar to Lady Carington.

1718, Oct. 17. Bologna.—I had yours by Lady Nithsdale the day before I came from Urbino. You may be sure of my doing her all the service in my power, and, had she taken the hint I gave her on my coming, she had saved stumbling at

the threshold, which could not be a disagreement to herself as it was a mortification to those who were forced to deny her what she asked.

(About the Princess being stopped at Innsbruck as in his letter of the 15th.)

Since I came here, I had a letter from Lord Seaforth, which I cannot help thinking an odd one and, since you have seen most that have passed betwixt us, since we have been on this side the sea, I thought you should see this too, and my answer, therefore I give you the trouble of forwarding mine to him, which I leave open for your perusal, and there's a copy with it of his to me and I leave it to you to judge who acts most corresponding to our professions to one another. If he be as touchy with everybody as he has been with me oftener than once, he will not find many friends, but my regard for him and his family will prevent the lessening of my friendship for him. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Oct. 17.—I am sorry to see in *Mar's* to *Dillon* of 24 Sept. that your friend was not then set out, at least that there was no news of her being on the road, but by this time, I hope, she is with *the King.*

We have no certain account of the affairs in Sicily. Some pretend that the Spaniards are masters of the citadel of Messina, but this seems only report. People talk very differently of what measures the Court of Spain will take. *Ormonde* believes they would not come to any resolution, till they saw what the Parliament of England would do, and then take their measures.

Ormonde hopes that *the King* presses *Alberoni* to be his friend and to show that he is really so. This is a time will show what is to be depended on. I am sure *the King* ought to press him to help him in his lawsuit, for, should *the King of Spain* and *England* be made friends, *the King* would be a great sufferer, and but little prospect of his gaining his suit.

I hope *Alberoni* is in friendship with *the Czar* and *the King of Sweden. The King of Spain's money* would be of great use to those poor merchants and, if *the King of Spain* be kind to them, he may find it may turn to his account and *the King* might be the better for it. *Dillon* has told me that he has mentioned this to *Spain's* factor. I hope *Monteleon* is a friend to *the King* and that *the Parliament* will not show any kind of goodwill to *the King of Spain.* If *Spain* is truly a friend to *the King* and intends to show it, *England* ought to be acquainted time enough that he may fee the lawyers and that they be ready at the term. I fear, if we lose Hilary term, it will be very prejudicial to our cause.

I must recommend to *the King* a Mrs. Charlotte [? Talbot] at *St. Germains.* She is a very object of charity, a poor widow. I have seen Mrs. Camp. She is very much *the King's* devoted

humble servant and has refused *England's* offers for *the King's* sake. 5 *pages.*

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 17.—Much to the same purport as the last letter to which he refers him.—I am sorry I could not wait on Lady Mar, but my circumstances would not permit. 3 *pages.*

The Earl of Panmure to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 17. Paris.—Acknowledging his letter of 15 Sept. and expressing his satisfaction that the King and Mar were well, and that the latter hoped they would soon hear of the former the news of him so often wished.—

I was very glad to see the Duchess of Mar here. Since I wrote to you, I had a letter from my wife telling me that the signature for her jointure was not yet past the seals nor could not till November, when the Exchequer sits. She had not then got a tack of the house of Panmure. The commissioners had a mind to have a new valuation of the enclosed grounds about it, which are represented to them to be very large, and it's true they are, but it is as true that the far greatest part of them are planted, so they can be reckoned of no value to her. However she finds she will be obliged to give in a valuation of the grounds, before she can get her tack renewed, but is resolved, as I have frequently writ to her, not to grudge to pay a high tack duty rather than to be put out of possession. The factors put on my estate by the Commissioners of Inquiry are examining the tenants very particularly to whom the rents of 1715, 1716, and 1717 have been paid. Mr. Lumsdain, named factor by the Lords of Session, accounted for 1716 and part of 1717 and, as for 1715, she supposes they intend to land it at her door to serve for a pretext not to pay her her jointure, when her signature is passed, so in the present situation of her affairs she cannot ask liberty to go abroad, and I much doubt if it will be granted when she does, for I hear the like has been refused to others, who, I suppose, have more interest that she can pretend to. She also wrote that my shares in the Bank at Edinburgh were rouped and carried by Mr. Lumsdain, who offered for her and had it told to the company at the roup that it was for her behoof and she also told herself that she had a mind to purchase them. This made a great many forbear from offering, however some did offer, which served the price pretty high.

I am afraid as well as you that our friend Burnet (? Lord Stair) will not succeed in the affair he spoke of to Connell (? Lord Stanhope). However, I am resolved to leave no means unessayed consistent with my duty.

Sir Thomas Higgins to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 17.—Apologising for not having answered his letter of 1 Sept. not having received it till the night before

on his return from the waters of Bourbon, and expressing how sensibly he is touched by his Majesty's goodness for having a particular regard for him and distinguishing him from the rest of his servants by his late orders to Mr. Dicconson, and begging his Grace to desire the King to allow him the month of June last, which he was forced to borrow of Mr. Dicconson to make his journey and to let this new payment begin at July.

My brother is arrived at London but does not appear publicly. He said he was afraid to have found the King's party very much dejected and desponding, but on the contrary he finds all his friends very uppish, a great many violent Whigs, when he left England, grown very moderate and several that were indifferent grown open Jacobites.

Regretting that the Duchess of Mar had left Paris before his return.

Lady M. Macleane to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 17. St. Germains.—I beg you to represent to the King my request that he will give me leave to go and do the duty of my place where he is. I was charmed at all the Poland gentleman told me, who said he was going from us to the King. My having leave to go can be of no consequence, being a woman and the only woman in the King's family, I can't serve as an example to any other servants, so I hope you will find no difficulty in obtaining this favour. I hope the Duchess and Lady Fanny are arrived in good health. I went to pay my court to her. I did not doubt but by this post I should have had his Majesty's orders to be paid as his servants in duty with him, but not a word of it from Sir W. Ellis, though Mr. Dicconson assures me he has cleared all the questions Sir William put to him concerning me, so I beg you to speak a word in my favour to the King.

James III to David Nairne.

1718, Oct. 18. Bologna.—The Duke of Mar writes you word of the dismal news and my orders about all our people at Urbino. I would have you go immediately to Rome in the Duke of Mar's French chair, mine being to be lent to Lord Southesk, but you must pass by Soriano and there speak to the two nephews in my name, giving Don Carlo the letter I here send you and showing them both that you have here for the Pope, which you must deliver with your own hand. What you are to say to the nephews or the Pope, I think, may be drawn into a very narrow compass. The enormity of the fact speaks of itself and they can apply remedies better than we can prescribe. You must also make my compliments to Don Alexander, thank him for his letter, which I here send you, and ask his good offices. I would have you also see Cardinals Paulucci, Imperiali and Sacripanti in my name. In fine your business is to make all the clamour and noise

you can, and to move heaven and earth for remedy and in speaking of it to call everything by its own name. You must not mention a word of money, chimneys or any thing without other people begin with you and restrict yourself wholly to the great point. I send you a packet for our own good Cardinal and, when you have performed your commissions at Rome, you may go and pass a day or two with him, if you will. I am sure he'll be for coming back himself to Rome immediately, but, we do not think that really necessary. I think he'll do very well to make an end of his remedies first. When you come to Rome, you must receive all my letters and forward them here, and leave directions with Bullioni (Buglioni) or some trusty body at Urbino to forward hither what letters come there. I send you all my letters open and a paper for Sir William. I would have my papers go with the money, and the Duke of Mar writes directions about his papers. Bombley (Bonbled) must continue at Rome and you must stay there till further orders to solicit and press as much as you can, though I still flatter myself this will prove only a delay but, prove what it will, my business is to make all the noise I can.

Tell the President that for all this ill news I am not out of hopes and that I have ordered my family to Rome and not being to come back to Urbino, he may go to Pesaro when he pleases and there shall be informed of my motions, which depend on the news I may receive. His niece is recommended to Fitzgerald's care.

Send me as soon as you can a copy of our cipher with Cardinal Gualterio. As for *Cardinal Aquaviva*, I think you should not go to him without knowing that he thinks it convenient, but whether by word or message say all that is kind to him from me.

Thank the Archbishop and the Archdeacon for all their civilities to me, and desire the President to return the same thanks to the townspeople.

Remember me also to Madame Stacoli and acquaint her brother-in-law and the Colonel of the Corses that I come back no more this winter to Urbino. 2½ *pages. Copy. Enclosed,*

The KING'S ORDERS *to* SIR W. ELLIS.

The family and all the goods to go to Rome as soon as conveniently can be and remain there till further orders. My French post chair to be lent to Lord Southesk. The berlin and saddle horses must also go to Rome and Delatre with them and, if Sir William has a mind, he may go in it with the money, which he will take care should go safely. As I do not return to Urbino, none of my goods must be left there and Fitzgerald must take great care of the two miniatures that no wet comes near them. Sir William is to offer to all the lords and gentlemen an advance of two months, if they please, for their journey, for as to Delatre, Sheridan, Creagh

and himself he must defray their journey as well as for all the under servants. Sir William must look for a proper place at Rome to put the goods in and hire rooms for himself and such servants as I lodge. All the wine must go to Rome, except 8 *dozen of Burgundy and* 4 *of Champagne to be sent to Pesaro. Sir William must give* 10 *Spanish pistoles to Don Francesco, the concierge, and* 5 *to the poor Clare nuns and agree with Nairne what small matter should be given to the two or three young clergymen, who used to serve my Mass and he'll take care to give any other little present that's fit. Copy.*

JAMES III to DON CARLO ALBANI.

1718, Oct. 18. Bologna.—"J' ay esté si frappé, si accablé, si estonné et si surpris de l' evenement inoüis de l' arrest de la Princesse, ma future espouse, que jusqu'icy je n'ay pû me determiner a prendre la plume en main pour en escrire.

"La connoissance que j'avois des sentimens de l'Empereur sur ce sujet et lesquels vous n'ignorez pas me pourroit faire esperer que cecy n'est qu'une grimace, où son honneur et mon repos seroient sacrifiés a la politique ; mais voicy cependant 16 jours depuis l' arrest sans que j'apprenne la moindre nouvelle que par le public et sans avoir receu des lettres ni de Mr. Hay ni des Princesses ni d' aucun de leur suite ; ils doivent donc tous estre gardés presqu' à veüe, et il ne m'est plus permis, ni de me laisser accabler ni de me taire dans une affaire ou il faut que je remue Ciel et terre, et laquelle demande vangeance du Ciel, tandis qu'elle reçoit desja la maladiction des hommes. J'envoie Nairne à Sa Sainteté pour luy exposer l'estat affligeant où je me trouve, et je l'ay chargé de se rendre auprés de vous et du Cardinal, vostre frere, auparavant.

"Je ne demande pas moy meme la protection de S.S. en cette occasion ni vos bons offices, je me contente de vous exposer à tous ma juste et vive douleur; car du reste, il faut avoir renoncé à la religion et a l'honneur pour ne pas prendre ma cause en main et pour ne pas s'opposer à un procedé si enorme et si barbare. J'attendrai icy le denoüement de cette affaire et en attendant je fais partir ma famille d'Urbino pour se rendre à Rome."

I received a letter of compliment from Don Alexander, your brother, and am ordering Nairne to thank him and to inform him of what has happened to me. I am charmed with the Legate here, he behaves towards me just as I could desire, and the complete incognito I am in is a little comfort in my present condition. I have been well pleased with all I have seen in the neighbourhood, and edified at the charity of St. Bruno, who leaves not the least of his monks without a fireplace, but I keep it a great secret for fear of my servants all turning Carthusians before the end of the winter.

I beg you to make my compliments to Donna Theresa, and also to the Cardinal, your brother, showing him this letter,

which will serve for both of you. I regard you both as my best friends. Excuse my using Mr. Murray's hand instead of my own. I made him come here from Ferrara, where I am keeping all things ready in hopes of this storm being soon over. 2 *pages. French. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to David Nairne.

1718, Oct. 18. Bologna.—Giving news of the stop of the Princesses at Innsbruck with reflections thereon as in his letter of the 15th to Sir H. Paterson.—The King has sent an express to the Princess and is resolved to continue here till he has accounts from Innsbruck. This taking up more time than he thought of being in returning to Urbino and the season advancing makes him now resolve not to return by that place as he goes to Rome and therefore he would have the lords and gentlemen at Urbino delay their journey no longer but take their own time and way of going to Rome before the roads be broke and orders his own things and servants to be sent there immediately. This he has ordered me to write to be communicated to the lords and gentlemen.

(About the two chairs as in the King's letter to Nairne.)

I cannot order my papers and things which are in my cabinet and in Paterson's rooms to be sent away, till I send Paterson to pack them up, so good care must be taken of them where they are till Paterson's arrival, but everything else belonging to the King cannot be sent too soon.

His Majesty orders Sir W. Ellis to stay some time after you to forward the letters that come after your departure.

My compliments to the President, whose stay I suppose will not now be long at Urbino and I hope we shall see him at Pesaro and that he will not let Tempesti return till then, no operas being now, I suppose, that he's engaged on. I hope you'll get Signora Innocenza to remove to a convent at Castello or Albano, if the President do not bring her to Pesaro for his own use. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Oct. 18. Bologna.—(Concerning the stoppage of the Princess with reflections thereon as in his letter of the 15th to Sir H. Paterson and about the preparations at Mantua for their reception.) It is likely we shall now have accounts from the Princesses and Mr. Hay soon, and the King is resolved to continue here till he has. I would hope that the first accounts we shall hear of them is that all is over and that they are on their way again to Ferrara, where I still hope to see the marriage soon happily solemnized.

I have been obliged to write this story so often that I am quite sick of it, so pray excuse my not repeating it to *Ormonde* and show him what I have wrote to you. I am directed to tell him that *the King* approves of his not sending the names

of those people with *Holland*, whom he mentioned in his last, but to make them his compliments and, when there is occasion, they shall hear more from him.

You will perhaps have heard of this accident, before you spoke to *the Regent* of what you were desired to acquaint him, so we'll long to hear what you did in that matter, and, if you spoke to him, which I scarce believe you would in this case, what effect it had. By what you tell me of him, he is in fine hands and nobly advised.

Postscript. Oct. 19.—*The King* has now wrote the enclosed for *Ormonde*. We have no further news to-day, and we do not get your letters by Rome till to-morrow. We are to return no more to our old quarters but are to go straight to Rome, when we see any end, one way or another, to what keeps us, and the King has now sent orders to his family and people and things to go there immediately, before the roads be broke.

I had two days ago a letter of yours by Mr. McEvoy. You know that *the King* can give no recommendations as yet directly to *the King of Spain*, but he is dispatched to Rome, where he is to be introduced to *the King of Spain's* factor, who, I hope, will recommend him, which will do fully as well. 4 *pages. Copy.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—"I had yours of 24 Sept. last Friday with one enclosed from *James Murray* to *the Bishop of Rochester* and another to *Sir R. Everard*. The latter is still here and intends to part for *England* in two days. He cannot charge himself with carrying any letter or paper whatsoever, therefore I have addressed *the Bishop of Rochester's* to *Ogilvie*, observing the precaution you recommend, and advising beforehand of the channel the said letter goes by, so that I don't see how any thing can be taken amiss on that account.

"By what you say of *the Pope's* behaviour 'tis a melancholy thing to be obliged to have any dependence on him, and very uncomfortable to have to do with persons whose slowness and uncertain humours can never be fixed. If *the King's* own presence and the good reasons he will have to say don't prevail, there can be no further hopes of any essential service from *the Pope*.

"As to *the King of Spain*, 'tis to be presumed, and with good reason, that he does not want *willingness to serve the King*, 'tis also very apparent that he is able to do it and especially if in *concert with the King of Sweden and the Czar*, as 'tis natural to believe he is. 'Tis taken for granted here that those two gentlemen have adjusted affairs, and none doubts of their being extremely irritated against *the Elector of Hanover*. Supposing this to be the case, and provided *the King of Spain* furnishes them with *money* and *acts in*

conjunction for the King's restoration, can any *scheme* have more probability of *success*, considering the great *number of friends* that *the King* has at *home*? In putting *the King* in a good way to *assert his right*, they do their own work at the same time, and *the King* once settled may soon be able to forward *their interest* in his turn. I don't question but *the King* and *Mar* have already laid all this and much more in due light before *the King of Spain* and *Alberoni*. If the latter's resolution does not fail, he will easily perceive that it is the best and most honourable game he can play, both to crush his declared enemy and settle his *master's interest*. In my humble opinion this matter ought to be closely followed and pushed whilst there is a breach upon foot with *England*, for, if they should come to any practicable method of *agreement*, 'tis to be feared that *the King's interest* would be postponed. *Dillon* has discoursed this matter over and over with *the Spanish ambassador* here. He is of the same opinion with *Dillon*, and very favourable in his accounts to *Alberoni* relating to *the King's* concerns.

"I had no letter from *Jerningham* this great while, but *Sir H. Paterson* writes to *Ormonde* that he had one from him of the 20th last month, wherein he gives great hopes that *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* have adjusted affairs, without entering into particulars or affirming positively that the peace is concluded.

"I write to S[ir] P. R[edmond] once a week constantly and do always tell him that I am persuaded both *the King* and *Mar* will approve his pursuit of the lawsuit. I find he is still uneasy for not receiving necessary *powers* to act near *Alberoni*, as you will see by the enclosed copy of the last I had from him, he could not then have received *Mar's* which I addressed to him the 4th instant, and I can add nothing to what I said in my former letters on this subject; I was to wait on *the Duke of Berwick*, who is now laid up with the gout, I stayed with him near an hour, he did not make the least mention of *the King's marriage*, *Ormonde* or *Mar* nor I to him, as you may well imagine. I expect with great impatience to have directions to intimate *the marriage* to *the Regent*, and to hope next Friday's post will clear that point, and then *the Regent* must positively determine about *the pension*.

"As to news, the late accounts come here from the Court of Turin do assure that the citadel of Messina made still a vigorous defence 22 September. Several others pretend to have letters of its being stormed and surrendered the 24th same month, we shall soon know the truth of this matter. I have no news from Camocke nor do I find there is any sure account of his arrival on the coasts of Spain.

"In the manner you describe the climate you are in, 'tis very uncomfortable, may you soon be in one more agreeable and where the air is natural." 4 *pages*. *Enclosed*,

Sir Peter Redmond to Lieut.-General Dillon.

I am this morning going to the Escurial. *I take with me the pattern of the goods I got made for* Alberoni. *As my merchant is a slippery spark, the best I can expect is a favourable reception of them and that I hope to work, though I never used more caution in any affair than I do to keep that gentleman in temper and to his bargain.* The English *make violent efforts to wed* the Court of Spain, *cost what it will, notwithstanding the gravity and feigned resolutions of* Alberoni *to the contrary. If this happens, which is to be dreaded, affairs may fall heavy on* the King of France *and* the Regent, *nor may the latter's submission and coquetry avail her anything, when she is laughed at, unpitied for her making love to a person that hated her in his heart and that he wanted only a fair occasion to show it, especially when* the Emperor *desired it.*

I wish the King *may always choose the properest persons to serve him everywhere, but, as* Sir P. Redmond *has neither powers nor necessary directions to act for him, he might be taken for an impostor or at least an officious busy fellow, if his character had not been well known here. He has been four or five months writing continually to Mar without having a line from him either approving or disapproving his pursuit of the lawsuit. I hear Mr. Keith, Lord Marischal's brother, is coming hither. Perhaps he may do much good. Yesterday's post honoured* Sir P. Redmond *with* Dillon's *letter of the* 20*th and the former is really vexed at heart to find the latter take ill any jealous expression of his, since he certainly meant no ill.*—1718, *Oct.* 1. *Extract.*

G. Rattray to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 18. St. Germains.—Venturing to trouble him with this letter and with the enclosed memorial. *French. Enclosed,*

The said Memorial.

George Rattray, son of Sir John Rattray, of the family of Craghall, represents that his father served as Lieut.-colonel in the Scotch foot regiment of Douglas, where he rendered very important services, particularly at Chatham, when the Dutch tried to make a descent there. The suppliant served in the said regiment as ensign of his father's company from his birth and as captain of Grenadiers, till on account of his religion he was forced to quit the service. He then went to France where M. de Louvois gave him immediately a foot company in the regiment of Feuquiere. Some years afterwards he told him that his obedience to his King would cost him very dear, and that, if he would remain in the French service,

he would give him considerable employments and a good pension besides. All this did not stop him from obeying the King's orders, who made him go into Scotland, where he served as lieut.-colonel of dragoons, till the last revolution, when, trying to escape to France he was taken by the populace and thrown into the prisons of Dumfries and Edinburgh, where the Prince of Orange offered him the same regiment of dragoons and to make him a brigadier, or, if he preferred to serve the Emperor or any other of his allies, he would procure him the same employments. On his refusal he was severely treated in prison for nearly a year, at the end of which his friends obtained his release, which was granted only on condition of his signing his death warrant, should he ever be found in any of the three kingdoms. This did not prevent him from being a long time in the Highlands, suffering hunger and fatigue. He was the only officer then in the Highlands, who would not capitulate with the Prince of Orange, and was also in the two subsequent expeditions.—I beg you to believe I shall always be ambitious to return there, to conquer or die. I doubt not, when you have examined this succinct detail of my zeal and services, you will have pity on my situation, I being at a distance from the King and not knowing to whom I should address myself for my daily bread since the late Queen's death, having a wife and five children, without any means but the pension I had, which I am assured is to be diminished. If this is a general rule, allow me to beg you to effect, that whatever be retrenched from my salary may be given to my children. French.

Hugh Thomas to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 7[–18]. London.—Since Lord Stanhope's return we have been all in disorder. He seems very much nettled at the defeat of the Spanish fleet as directly contrary to the late treaty of peace and the present interest of the nation, and especially for making a tool of him to send him to Spain with proposals and at the same time to commit open hostilities, so that to clear himself he published the Gazette of the 27th. Sunderland and he have had very high words about it, who told him it was done by his Majesty's orders and so said Craggs, who gave the orders. His Majesty said he did it by the advice of the Privy Council but Penterrieder makes no secret of saying he obtained his Majesty's orders and values himself very much on it. Sunderland says he will never act in concert with Stanhope, and Stanhope is resolved to lay down before he will come into their measures. His Majesty has done all he can to reconcile them, so that they dined all together last Thursday at Hampton Court and the Spanish ambassador with them, who notified to them his master's orders to retire into Holland and desired they would appoint him a day for

his audience of leave. The day before, the Czar's minister presented a declaration that his master was willing to come into any alliance with his Majesty for their mutual safety, offensive and defensive, desiring his Majesty to send an ambassador to treat with him on the terms. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen on a speech Sir William Wilkes made them refused to address his Majesty for a war with Spain. The marriage of the Chevalier makes a great noise here, the foolish people not being able to conceal their satisfaction no more than if he were on the throne, promising themselves great matters by it, and we on the other hand flatter ourselves that the Emperor will seize her, before she gets out of his dominions. No man labours more for you than poor Rogers (*i.e.* Plunket). Your countryman presses very much to see me but the character I have of him from everybody will not let me without your advice.

CHARLES GIBSON, *i.e.* MR. HALL [? FATHER CARNEGIE], to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 7[–18]. Edinburgh.—I hope you received what I wrote you four or five months ago since I delivered it to *H. Straiton.* I now trouble you to have the goodness to speak to *the King* to continue the allowance *the Queen* gave me. Both times Mr. Ossery (? Hooke) came to *Scotland*, *the Queen* ordered me to wait on him and introduce him to friends, especially to my dear deceased friend, *the Duke of Hamilton.* I had the good fortune not only to please them too, but several others, of which Mr. Ossery gave account at his return and told the Queen he had a commission from *the Duke of Hamilton* to procure me a benefice from *the King of France* to defray my charges and pains. *The Queen* said, You shall not speak to *the King of France* for I'll take care of him myself and accordingly ordered me a yearly competency. If this can be continued by your procurement, I shall ever remain your dutiful servant, if not, I'll drop it, for I'll owe the obligation to none else.

All your friends here are well and long much to see you. There's a great change of late in *the Duke of Atholl.* If you think it worth while, ways and means may be fallen on to make him entirely right. Our Tories are stunned at the accounts of the Spaniards' misfortunes, but I never expected better, when I saw Alberoni's course. Were he the great man he is called, he had followed the example given in 1688, where the Emperor, Spain and the other Confederates finding they could do nothing to purpose, unless the King of England were on their side and he being then otherwise, their first step was to make a King of England. Had his Eminence done so, Spain would have been in better circumstances.

You'll have heard from better hands what our Court of Enquiry and that of Oyer and Terminer are doing. The last was sitting in Perth, when I was in that country, visiting

Mr. Rachael's wife and children. There the Duke of Atholl, sheriff of that shire, acted a very odd part, and no ways of a piece with what he did three years ago, for he opposed the Court in everything and particularly chose such a jury as declared all not guilty that were brought before them, by which he has regained the affection of the country, which he had lost by his behaviour about the time of Sheriffmuir and by his cruel oppressing of his vassals since. I asked the reasons of his acting so, and they said, it was not out of principle of duty to the Pretender, but because he thought himself ill used by our government, which kept him out of all places and had given him a very inconsiderable reward for the good service he thinks he did it, and the reason the present government do not show him great favour is, because they are persuaded he was entirely in with the Tories the time of the intended descent in 1708 and they think he would still look that way, if his Duchess, who manages him, could hope for something to him for the behoof of her children.

James III to Pope Clement XI.

1718, Oct. 19. Bologna.—The arrest of the Princesses has made so much noise, that your Holiness must have been informed of it. "Le respect, que les princes se doivent l' un a l'autre, m'empechera de faire des reflexions sur un evenement aussi inoui et votre Sainteté scait accomplir si dignement et si parfaitement les devoirs pontificaux, qu'il me seroit inutile de luy demander ou justice ou protection en cette occasion. Je me contenteray donc de vous exposer humblement ma vive et juste douleur, persuadé qu'en considerant combien la justice et la conscience sont interessées dans le cas present, elle n'aura pas meme besoin du motif de sa bonté vrayment paternelle envers moy, pour la pousser à agir en cette rencontre d'une maniere digne du Vicaire de Jesus Christ et de protecteur des loix sacrées de notre sainte religion." I beg your Holiness to listen favourably to the bearer, who is not unknown to you. *French. Copy.*

The Earl of Oxford to James III.

1718, Oct. 8–19.—The last I wrote to *the King* was on a melancholy occasion, I have since received one from *the King* of 18 Aug. It is a great constraint on me that I cannot express myself as I ought on such an occasion, but I hope he has goodness enough to pardon sins of omission as well as of commission.

I have now a more agreeable subject to write upon, which is to congratulate *the King* on the success of his traffic. It gives new life to all *the King's* well-wishers and will have great and lasting effects.

As the rule laid down is most wise and just and will prevent many inconveniences and be very agreeable on this side, so the exception as to *the Duchess of Ormonde* is not only right in itself but a confirmation of the rule. It is a very great

advantage to the trade that there is so good a harmony between the two chief factors. All that can be done in these parts for preserving that so necessary and good disposition shall be done.

The notice *the King* takes of *Oxford's* poor endeavours are more than a recompense for all that ever he can perform.

The present disturbances makes letters difficult to be sent and, *the King* having given permission to act in trade without waiting for direct orders to buy up some goods and a factor having been sent to a mart about a good bargain, but some incidents falling which require immediate care, one known to *the King* in person as well as by a continued series of good services in trade and whose capacity, fidelity and dexterity are no less known, is prevailed with to go to the mart and thence will easily give *the King* an account of what goods are bought, what remains here and what is proper for these markets.

I have communicated to Mr. *Cæsar* what I was commanded. I need not mention how sensible he is of the favour. It is not possible for any mortal to express more hearty zeal for your trade and his whole soul and faculties are engaged with great steadiness and prudence in promoting it. 2 *pages*.

The Earl of Oxford to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 8–19. Richmond.—After 30 days yours of 19 Aug. was received, and you guessed right that the contents of *the King's* would be very acceptable. I am extremely glad he has had so good success in the cargo. It will have great effects with all concerned everywhere. That about *the Duchess of Ormonde* is the justest thought in the world as well for the general good of the trade, but particularly it does great right to *Mar's* conduct and is extremely well received here. You will hear by a sure way as soon as or before this comes to you the reasons of our caution. *Ogilvie* for his own safety must move to some other factory, but this and some other matters will be explained to you at large.

Capt. H. Straiton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 8[–19]. L[? eith].—As I was never a grumbler or desponding, I am not yet any ways impatient, yet I long much to hear some account of the company from *Mar* himself and that chiefly for the satisfaction of much more significant partners than myself.

I have a letter from the Doctor (*i.e.* Menzies) of 13 Sept., in which by your direction he gives me the most acceptable news of your good cousin (*i.e.* the King) being just going to be married to an excellent lady. May all the joys that ever attended married state unite in them.

I am most heartily glad to find by a letter of 22 Sept. from a very honest, intelligent friend at *London* that all friends

there received the good news of the marriage with the utmost satisfaction and that *England's* family is mightily pleased with it and that they are wonderfully changed of late in their inclinations to your cousin and want only opportunity to do him the utmost service they are capable of. The friends of the company here, particularly *the Highlanders*, are as frank and forward to renew the old trade as ever and everybody I know is heartily pleased with the news of the marriage, only *the Whigs* seem much down of the mouth and very angry.

I have given *Sir H. Paterson* accounts of the commission of Oyer and Terminer, but, in case they have not come, shall repeat them.

Soon after the arrival of that fine commission, which on the back of a general indemnity was very odd, the trusty judges, of whom Ormestoun, Penketland and Sir Walter Pringle were the chief, issued out precepts to the sheriffs of four counties to summon as many grand juries, the first to sit at Perth 17 Sept., the second at Dundee the 23rd, the third at Couper in Fife the 25th and the fourth at Kelso, 1 Oct.

At Perth bills were exhibited only against Mr. Freebairn and Fullerton of that ilk, and both returned by the jury and Mr. Patrick Ogilvy, their foreman, Ignoramus, on which the jury was dismissed without thanks contrary to English form, and then the Court adjourned to 9 Oct.

At Dundee bills were preferred only against Fotheringham of Powrie and Wallis Cragy (*i.e.* Wallace of Craigie) and both by the unanimous verdict of the jury, Mr. Thomas Fullerton foreman, were brought in Ignoramus and the jury dismissed without thanks and the Court adjourned to 15 Oct.

At Couper the jury was for the most part composed of mean, obscure, ignorant bigot Whig feuars. For instance one had been a common fisher in Dundee, another an old dragoon now very poor, a third a keeper of sheep, a fourth was Balfour, son of one of the murderers of the Bishop of St. Andrews, and one Robertson, convicted of theft and perjury, was one of them. Are not these fine judges of the lives and fortunes of peers' sons, barons, gentlemen &c. ?

This jury returned Billa Vera against Lord George Murray, Sir James Sharp, Beaton of Balfour, Barrowfield, Mr. Arnot, chirurgeon, and five or six more, but after all some of the poor ignorant Whig bigots are to be pitied, for they were wheedled and pressed to what they did by a number of Presbyterian Mass Johns and harangued and threatened out of any little sense they had by the chief judges and lawyers, and always told they were only judges of facts but not of law, as if an Act of Parliament were not a fact that every man was obliged to know.

At Kelso the grand jury brought in the bill against Mr. Cranston Ignoramus, and being desired by the judges to re-inclose, they unanimously by the mouth of Sir Patrick Scot of Ancrum, their foreman, refused so to do, and being

asked by the judges the reason of returning the bill as above, would assign none, adding, that they understood their duty and were bound to secrecy.

This brisk procedure so discouraged the judges that they preferred no more bills and adjourned till 11 or 12 Nov., though it's believed they will not sit even then. What fortifies this conjecture is, that the English lawyers are gone for England and some even pretend that the Court, being disappointed of their expectations of the result of this commission, have discharged any further procedure and what adds some strength to the conjecture is that it's told here for certain that at the Lancaster assizes all such bills were by the grand jury returned Ignoramus, even where it was proven that the persons had been beyond seas and returned, which gives a fair view of the disposition of that country.

Some friends are set to work for collecting matters of fact in order to get a short and true narrative published of the proceedings of judges, juries, &c., but nothing shall be printed till all be advised with sure friends and sufficient lawyers, and I cannot but mention three, who were at much trouble to save their countrymen from injustice, viz., Charles Erskine, James Graham and Alexander Hay, advocates, as were many agents, whose names I want, and what they did was boldly, frankly and aboveboard, but from Couper justice, judges and jury Libera nos, Domine.

Some time ago *H. Straiton* was informed that some of *the Highlanders* were a little impatient and doubtful. He therefore used his best endeavours to keep them in good humour and sent amongst them some books with a certain effigies and inscription on it gilded and some pictures, and is to send them a good number of trees of the genealogy of a family they love. Such harmless innocent arts may do some little good and cannot do any ill, and I am told *the Highlanders* are not displeased with what they have received.

Lord Sinclair was lately here and saw me often, and we had full and free conversation about trade and I find him, what I always thought, intelligent and well inclined, and I have established a pretty sure correspondence with him. He frankly undertakes to do everything in his power to promote the interest of the Company in his country and assures me there is not in it any merchant of note, except one, but will be as forward as himself either for the muslin affair (*i.e.* collection of money) or any branch of trade as occasion require. Being on the subject of trade, in case you have mistaken conjectures about that of muslin, I may tell you there is not yet one farthing collected, nor is designed to be, till an occasion appears to encourage it or you give directions for it.

How it came about that *the Duke of Atholl* took right measures in the affairs at *Perth*, I do not yet certainly know,

for honest *Lady Nairne* and others had in the beginning of that work been at much pains to no purpose and now I am told it was young *Lord Aberdeen* (*i.e.* Lord Haddo) only that had the influence to bring him right, which, if true, is no ill prognostic of both.

Lord Carnwath has been for many months designing to be with you and has been often on that subject with me. I shifted it as much as I could and softly dissuaded, but could not prevail, so at length I could [not] well decline to forward his letter to you, which is enclosed. He is to be at London in eight or nine weeks to wait your return, and I wish you may give him some answer soon, for I suspect his patience will not long wait there. 3½ *pages.*

The Earl of Carnwath to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 8[–19].—I have done what honourably I could to make my way of living comfortable in Britain but there's always the less expectation of that for those in my circumstances, so that nothing should keep me in this island but the want of *the King's* allowance to leave it and to follow his fate. I earnestly entreat that as soon as possible I may be honoured with his commands by a letter from yourself enclosed to the Doctor (*i.e.* Menzies), who is the only friend I have at London, that can explain it to me.

David Nairne to John Paterson.

1718, Oct. 20. Urbino.—All the orders you sent me from his Majesty are punctually obeyed. We were all sorry to find by your letter from Bologna that Mr. Freebairn was not yet arrived, and the more that it is reported here that the Princess was stopped at Innsbruck. We flatter ourselves the thing is false. I venture to send Mr. Murray's sword by the post to Bologna, though they have put it up in Rome in so unwieldy a box that it will be very inconvenient to carry. I send back also the letters I had from Bologna last post, which I wonder you did not stop there. I have one from Dr. Ingleton, which I do not send, about nominations, which will keep till the King comes back. Cardinal Gozzadini's and Abbé Rondini's to me I send, because the King may probably see them in his return and tell them what he thinks fit in relation to the recommendation therein, which I humbly think not sufficient alone to name a bishop with a safe conscience. I send also Madame de Chigi's letter, thanking his Majesty for his protection, to which she attributes the G[rand] D[uke's] decision of her lawsuit in her favour. I send M. Lucci's letter, which confirms the news of the surrender of the citadel of Messina. 3½ *pages.*

William Erskine to John Paterson.

1718, Oct. 20. Urbino.—I hope next post we shall know of the Queen's safe arrival in Italy, for I saw a man this

morning, who came from Pesaro last night and says they have certain accounts there that she came to Verona last Monday. Enclosing a letter for Mar from one who was poor Phil. Lockhart's cornet.

GEORGE MACKENZIE to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Oct. 20. Urbino.—I have received yours with the two enclosed copies, which his Grace has transmitted to me. I have read that of the Marquess with equal regret and surprise and sincerely think the answer more gentle than it might justly have been. I have reason to believe there are bad instruments about my chief, who are apt to enflame a Highland vanity into idle conceits that might produce such a letter and it has always been my endeavour to make him discern his true friends and real interest. Before I received yours, I wrote him a letter wherein I presumed to use the Duke's name and his friendship for him, but must for the Marquess's sake trouble him with another next post. Since his coming to France all his letters to me have been full of expressions of the greatest kindness, and, as I had occasion sometimes to mention his Grace, I always found in the answer hearty resolutions of a sincere friendship with him, and I hope he will yet be wise enough to keep to them.

We are all here longing to hear of the happy consummation of that well designed and well executed project of the King's marriage.

JAMES EDGAR to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Oct. 20. Urbino.—I had yours of the 15th last post and delivered your enclosures and commissions to the gentlemen concerned.

By our accounts last post that the Queen was not in Italy and no message from her, everybody was more or less concerned, but on Tuesday night McCarty coming from Pesaro and telling that the Pope's courier from Bologna said that a merchant there told him he had letters from Innsbruck that the Queen was stopped there by the Emperor's orders disheartened altogether our thinking people, whose peevish way of thinking gets the better of their judgment. Others of a more sober and solid way of thinking, though they did not believe it, were somewhat concerned, because, though the story was not probable, it was possible. This melancholy continued till this morning one of the Pope's horse guards came from Pesaro, who said that a Marquess there, just as he was coming away, told him he had certain accounts from Verona that the Queen was there last Monday night. This dispelled the former fears and gave new life in our politicians. What added to their fear was, that on Tuesday Don Carlo told publicly at table the same story McCarty brought from Pesaro. We expect to hear next Saturday of his Majesty's marriage.

T'other day Mr. Carnegy, who is now courting strongly his chief's favour, told us that he heard Dr. Arbuthnot was

at Paris and to come here. He is very well pleased with it, for you know he has no great liking for Dr. McGhie. All our people continue here and Lord Southesk's and Mr. Stuart's journey is laid aside. His Lordship has changed his lodgings to where Lord Nithsdale was and he and Mr. Clephane now eat at Mr. Stuart's. 2¼ *pages.*

Col. John Hay to James III.

1718, Oct. 20. Innsbruck.—"I wrote several times to *James Murray* since we came here, but my letters coming safe was so uncertain that I did not care to write directly to yourself, having likewise nothing to say but what, I suppose, the public papers would inform you of sooner than my letter, since it could not come by the post. Freebairn came here at night, he raised me out of bed, I immediately writ my answers and I thought to have got him out of this place early next morning, but he was stopped and is kept so strict that I cannot yet tell whether he has had an opportunity of sending my letters, if he has them yet, or if they were taken from him, when he was taken into custody. If they were, it is a matter of great indifferency, for they contained nothing of consequence. I need not repeat what I have written to *James Murray*, since it would be giving you but a double trouble. I am sorry that I cannot have your directions which way to act in the different events that may happen upon the receiving the answer by the messenger that went from hence upon our arrival here, as I advised *James Murray* before, but I think the affair in question so very much to be wished that I am resolved to stick by the bit as long as I can, I mean as long as there are any hopes of *the Princess Clementina's* pursuing her journey. Some here are still confident that their master will wink at their design, and give them some outlet, but I am of opinion he did not make this first step for nothing and would not have done it, had he not a mind to push it further. As it is impossible to know the answer we will have, so, if you were to speak here yourself, I believe you could not give me a positive order how to behave, but you may be sure I shall act according as I think you would direct me, if you were present, having always in view your personal interest only without regard to myself or any other whatsoever. I cannot but say that *the Princess Clementina* has here very barren counsellors. They have tried my patience pretty often, but those are long stories that will keep cold, my rule shall be to do my best to serve you and *Princess Clementina.*

"We was overtaken upon the road before we came here by a servant of the father's, who still insists that the mother should be present at the ceremony and that it should be done in the confines of this country, but I got them over all that before we came here and it was agreed that it should be in the manner and place before appointed, which you

agreed to in your letter by Freebairn, still supposing that the mother was to come to the said place.

"But, if the case should happen that she be allowed to go no further and that *Princess Clementina* be allowed as it were to make her escape, I doubt much if the mother would consent to it except the ceremony was over, since the father has ordered positively that she should not leave her daughter till then. If it should happen so and that by no means she will let her go till the ceremony be over, I believe you would be of opinion that I should inform the mother of the power I am master of, putting [it] in her hands, provided first I can be persuaded that *Princess Clementina's* journey is secure, and you may be assured I will never produce the power, except I can be assured of that, neither do I think it for her interest that I should. The great mischief here is that we are all secretaries and advisers, and very inconstant in our opinions, which must be attended with a great deal of irresolution, a very great defect in our case, and I wish from my heart *Princess Clementina* herself was mistress of all, I am sure matters would have gone otherways. She is capable to sell them all in a market, but, as she is, does not open her mouth.

"The person who is to send this arrived here to-day and comes from the mother's sister near where you are, on purpose to desire she would come to her house. I have not seen him, for he does not appear in this house. He is ordered to stay here till we know our event and to advise his master and mistress of it, he is to send this before and desired it might be ready when he should call for it, I leave it open, lest something new should occur before he calls.

Oct. 21.—"Mr. Drummond's arriving here has made me alter my resolution and send this by him. Were our affair determined to our advantage, I should not want occasions enough of acquainting you what passes, and, if it be determined otherways, I am afraid the same difficulty of correspondence will still remain.

"You may be assured that I shall obey your commands strictly in returning, as soon as *Princess Clementina* leaves this place to go any other route but to where you are, which I hope will not happen. I have delivered the letters to *Princess Clementina* and her mother, and send their answer with the bearer.

"The mother has written very strong letters to her sister, but what effect they will have, God only knows. I am persuaded, without seeing it, that what *Princess Clementina* writes to you is very sincere, as I am sure the mother's is.

"I believe there will be little left to them to determine in the affair in question, for I suppose both the father's and that from Vienna will come here at the same time and everything will be regulated by them, so that we will have nothing to do here but obey."

I am heartily sorry I have no more agreeable news to send. Though I could write a volume, it would all end in *Princess Clementina's* being here uncertain of her fate, though always hoping the best. 5½ *pages.*

MRS. B. STRICKLAND to JAMES III.

1718, Oct. 20.—Expressing her own and her son's joy at his approaching marriage and her ambition that her daughter may be admitted to serve her Majesty in the same quality that she herself served the late queen in for 34 years. Her children will be left behind, so she will be as little troublesome as any woman in that post can be. You know the queen gave her a pension of 1,600 livres a year, which will be so much saved, if your Majesty grants me this. 2 *pages.*

E[LIZABETH] LADY S[ANDWICH] to JAMES III.

1718, Oct. 9[–20].—I presume to express my joy on this most happy occasion. Your faithful servants are transported at your having made a choice, that has as much dignity and agreeableness as we could have hoped for, had you been actually possessed of the greatness that belongs to you. 'Tis the greatest mortification your adversaries have yet met with.

Last March I had a letter from you with some commands, to which I returned as full an answer as was then in my power and delivered it to Sir R. E[verard], who brought me the other. In doubt whether it ever came to your hands or whether you considered it not worth your further thoughts, I thought it my duty to continue silent. 3 *pages.*

HUGH THOMAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 20. London.—Rogers (*i.e.* Plunket) has intercepted and copied so many of the *Duke of Brunswick's* females' letters for removing *Cadogan* as well as those mentioned in my last, that, if *the Parliament* saw them, *they* would turn all the *Duke's* females and countrymen out of doors and perhaps *Cadogan* with them and take in *the Tories,* who are only a parcel of talking fellows, who, when they are made easy, have not one grain of honesty, who, as they are, may be made to labour for their bread. *The Duke of Brunswick's* whole dependence is on *Stanhope,* as is all his family, but, as he labours only to please *the Emperor,* as they all say in their letters to *the Emperor,* it is most likely he must out at present on our late kindness to *the King of Spain* in your neighbourhood. *The King of Spain's* factor here was offered copies of all letters to *the Emperor,* but he would not give one farthing for them, and without some money Rogers could not get them. If *Cadogan* had those concerning himself, he would manage matters so with *the Parliament* and *the Emperor* as to secure himself at the ruin of all *the Duke of Brunswick's* countrymen. Your

answer to this is earnestly desired before *the Parliament* comes to town or at least as soon as possible. Rogers would have wrote himself, but thinks it not convenient and will do nothing with these, till he knows your answer. All people are so overjoyed at *the King's* housekeeping that it is impossible to express it. We have no news at present, but great talk of a quarrel between Stanhope and Sunderland about the late action in the Mediterranean; Stanhope refusing to come into a war, for which he is like to be turned out and Lord Parker with him for taking his part.

James III to Père Gaillard.

1718, Oct. 20. Bologna.—Mr. Dicconson has informed me of all that passed between you and him about the arrears of the Queen's pension, and I would have found the demand of the lists extraordinary enough, had I not been persuaded that this demand was made only from political views and in no wise to embarrass or constrain me in the distribution of the said arrears or the order I should observe therein. It is certain that, these arrears being due and the Regent willing to pay them, not to leave me master of them would serve only to embarrass both of us, and, though I doubt that this is his intention, yet in case this happens, I beg you to insist strongly that the whole should be left to my disposal. Nothing is more natural than that, and no one perhaps is more exact or anxious than a son to carry out the wishes of his mother. They shall be exactly, and the Regent may be assured that this sum will be employed only for a similar purpose. I therefore beg you again to insist strongly on this article, since the order of the charity could never be so well observed by another as by myself, who know and will provide for the necessities of each one.

The object of my journey here has made noise enough, and what keeps me here will make still more, but, if justice has not quite left the earth, I shall soon see the end of my troubles, which are indeed mingled with hopes, but increased by the uncertainty, as I know nothing since the arrest of the Princesses, except that even writing has been forbidden them, so that the public informs me of all I know of it. You will know the upshot of it before I shall be able to inform you. *French. Copy.*

James III to David Nairne.

1718, Oct. 21. Bologna.—"I would have you tell *Cardinal Aquaviva* I have received his of the 12th with the enclosed from C[amoc]k, which cannot be very material, nor can we understand it, till we come at the cipher, which we did not bring with us. When you see him, you will do well to tell all that relates to my present situation here, about which I shall write to you in French a paper apart for you to show or send to the two nephews or one of them, for as for Alexander

you know him, I suppose, enough to be upon your guard with him, but yet to omit no attention or civility towards him, and as for what relates to my marriage there can never be hurt in asking his assistance. Remember me to Booth and tell him I would not have Bevan, the footman, neglect shifting for himself out of any hopes from me which are very uncertain. Tell Sheldon that as to the mourning I leave everybody to do as they think fit and tell him that Père Gaillard never heard Clementine's name from me, and what you writ to him upon that matter by my order could come to him but this day at soonest. I believe, if you thank the new Monseigneur Sacripanti in my name, it will suffice instead of a formal answer, which I have nobody here to write for me, and, if you bid Monsr. Gazola thank Monsr. Fontana from me, I think it is sufficient paying his compliment. I send you here a list of plate and other things which are coming from Paris to Rome under our Cardinal's address and which, when they come, I desire Monsr. Lucci to keep till my further order. My kind compliments to our own Cardinal and inform him of all I write to you or you do about the marriage affair. I hear Bombled has behaved himself impertinently and indiscreetly at Rome, enquire if it be so. I return you here Mr. Dicconson's letter to Sir William, about which I have no orders to give since the Duke of Mar will answer it, but bid him write a kind answer from me to Captain Grant, tho' neither to him nor anybody else can I promise what I have not to give, but I shall do what I can."

The Duke of Mar to William Dicconson.

1718, Oct. 21. Bologna.—Since I came here, I received yours of 19 Sept., which I read to the King, and he has now given me yours of 26 Sept. to Sir W. Ellis, with his directions for answering it.

The accounts you mention to have sent to Sir William did not come for a long time after the orders I wrote you for making up yours from the time of your being last discharged by the late Queen, nor has his Majesty yet had time to look on them, so you are wrong to presume they are not satisfactory, and you are so exact in all such matters that I have no doubt they'll give satisfaction, when they are considered, so far as they go. Since you have no acquittance from the late Queen, his Majesty thinks you should now commence the accounts you are to make up from the time of his first leaving St. Germains and bring them down to the time when you can get them ready, which will certainly take a considerable time, before which 'tis to be hoped a good deal of the arrears will be paid up. When ready, his Majesty will give further directions about sending them and their instructions, which must needs be very bulky. You should make all the convenient dispatch you can about this,

There is far from being any complaint against you from any in the new list for being unfavourable to them. His Majesty's intentions by the orders you mention Sir William had sent you about the payment of them were only to do what he thinks equal justice to all who suffer for him, nor does he intend that by those orders any of the old list and servants should be deprived of the arrears due to them at the Queen's death, though they may be a little longer in having them paid up, which it would be hard for them to grudge, since it is to keep their fellow-sufferers a little longer from starving. Had the fund continued, he was resolved to have taken care of them all, but now that it is to be paid no longer than the time of the Queen's death, he is afraid it will not be in his power, though, as far as he can, he will. It is lamentable to think on the hard state most of those poor people will be in, and it grieves him not a little, but how can he help it ?

The King has written to Père Gaillard as you advise and it can scarce be thought that the Court of France will do so undecent a thing towards him as not to leave to him the payment of his own servants and people, who must certainly be the best judge of how that is to be done. When this is again represented to that Court, as I presume Père Gaillard will, and also Mr. Dillon, to whom I wrote of it some time ago, they will not sure do so reflecting a thing on the King as to restrict you in any manner in the paying of it, but leave you to do it as his Majesty directs you.

The King is to consider your remarks on the list, and I heartily wish he may have wherewith to give any allowance to the people in it.

You judge right to the King's intentions as to the 1,500 livres you were ordered to pay to Mr. Gordon being over and above that other 1,000 ordered some time before, but I believe you had advanced part of the first of these sums to Lord Marischal, before you got the orders about it, 1,000 livres of it being for his lordship, and what you so advanced is to be deducted. Since the Regent has declared that he'll pay the pension no longer than the Queen lived, it is hoped he will order payment of the arrear of it pretty soon, and so that you will be relieved of what you mention to be engaged for the bankers and others.

It is wished you may be disappointed in your fears about the Colonels' list, but you seem to have too good reason for them and that will increase the number of the miserable, for whom, I hope, Providence will yet find some other supply.

The King approves of your sending nobody with the plate &c. thinking they will come safe as you have sent them.

It seems Mrs. McQuirke did not know of her husband being dead that she comes into this country, which she'll be glad to get out of again.

His Majesty approves of Jolly, whom you mention, accepting

the service offered him, and wishes more of the servants could dispose of themselves so well.

I write by the King's orders to Mr. Leyburne on what he wrote to the King. Pray tell Mr. Inese I believe the 100*l.* Capt. Straiton mentions was before that 100*l.* Mr. Inese says was sent after the King's coming into France. As I remember by his letter, it was before the King ordered me to go for Scotland, and pray let me know what he remembers of it.

His Majesty in his letter to Père Gaillard has mentioned nothing of the new list, and think you had best follow the same way, when you speak to him of this matter.

The reason of our stay here you'll have heard of long ere this comes to you. We hope the affair will come right again. 5 *pages. Copy.*

Sir William Ellis to John Paterson.

1718, Oct. 21. Urbino.—I received the packet of letters you returned to me in yours of the 16th and his Majesty's commands what I am to write to Mr. Dicconson as to the particulars mentioned in them, which I shall do the first post. I have unciphered Plunkett's letter and keep it till the King's return.

(Informing him he dispatched to Rome on Tuesday sennight all the goods his Majesty ordered to be sent.)

I notice that the King reserves to himself to give orders as to the other particulars mentioned in my note.

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Oct. 21.—I am not able to express my joy at the Duke of Mar's letter to Mr. Dillon, informing him of the Princess's being on the road and that you were to meet her on the 15th. I hope before this you have finished what has been so much desired by your friends and subjects. May heaven give you and the Queen all the blessings of this life and may you see a numerous posterity.

I hear it reported that the Spanish ambassador is recalled. 3 *pages.*

George Flint to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 21. Calais.—Since the receipt of your last of 3 Sept. I waited till Father Græme's return. I had near finished a piece according to your directions, when Father Græme yesterday pressed me for the enclosed as the most necessary to be immediately dispatched, as it will be to its intended use. I struck it off all at a heat and, as he liked it, I have not altered it, hastening to resume my first task, which I hope to have ready time enough to follow my first blow before the next meeting of *the Parliament*, and you shall have a copy of it as soon as possible. I beg the continuance of further directions.

Mr. Dicconson alleges he can pay Mr. Gordon no money

so I am in statu quo, bating 108 livres Father Græme borrowed for me here, wherewith I have only been able to stop the mouth of one most importunate creditor, but others are still ravening.

M. Ponsainpierre to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 21. Lyons.—Enclosing a letter which the Duchess of Mar has left with him to forward. *French.*

James III to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1718, Oct. 22. Bologna.—Your friend delivered me this day the commissions you charged him with for me and your letter of 14 Sept. I take your advices most kindly and am truly sensible of your friendship for me, which I shall ever endeavour to acknowledge and to be towards you as my dead friend was. Pray return my humble thanks to the fair lady, who is pleased to remember me. You may be sure of secrecy in whatever you impart to me. My present affliction you will have heard of, but I hope it will soon end, though it is very heavy while it lasts. *Copy.*

James III to David Nairne.

1718, Oct. 22. Bologna.—Not knowing where Don Carlo and his brother, the Cardinal, are at present, instead of writing to them myself you must show them or send them this letter, which is to inform them that the Princesses are so strictly guarded at Innsbruck that even writing is forbidden them, and that it was only with difficulty and secretly by means of a man who was travelling in that country that they could inform me of their arrest. The letter is dated the 7th and I received it only yesterday. It is short and not written quite freely. They were expecting on the 11th the return of the express from Vienna, and now it is the 22nd and I know no more. This plain story ought, it appears to me, to be enough to remind his Holiness of his duty and his power. Invectives and complaints are useless; the Pope is the only person in the world who can make himself respected in the present case and I should be wronging his justice and his piety were I to doubt his employing the strongest and promptest means for delivering an innocent princess from a persecution, the object of which is to deprive her of her liberty and her honour. I believe his Holiness has no need of motives to induce him to act worthily on this occasion, but, after all that has passed between him and myself on the subject of my marriage, he is certainly still more obliged to do so, and the more so because, if the marriage becomes impracticable, I should be obliged to enter into engagements in that respect, which would not perhaps be to the taste of everyone, for, though the injustice of men may deprive me of what ought to be mine, yet it will never prevent my performing a duty so essential to my subjects as that of establishing myself as soon as possible. *French. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Charles Leyburne.

1718, Oct. 22. Bologna.—The King has ordered me to let you know he had yours of 23 Sept. and to assure you he is far from forgetting you. He is so uncertain at this time how far he may be in a condition to do for any of his people or servants that he can promise nothing in particular but that you may depend on his doing for you what shall be in his power. *Copy.*

Don Carlo Albani to James III.

1718, Oct. 22. Urbino.—Acknowledging his letter which had been given him by Mr. Nairne, he having stayed at Urbino longer than he had intended with the sole object of waiting to receive news of the Queen's arrival in Italy. He cannot express the grief he feels at hearing of the Queen's arrest. He has decided to stay there till the end of the coming week to receive his Majesty's further commands, and afterwards, with his permission, to set out for Soriano to communicate his Majesty's letter to his brother, the Cardinal. Mr. Nairne having resolved to set out next Monday, he will not fail to send a letter by him to the said Cardinal. At the worst he will not believe that they can refuse the Queen permission to return to her residence, from which in that case another route might be thought of for safely joining his Majesty. *Italian.* 4 *pages.*

M. Bonbled to [? David Nairne].

1718, Oct. 22. Rome.—Describing his visit to Castel Gandolfo and the proposals he has made about fireplaces and furniture there. *French.* 4 *pages.*

Father Archangel Græme to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 22. Calais.—I had yours of 3 Sept. while at Lille seeing the Marquess about 10 or 12 days ago, but, having been taken with an ague of which I am scarcely rid as yet, 'twas impossible for me to answer it sooner. You'll perhaps wonder how I undertook that journey without acquainting you beforehand, but, as I had given over all hopes of hearing from you, I thought it needless. My only view in going was to endeavour to serve *the King* and *Mar* by endeavouring to set S[eafor]t[h] in a right tone again, for I perceived by his letters he was beginning again to grumble and that some unquiet spirits were endeavouring to bias him and bring him into their measures and, indeed, he owned to me that M[arischa]l had wrote him several very kind letters, and one inviting him up to Paris, whence, he said, they should go to Italy, and full of protestations of his attachment to him. But, said I, I hear M[arischa]l has had several conferences with Mr. Kelly (? Lord Stair) and, if that be true, the best construction that can be put on it is that he is a menaging of a licence for himself to go home, which does not look well. He

replied, What would you have people do? Would you have them starve here? No, said I, but I would have them act like men of principle and not like schoolboys, who play truant merely because their parents can't afford them as fine and as well gilded books as their neighbours. I expostulated a little on M[arischa]l's conduct and said he would be a disgrace to his family.

S[eafor]t[h] answered, He did not think he repented what he had done and that he was sure he continued to see Kelly. But, as he loves money more than his friend, he soon dropped M[arischa]l's plea, to show me he had never received anything from home, yet his subsistence has not been paid these six months and, notwithstanding all his letters about it both to *the King* and *Mar*, neither of them tells him why it is stopped nor when he may expect to be paid it. As he takes this mightily to heart, I wish *Mar* may fall on a method to please him again, for I reckon money will have a greater influence on him than reasoning. He is to be here in a day or two with his lady, who is going back to England. As I passed by St. Omer, I was told the Master of Sinclair is to come and pass the winter there and that the Irish officers, taking his character on trust from a Mr. Cockley (Colclough), look on him as an oracle, but what vexed me most was to see the Jesuits there stand up for M[arischa]l in opposition to *Mar* and allege that the first has a much stronger party to support him than the last. I could not forbear telling them that M[arischa]l's party, however strong, had but little to boast of, since their Coryphée was actually making his court to Kelly. This stunned them a little, but I am afraid it has not converted them, for I perceive they are incensed against *Mar* for offering to inquire into their method of making proselytes, some of which, such as Dallas, our countryman, are a real scandal to all well-meaning men of whatever religion. I waited on *the Duchess of Mar* at Boulogne, notwithstanding I was actually in a fit of the fever, and was extremely mortified to see her so ill provided in voitures. Had not Charles Forbes writ to me from Paris that he was to bring a couple of chaises or a berline, I should have made it my business to have got proper voitures for her.

I told you in a former letter that I had put Peter Smyth on a project of reclaiming his brother and that he had got a kind of preliminary answer from Sandy Murray, who was employed in that affair, but, that you may see on what foundation I laid that project, I enclose a copy of what I write to Sandy in answer to what he writes to Peter. I need not make comments on it, which was calculated entirely either to oblige M[ethve]n to come back to his duty or render him inexcusable to all the world. Peter would go mad if he knew I had communicated this letter to you; therefore I hope you'll menage it to the best advantage, without exposing me.

Sir David Th[reiplan[d is gone with his son and Peter to live at Dunkirk. As the first is as firm as a rock in his principle, I have advised him to accept a licence to go home, which is offered him by a Whig, who has taken a fancy for him and has some strock with the government, but you may depend he will not go home without apprising you and asking *Mar's* consent who, I dare say, will give it very willingly, considering that one man there is worth ten here.

Will. Gordon writes he is ordered to remit me 500 livres, but that he sees but little appearance of getting that sum from Mr. Dic[conso]n. Meanwhile I am forced to borrow to subsist F[lin]t and his family as well as *Capt. Ogilvie's*. When that money comes, it shall be laid out for the use you designed it. F[lin]t tells me his first paper will be finished in two or three days, but, as I have not seen it, I can't give my sentiment of it. I wish the letter pressing an early attendance at parliament may be ready also in a day or two, for that seems necessary, and it's what I have particularly recommended to him, especially since I talked with some Tory members, who are of opinion it will be difficult to bring their brethren to attend so punctually as they ought, most of them beginning to lose heart. However, these gentlemen have promised to use their utmost endeavours to bring all those of their acquaintance early to town and I hope F[lin]t's letter will work on the rest. I am to get his papers privately printed at London, which I fancy will do better than if we had them done here, first, because a few manuscripts may be easilier conveyed to t'other side than great bundles of prints and secondly, because one could not safely attempt to cause anything of that nature to be printed hereabouts. I am sorry you should have been at the pains to write to F[lin]t, seeing a letter to me would have done as well and secured the secret much better, for you should know he has more sail than ballast and consequently is not good at keeping secrets. When you have any orders for him, send them to me and I shall take care to make him act accordingly without committing you. He has just now shown me a sketch of a letter towards pressing the members of parliament to attend, but, as something is to be added, it will be next post before I can send it you.

Postscript.—I desire you to tell *Mar* to beware of S[eafor]t[h], for he swore most bitterly before me, that he would put a spoke in his wheel, if ever it lay in his way, and on my saying I believed M[arischa]l had taken some disgust or other, he answered, Who the devil would not be disgusted at *Mar's* conduct? I don't tell you this to breed dissensions but to put *Mar* on his guard, but, whatever use he makes of this, I hope it will be with regard to my reputation, which cannot but suffer, should it be known I was the person who gave it. If any credit can be given to Mr. Blackwell alias Ord, Mr. Cockley, whom I mentioned, expressed himself very

basely about *Mar*, for, after running out on the Master of Sinclair's praises he concluded there was yet a reason for which he esteemed him, which was, that he knew him to be an irreconcilable enemy to *Mar*. This Cockley is a lawyer, has a good estate and passes for a very loyal man. George Hay is just arrived from Paris on his way to London and I intend to send a copy of F[lin]t's letter by him to have it printed in London. 5 *pages. Annexed,*

Father Græme to Sandy Murray.

I read your kind letter to my cousin and observed with great pleasure that you are of opinion as well as we, that our friend has very much to say for himself and was rather to have been pitied than blamed for not having been master of his passions on certain critical occasions. However, as many seem to believe the part he acted was truly villainous because, were he not guilty, he would have justified himself before now or at least have given some proofs of having meant well, I wish he would think seriously of contenting his principal creditors by making up his accounts with them. His friend Nicke Nacke is the properest person he can pitch upon to manage that affair, because he is not only entirely in his interest but also very capable to serve him. He ought then to write to him by way of answer such a letter as he may safely communicate to the King *without fear of disobliging the Book-keeper (Mar) to whom everything of that kind is shown. (Suggestions about the wording of the letter.) Whatever private pique the Book-keeper may have against our friend, he will be ready to embrace him as cordially as ever the minute he is persuaded his master will be no loser by him. If our friend should say, this will be trusting himself too far to his enemy's mercy, all I can answer is that Mr. Nicke Nacke and I will very willingly engage to stand betwixt him and all dangers on that score, for we are sure the Book-keeper would be sorry to do a dirty action only to be revenged on our friend, and besides proper methods may easily be taken to obviate anything of that kind. You forgot to tell me our friend's answer to the proposal of his taking Nicke into his own hands. Nothing can be more reasonable as things stand, since 'tis but what he owes to* the King *and will be of great advantage to honest Nicke.* 2 *pages.*

Abstract of various Letters.

1718, Oct. 22. Rome.—Giving news from Sicily, about the probable reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Spain, and about Cardinal de Noailles and his supporters in France, his appeal to a future Council and his excommunication. 2½ *pages. French.*

Anne Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 11[–22].—This serves only to cover the enclosed from *Lord Oxford* to *the King* and yourself and one from Lady S[andwich] to *the King*, which I beg you will deliver and give me an acknowledgement that may satisfy her.

James III to the Emperor's Confessor.

1718, Oct. 23. Bologna.—L'arrest de la Princesse regarde si directement la justice et la conscience " que je ne crois pas pouvoir me mieux addresser qu'a vous pour exposer par votre moyen a l'Empereur la vive et juste douleur donc je me trouve seasie par un evenement aussi singulier et inoui.

" Il seroit bien hors de propos à moy de vous instruire de vos devoirs, ou de remettre les siens devant les yeux à un Prince qui a jusqu' ici passé pour si juste et si pieux : Je sens donc bien l'inutilite de tout ce que je vais vous dire, mais je crois que c'est une soulagement qui m'est permie de prendre et une justice que je dois a la Princesse que de vous ouvrir mon cœur avec liberté en cette occasion.

" Il y a déja du temps, comme vous savez sans doute, que mon contract de mariage est signé et ratifié et le secret en a eté religieusement guardé de ma part, Il a cependant echappé et le silence que l'Empereur y a guardé m'etoit une assurance quasi certaine que n'ayant point empeché le depart de la Princesse d'Ohlau, il ne s'opposeroit pas apres cela a ce que la politique ne luy permettoit pas d'approuver ouvertement auparavant. Cependant la voila arrestée avec les circonstances les plus ignominieuses et les plus dures, sur le point d'entrer en Italy et dans une saison avancée. Elle se voit guarder pendant un temps considerable avec un rigeur si extreme que l'ecriture meme luy est interdite. Je ne sçay de ses nouvelles que par le public, et le peu que j'en sçay ne sert qu'a nourrir mes inquietudes et augmenter mes allarmes. Dans cette situation des choses que puis-je penser ou que dois-je dire, mais que ne pourrois-je aussi craindre ? Je devrois, il est vray, me flatter que tant de rigeur vient plus des ministres à Inspruc que des ordres de Vienne et, si je pouvois me persuadé avant de le voir, que l'Empereur voulut absoluement empecher la conclusion de mon mariage, j'aurois cru au moins qu'il se seroit servi des moyens plus doux avec la même efficace mais moins d'eclat. C'est ainsi qu'a usé envers moy un Prince moins respectable certainement que l'Empereur. Il n'a rien omis pour adoucir ce qu'il s'est crut obligé de faire a mon egard pour le bien de l'état et du peuple qu'il gouvernoit et auparavant dans une conjuncture encore plus epineuse il s'est contente de promettre de m'arrester sans jamais venir a l'execution, et, quels que soient les divers et puissants interests et motives de sa liaison avec le government present d'Angleterre, il n'a jamais arresté dans ses etats qui que ce soit qui m'a appertenu. Avec tout cecy il n'a pas laissé de trouver

bien des honnéstes genes, qui ont cru sa conduite outré à mon égard, quoique les adoucissements qu'il y apportoit ne luy ont fait aucune tort de la part de l' Angleterre, tout importante que leur parroit la moindre chose qui me regarde personnellement. C'est ainsi qu'ont agi ceux que le monde ne croit pas indifferens sur leur propres interests, et que le monde juste et reasonable n'a pas laissé de blammer pour une parreille conduite. Mais icy il s'agit de toute autre chose, il n'est pas question d'empecher une invasion sur Angleterre, ni d' accomplir des traités, soient justes, soient injustes, qu'on s'est cru obligé de faire, mais simplement et uniquement en violent les loix les plus sacrees, soient divines, soient humaines, d'empecher une mariage deja conclue et d'oter la liberté et l'honneur a une Princesse innocente, qui n'est point sujette a l'Empereur, dont le grand-pere a sauvé l'Empire, dont la mere est soeur de l'Imperatrice mere, et qui se trouve alliée à tout ce qu'il y a de plus grand en Europe, sans que tout cela puisse m'empecher de me marrier ailleurs, si ce marriage icy m'est interdit, et d'avoir des successeurs egalement redoutables à l'Electeur d'Hannover et egalement heritiers des mes justes droits. Ceci regarde donc essentiellement l'honneur de l'Empereur et ne sçauroit qu'attirer les plus terribles vengences de Ciel sur sa personne et sa famille. Peut-il esperer apres cela que Dieu benira ses pretentions, luy qui ne retient pas seulement les biens mais la femme d'autrui et ne doit-il pas craindre de voir sa propre famille finir en sa personne, luy qui viole les loix les plus sacrees du marriage ? Non, il ne m'est pas possible de croire que l'Empereur veuille entierement sacrifier son honneur et sa conscience pour une interest mal entendue en poussant cette affaire a bout, et je ne sçaurois qu' esperer qu' avant meme que vous recevrez cette lettre il n'ait reparé le tort qu' il s'est fait a luy meme aussi bien qu' a nous. Mes craintes cependant sont si vives, que je n'est pu m'empecher de vous en exposer les suites. Il faut avoir renoncé au christianisme pour ne pas plaider la justice de ma cause et je me persuade que vous n'y negligerez rien, ni seroit-ce que pour satisfaire a votre propre devoir". 4½ *pages.*

James III to Col. John Hay.

1718, Oct. 23. Bologna.—I am in an inconceivable and inconsolable condition, since I had the news of your arrest. The public news give me but little information and I have no others, but these as well as a letter from my friend John dated the 7th, which I received last Thursday, equally confirm me in the dreadful certainty of the rigour of your imprisonment. I know nothing of Freebairn and God knows whether you have received what I wrote the 16th. It was only two words, for I had neither strength nor spirit for more, nor have I the courage at present to write to the ladies. Assure the one of my respects and lay me before the feet of the other. I wait impatiently for news of them and shall

have no rest till I receive it, and, if possible, I wish you would be the bearer yourself. You are of no use to them at present, and I want you here. A passport could not, I believe, be refused to the ladies for you and it would be a consolation to me at least to have news of them by such a messenger. If Freebairn is there, he must stay with them and, as the rigour of the imprisonment cannot last, I should be able at any time to send back some one else to be with them. Set out therefore as soon as you can, and deliver me from the mortal anxieties I am in, if not by informing me of the end of the misfortune at least by letting me know their condition and their health.

The person, who will deliver you this, will receive the answer and you have at least eight days for it, since the express is to go to Vienna and bring back the packets from where you are as he goes through. My health is good notwithstanding the dejection I am in, agitated by a thousand fears and hopes at once. I can do or say nothing till I have your news. I have neglected nothing that depends on me, but alas! that is but little. I shall expect you impatiently, and lose not a moment in coming to me, if it is possible for you to come with safety for yourself.

I mean that you should set out immediately, if possible, for thus I shall have news twice, once by you and once by the return of the courier from Vienna.

Have the mother warned that her daughter should eat and drink nothing but what is brought by safe hands. I believe this precaution useless, but, after what has happened to you, everything is to be feared.

The person, who will deliver you this, is the agent of Altdorf in Switzerland. I shall write to you, I mean to the ladies, every ordinary by his canal and by way of Altdorf, which will make a delay of only three days and I beg that one of the company writes to me every eight days. The agent will take care of the letters, both mine and yours. (Giving the address by which he will write to him in future and that by which he is to write to him.) As I sent a dozen of wine with Freebairn, you must take care that the ladies do not touch it, for there's no knowing through whose hands it has been since. 4 *pages. French. Holograph.*

David Nairne to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Sunday night, Oct. 23.—I received yesterday your packet with the King's orders and yours, which, in all that relates to this place I have already obeyed, and shall to the best of my power as to the essential point, when I come to Rome, for which I part at daybreak to-morrow and shall make what diligence the ways and horses will allow. I could not set out to-day till late, and in these hills without moonshine it was not thought safe. Though I was with Don Carlo as soon as I could speak with him yesterday, which was not till

about 12, and then I was forced to wait above half an hour, till he got up, and to-day I was with him about the same hour, yet I got not his letter to his brother, the Cardinal, till this evening pretty late. Besides I had all my papers and things to make up, those sudden orders being a surprise and I sent a packet this morning to France in which were ten letters of my own, all answers to letters, so I have neither played nor slept very much since we got the dismal news.

I enclose the letters I had last night from Rome. The King will find in the Cardinal's, and I am afraid with reason, that it may be a prejudice both to the King's interest and his own, if he should be in Rome while the King is there in his house. He begs therefore the King will order him on pretext of his health to continue to stay in the country to finish his remedies, which I dare say he and you will think very proper, when you consider his reasons.

There is a letter for you which Mr. Lucci got from Cardinal Aquaviva, which I fancy may be from Camocke. I fancy the French post was not arrived when the Roman letters came away. I had no packet from France yesterday. If it come Tuesday, I leave directions with Sir William to forward you what letters are for the King or you and all mine except such as may be from my daughters or about my private affairs.

Having no servant of my own, I shall take young Kerby with me.

I cannot flatter myself with the hopes you endeavour to comfort us with. I pray I may be agreeably disappointed.

I dare say the Pope neither will nor can refuse me to write as strongly as he can, but I am afraid George's threatenings will have more weight at Vienna than the Pope's, suppose he should have the courage to threaten as well as exhort, which I doubt much. Nothing shall be wanting on my part, as soon as I come to Rome, which will be as soon as the bad ways, short days, and the détour by Soriano will allow me. The post horses are come but this afternoon from Fossombrone, which way I am advised to take, the other, straight to Aqualagna, being too dangerous with a French chair. I remember what happened to me coming that way and "burnt bairns fire dread."

Here is a letter from the President to the King. Don Carlo told me he wrote yesterday to his Majesty and sent it by an express to Rimini. 4 *pages.*

The Earl of Nithsdaill to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 23. Urbino.—I am forced to let you know that I find that two months' advance is allowed to each person for their journey to Rome with orders to go there as soon as convenient. I am not surprised that at such a time my circumstances should not have been reflected on, but must beg you to represent to his Majesty that I have now a family

and that, my wife having no pension as yet ordered for her, if my two months carries us to Rome, we shall have nothing to maintain us when there. I intend to go hence on Wednesday or Thursday at furthest.

The Duke of Mar to M. de Stiernhock.

[1718, Oct. 23.—] Acknowledging several of his letters.—I wrote to you so fully, 1 Sept., that I shall give you very little trouble this post. I need not tell you again how sensible I am of your zeal and affection for my master. I read him your letter, who ordered me to return you his thanks for it. Where you are, you will know better than I can inform you of the unlucky accident in the affair on which you wrote that letter, so I shall hope to have some of the particulars from you. I believe my sentiments agree with the general opinion of mankind in this, and that all the world must look on so unjust a proceeding with just horror and detestation. (Reflections on the Emperor's conduct as in other letters.)

I am of your opinion that it will be very proper, especially at this time, to reprint and publish the manifesto I formerly sent to *M. de Busi*, so I have ordered my secretary to transmit him by this post the genealogical tree as you desired. He is to communicate to you what my secretary writes, and I hope you will assist him in this matter.

I long to hear of the peace being concluded in the North, but we have said so much of that formerly, that I shall not trouble you now on that head.

I shall long to know what is thought and talked where you are of this affair of the Princess. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

Col. John Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 23. Innsbruck.—Will. Drummond went hence yesterday at 2 in the morning. He has letters from both the mother and daughter. About 10 the courier returned from Vienna, but brought nothing positive. I am glad to tell you the mother received an answer from the father to a letter she wrote from hence and that he is of the same opinion with *Mar* that they should not stir to return, till they see him or hear from him further, and likewise that it is for their interest to pretend that the ceremony is already over. He says he has reasons for this that he can't tell. I wish they may be good. The Emperor wrote to him himself on his hearing first that we were here. The Empress Mother writes to her sister that she hopes in a few days to send her more agreeable news. They are all very uppish on this, though I am still an infidel as to what we are to expect from Vienna and cannot persuade myself it will be good, yet I think our affairs look better than they did for several reasons. First, it is certain we had time enough to have passed by this, had we travelled as we ought to have done, before the order came

to stop us. Secondly, had we been past the town but half a mile before the order came, they say here they had orders not to send after us. Thirdly, Freebairn's case gives me some hopes, that they should allow him, whom they know as well as I do to be concerned in this affair from you, to return to you with, as they have promised him, a passport for himself and everything he carries. He will tell you his own story and what has passed betwixt him and the Council here at his examination better than I can. On his being set at liberty and in a manner the way opened, I made new attacks on the mother that something might be attempted for *the Queen's* passage privately into Italy, but, after I had advanced all the reasons I could and the danger in waiting for a decisive answer from Vienna, I found all was in vain, and that they would hear no reason on that score, which I can't enough comprehend.

But the state of our case here is ; the daughter does not meddle with anything, the mother advises with two women that are here. These women are in a terror for the Court of Vienna and over and above are incapable of taking any resolution imaginable and, what is as bad, nothing can be kept half an hour secret, but all the house must know it and most of our politics is discussed at dinner and supper. Lord deliver me from a council of women. A thousand pities *the Queen* should be in such hands, for she deserves all the good that can happen to her. Since I can't say enough good of her, I believe I had better say nothing at all.

After all this, you can easily judge of my happy situation. I turn my thought from one melancholy object to another, when I reflect on the anxiety my master must be in till he has good news from this.

To say something more agreeable, the father writes that he comes along with one of the other two sisters or perhaps both. In that case I am in very good hopes our affair may succeed, for it is impossible that he and all his family can be hindered to leave this country, if he has a mind to live elsewhere, which they make me believe here he will certainly do, on the disgust that the Emperor will give him, if he hinders his daughter from pursuing her designs, but the certainty of this cannot be known so soon, though he writes pretty confidently that he will come.

The letter from him came to Vienna with his answer to the Emperor on his writing to him that the Princess was stopped, and that answer was not delivered when this courier came away, so that we expect some resolution on his receiving the Prince's answer, which, I pray God, may be good.

I proposed to the Princesses to write by Freebairn, but, having writ the day before yesterday, they said they would delay it, till some good news came.

I must say *the King* is very much obliged by the D[uke] of P[arm]a, for the courier or gentleman he had here had

orders from his master to transmit all letters directed for him with the same care he did his own, but, these two occasions offering so conveniently, I did not write anything by him. The gentleman's servant, whom he had sent back on the road to acquaint his master of the rumour, arrived to-day with orders for him to return, so he parts likewise to-morrow morning.

We are to leave a public house, where we are now, and go to a private house to-morrow. Our time of leaving this being very uncertain, I long to know if you'll stay at Bologna or return. I hope in a week or two we will hear something at the least, by which we shall know whether the Princesses will stay here some months, which may very well happen. In that case I should be glad to know, if I stay as long as they or as long only as there are any hopes of the Princesses going into Italy, I mean before the father comes. I wish he was here, for I am sure, if he was, he would hear reason a little better than those I am now concerned with and would order everything right.

Postscript.—Giving instructions how to write to him through the Jesuits. 7 *pages.*

The Countess of Nithsdaill to James III.

1718, Oct. 24. Urbino.—Endeavouring to express some part of what she may say in the whole is inexpressible, which is the grief she feels for his present disappointment.

John Steuart of Invernytie to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 24. Urbino.—Acknowledging his letter of the 18th. He wants words to express his sense of the King's minding of him at this time.

Col. W. Clephane to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 24. Urbino.—On reading the first sentence in your last of your dog, I lost my temper. If I were sure this would find you as idle as the other left you, you should have a story of a cat to counter yours of a dog.

On Saturday night, after receiving your unwelcome news, some of your friends, whom you'll guess, and I took your recipe for the spleen, which you will likewise guess, the fumes of which are not yet out of my head.

I have not omittted any of your commands. Mr. St. Clare and Ker will be with you before this. Lord Southesk, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Macmahon, Wogan and Edgar went yesterday for Rome. Lord Linlithgow, Mr. Cockburn, Cameron and Graham go to-day. All the rest follow, as soon as we can. I wish I could have drawn to send you our people's looks at the palace on Saturday, out of which most of their minds was to be read. The censures on the politics and politicians were going very fast. According to the old saying all were wise behindhand.

I am glad you expect the lady that plays the treble very soon. You have need of such company. It is good she is not in the Emperor's power.

You have often charged me of turning the black side of everything uppermost, but, though I have no great hopes now of success in your present affair, I am not chargeable of despairing of success in the affair of yet greater moment and hope the great packet sent you last Tuesday carried something that was good towards the great affair.

I only put you in mind that the King's having Lord Southesk's chaise is 10 crowns out of my pocket and that makes a great hole. Mr. Hay sends one of your bottles of tinctura to Mr. Ignazio's house, the Duke of Perth's quarters at Pesaro. 3 *pages.*

The Earl of Panmure to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 24. Paris.—Last Friday I received yours of the 1st and was extremely glad to know the certainty of the King's going to be married, which I hope he is before this. It is what I have wished for a long time and I am sure all his friends will be glad of it. I showed your letter to Powrie, who was very glad of the news, and also to old Mr. Leslie, who was likewise very well pleased, who desired me to tell you he was pretty much troubled with the gout. He complains also of a weakness, which makes him not well able to walk, so he goes very seldom abroad. Nevertheless, he looks pretty well. I have had no letters from Scotland since I wrote to you. 1½ *page.*

The Earl of Middleton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 24.—Two days ago I received you letter, which had a greater effect than can be imagined, for, though I cannot pretend to have been ignorant of what all the Gazettes had divulged, yet, the nearer any thing appears, it makes the stronger impression, as hounds hunt better on a view than a scent. Before this comes to your hand, I hope you may have kissed the Queen's and about that time the Duchess of Mar's arrival may produce a match with your master. Since I cannot dance at the wedding, I am resolved to drink Hans in Kellar.

My sons are very sensible of the honour you have done them by taking notice of them. They may live to do you service, when I am dead.

Gen. George Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 24. Paris.—With great regret I am obliged to complain that even of the small pension allowed me this is the fourth month running I have not received one farthing. You can't have forgotten what I wrote you from Liége of being then out of pocket and since soliciting that affair with Mr. L[a]w, which I am ashamed to write, but my circumstances

force me to break silence. Let me appeal to you if even at first I ever made any previous stipulation with regard to my personal interest till at Avignon, when I was told a regulation was to be made. I asked you about it and you told me there was none, only a scheme of Sir William's, and advised me in the interim to take what was allowed there till our master regulated that matter.

It was natural for me to think, when this came to be adjusted, everybody would be considered according to his rank and character and on that foot I thought myself entitled to the King's favour equally at least to any other, but, since it's thought otherwise, I entirely submit to his Majesty's pleasure.

Though you wrote me you did not give credit to those idle stories written to you of me, yet I took the liberty to speak to the Duchess, as she passed here, and touched particularly on that point. As there is nothing I desire more than your friendship, so I flatter myself you will give me a little more attention and confidence than hitherto ; then you will always find me a very sincere humble servant, not capable of entering into any measures contrary to your interest.

Postscript.—I have since received yours of the 1st with the agreeable news of our master's going to be married. Mr. H[oo]ke, not knowing how acceptable it might be to write, desires you'll congratulate the King for him, and, when you think least of it, you'll find him answer all I have ever writ on his subject.

It's talked of as if Col. Stanhope were arrived here last night from Madrid. It's writ from London that Lord Stanhope is gone to Bath dissatisfied. The Castle of Messina was taken on the 1st. It's kept a great secret here. 3½ *pages.*

CHRISTIAN, COUNTESS OF BUTE, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 24. Paris.—Sending congratulations on the King's marriage and hoping he may be blessed with a numerous issue.—I wrote you a long letter last February or March which has either miscarried, or you have not thought my concern for a return was so great. All required by it was an assurance that his Majesty accepted the reasons there given for my son's not being able, when in Italy, to cast himself at his feet. Had our money been remitted, as it ought, we should both have atoned for that fault by a second journey to these parts, but my present circumstances wont allow me that happiness and the carrying on my son's education at the same time ; therefore I prefer the last, that he may be the sooner capable to receive his Majesty's commands.

CHARLES MIDDLETON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 24. St. Germains.—Congratulations on so great a marriage, which nothing but a restoration can rival,

CHARLES BOOTH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 24. St. Germains.—I had a letter from old Mr. Leslie saying, I am very weary of Paris and more of their way of eating. I design to pass the winter at St. Germains, if you will permit me to eat with you. Of this I should have had no difficulty, but not knowing if he brought anybody with him gave me some disquiet. Therefore, before I answered, I showed Mr. Dillon his letter and told him my apprehensions. He said I could not refuse the old man, and advised me to write him an inviting letter, but, as he made no mention of anybody else, neither did I; but, in case anybody comes with him or sometimes to see him, nothing shall be said at my table prejudicial to anybody, much less to your Grace. I must repeat what I said to the late King 28 years ago, when I came out of prison and was charged with some things to say to him: "I never was or ever will be of any party or faction, but of that of your Majesty's." How I kept that promise is well known to our master. This I now say again. (Apologizing for not having visited the Duchess of Mar when she was at Paris, as he believed she was incognito and did not see company.)

Mr. Dillon asked if I had seen the Duke of Berwick. I said not. What, said he, you a captain in his regiment and not see a Marshal of France!

This made me trot away. There was company in the room, he in a chair with his feet up, ill of the gout. He made me a nod, and bade me sit down. After a little time he asked if I lived at Paris or St. Germains. "Pray," said I, "whence do you think I should have money to maintain my vast family at Paris?" He made no answer. Col. Ferguson, *alias* Macduff, by which name the King best knows him, fell yesterday into an apoplexy. 4 *pages.*

SIR PETER REDMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 24. Madrid.—Yours of the 8th ends my uneasiness about not having heard from you since April. I have troubled you with many letters besides those you mention, and acquainted Mr. Dillon every week with what occurred to me.

Since the defeat of the Spanish by the English fleet there have been several overtures of an accommodation between both courts by the interposition of the Marquis de Nancré, the French minister, which and the easy proceedings of the Spaniards in their reprizals on the English effects in Spain, looked liker threatening than being in good earnest, besides the disadvantage Spain labours under everywhere, their ships destroyed, the flower of their army at uncertainties in Sicily, the inhabitants of Biscay under arms for their privileges and the greatest part of Europe allied against them and having no ally to sustain them; I say all those considerations of the melancholy situation of their affairs gave every

one to think they'd gladly enter into any accommodation with their enemies, but the King's and Cardinal's great courage and virtue surmount all difficulties, and they choose rather the chance of war than to accept the hard conditions their enemies would force on them, which they know can last no longer than their enemies are recruiting themselves with strength and new pretexts for disturbing and destroying this monarchy. The Marquis, who made several journeys to the Escorial, where the Court is, expecting they'd accept his proposals, is come thence undeceived last Saturday; that his Catholic Majesty will not, but trusts to God and the justice of his cause as aforesaid. The said minister on that according to his orders took leave of their Majesties and the princes and parts for Paris next Saturday. Mr. Stanhope, the English envoy, has kept his house since the defeat of the Spaniards, not appearing at Court, and expects every hour orders to go away, so that a war is no longer doubted of. It's strange, considering the great power of the Quadruple Alliance, that it does not make England and France think themselves secure from the inconveniencies of a war with so poor and harassed a country as this. This is the present situation, notwithstanding what *Sir Peter Redmond* might have writ you formerly to the contrary.

Now as to the private affairs of the Company. *The Scots at Bordeaux* do not yet send the sample of the goods, though they said they had forwarded them six weeks ago, but never mentioned by whom. *Sir Peter* delivered the sample he got made at *Madrid* but had rather have the others, which he expects are more exact. Besides they'll give him an opportunity to move to *Alberoni* to permit his factor to assist and oversee the making and stowing his goods. This late resolution of the Court in all appearance will bring such goods in demand and, I question not, fix a better understanding between *the King of Spain* and *the King*, if not a partnership according to the scheme *Dillon* will send *Mar*, wherein it appears it is *the King of Spain's* interest and that the said partner is not so destitute of stock or friends as he is represented by his enemies.

Sir Peter's affairs require his presence at home, but he can be back to pursue the lawsuit on the least order and, should anything offer towards forwarding that affair or the other more important branches of it in consequence of the late resolution taken at *the Court of Spain*, no motive shall oblige him to stir from where he is, but a few days now will give him light into what he is to expect that way, and doubtless he'll acquaint you with what happens. 'Twill raise his vanity mightily to find *Alberoni* lay a stress on the notions in his scheme to him as he is told he does.

I am much obliged for the good hopes you give me of *the King's* affairs. 'Tis hard if none of the present troubles and treats in Europe effect not his affairs. The Whigs

have jealousies that he has a greater interest than they in several courts and his emissaries, as they call them, better access than their ministers, but this can't be, for we should have heard the good effects of it. That may appear, if it be real, soon.

The Dutch gazette has it that our King is married. If so, I beg you'll let my humble congratulations accompany your own. 3½ *pages.*

WILLIAM SMITHSON to MR. WITMORE, at Rome.

1718, Oct. 24. London.—Not being known to you otherwise than as you were serviceable to me about 24 years ago at Ghent in procuring me the Elector of Bavaria's pass to go to France I should not have troubled you with this were it not on so extraordinary an occasion.

Here is a Lisbon priest, known by the name of Floyd of about three or four and thirty. (Then follows a very minute description of his appearance.) I had great difficulty to collect his features without giving him suspicion, for he can't bear being looked on steadfastly and, as soon as he perceives you, he puts on immediately a down look and blushes in such a manner as to discover more of guilt than grace. I have been the more particular in the description of him, because his commission is supposed to run very high and to extend even to the murder of the Lord's Anointed, which, by what I can gather from his physiognomy, he seems no other ways capable of perpetrating but by poison under the veil of the most venerable Eucharist. This is the worst that can be thought of him. I am rather apt to believe his business will be to act the part of a spy under the cloak of his function. One of the two he's certainly designed for, having been more than once watched into George's closet at Hampton Court, where none but he and his man, Sunderland, have been to receive him. Under a pretence of sending a box of pills to my daughter at Paris, I have engaged him to call on me before he goes, though at first he seemed backward of owning he had any thoughts of going beyond sea. In all his conversation he seems very much hampered and uneasy in my company, but I take all occasions to entertain him with what the present age with us calls treasonable discourse and always in so frank and careless a manner that the wretch begins to have a confidence in me and has promised not to fail in calling for the pills, which, I tell him, are a particular prescription that cannot be made up at Paris. For fear of the miscarriage of letters, I have taken care to have an account of the person given by others as well.

MADAME P[IGBOR]E to the DUCHESS OF M[UNSTE]R.

1718, Oct. 13[–24]. London.—Yesterday evening M. le Chevalier Guy conversed for some time with the Princess

"sur l'affaire d'accommodement." She learns with pleasure that you employ your good offices for her family and that the Chevalier succeeds in his negotiations since you enter into the interest of the Prince. She bids me express her gratitude to you and to assure you that the Prince is very willing to forget the past and to give the King every satisfaction notwithstanding the overtures made him every day on all sides to "concarrer" his Majesty and his ministers in future.

You cannot believe how much the nobility grumbles against the King since he has allowed himself to be governed by adventurers and nobodies, who deceive him as they formerly did King James. A person of distinction has just told me that the King must shelter himself behind the General, who manages things behind the curtain, while withdrawing himself from business, and not trust Cadogan at all, who will be at a proper time and place more disposed to serve the Duke of Marlborough than the King and country, as he has declared several times that he will die with him. For the good of the King and the kingdom an army must not be trusted to a general, whose sentiments are contrary to the present establishment. The person, who communicated to me these opinions, would like to communicate them to the King by word of mouth and many other things which would be very useful to him. *French. In the hand of Hugh Thomas.*

James III to Don Carlo Albani.

1718, Oct. 25.—Thanking him for his letter of the 22nd and wishing him and Donna Teresa a prosperous journey to Soriano.—I easily persuade myself of the Pope's good offices on this occasion, but, if they are resolved to sacrifice entirely honour and humanity by pushing this business to a conclusion, his instances, I am afraid, will have as little effect as those of his predecessors to the tyrants of old. It is certain that no woman in the world has ever been treated like these poor princesses, for I do not even know if they are alive. One must hope this cruel uncertainty will not last long. *French. Draft.*

George Mackenzie to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 25. Urbino.—Perhaps I ought not to transmit you the enclosed, but, as I think it a mean to let you see that, if he were rightly advised, he would cultivate your friendship, I have ventured to trouble you with it. In my last to Mr. Paterson, I mentioned having written the preceding post to the Marquess, wherein I mentioned your affection for him. I hope I'll be excused that piece of forwardness. I had writ to him by last post after the receipt of the two copies you ordered to be sent me, had not this unexpected accident happened in the King's marriage, which I could

not well have omitted to write, and yet I care not to be the writer of any cross news of that kind, but, the enclosed giving me a little to write my thoughts, I'll do it. Were I not convinced that his firm adherence to you were the properest way to do himself and his family service, I'd not meddle with what prudence might make me think improper for one in my sphere. *Enclosed,*

The MARQUESS OF SEAFORTH *to* GEORGE MACKENZIE.

I received the one you wrote before you left Paris. Had it come sooner, I should have given you the trouble of a commission. I am very glad Lord Mar puts a confidence in a Mackenzie and you in particular, being convinced he could not to a fitter person. I expect you will play the part you always have done and let me know both what's said and done, secrets excepted, being it would tend very much towards regulating the conduct of one you value. I can't persuade myself that Lord Mar is to me what he professes, though now and then he gives me gross temptations to believe the contrary.

I should be glad to have your opinion, entirely relying on your judgment to discern how matters stand. Sept. 20, 1718.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1718, Tuesday, Oct. 25.—I received both yours of 29 and 30 Sept. with an enclosed for the Prince de Vaudemont and another for Mr. Sheldon, who is here. I have notified your marriage to the Regent, who referred me to this afternoon for a more ample information on that account and other concerns. I hope he will answer your just expectations and perform his promise to you. I shall do all that depends on me for your service and represent in the most feeling manner the extreme necessity you are in. I'll communicate your letter of the 29th to him and wish with all my heart that his generosity and my endeavours may prove to your satisfaction. I'll intimate your marriage and make your compliments at the same time to all the princes and princesses of the royal family as also to your other principal friends here.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Oct. 25.—Acknowledging his letter of the 1st and about the Regent as in the last letter.—We have little or no news, except that the citadel of Messina surrendered 29 Sept. by capitulation and the garrison are gone to Melazzo.

WILLIAM GORDON to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Oct. 25.—About the receipt and dispatch of letters.—Mr. Brown has been here some days and would have written

to his Grace, but that he has not been able to find General Dillon at leisure. Mr. [Home of] Whitefield is in Britain, I suppose. Your letter was forwarded for him at Rouen, but I can't be positive if it overtook him. I enclose a letter written me from Scotland about our jury at Perth and those at Dundee have brought in the Laird of Powrie and Provost Watson Ignoramus.

ROGER STRICKLAND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 25. Dunkirk.—By letters from Paris I have an account that Lord Sunderland has writ thither for my character. My correspondent tells me that great objections are made against my getting leave to go over, but that he believes they will be overcome, so I look on the thing as granted, and, since I have the King's leave, I resolve to go over soon after you answer this.

My brother, a lawyer, is come hither. He tells me that he, whom they call Lord Newburgh, offers to compound with me for Thornton Bridge, but that 'twill be necessary to have a petition given to George in my name to get Sir Roger Strickland's outlawry reversed. It goes very much against my grain, and I won't think of it, till I know the King's pleasure upon it. I enclose my case, which I beg you to show the King and let me know his commands, for I shall never make the least step that may be prejudicial to his interest, or have the least appearance of a Whiggish Papist, whom I shall always abhor as the most notorious villains. *Enclosed,*

The SAID CASE.

Sir R. Strickland, having since the Revolution been outlawed for High Treason, is lately dead. What method must his next heir pursue for reversal of the said outlawry.

Opinion by Mannoak Strickland that the next heir cannot reverse the outlawry otherwise than by writ of error, which cannot be brought without first having obtained leave of the Crown, for which it will be absolutely necessary to petition the present Elector of Hanover. Oct. 25, 1718.

LEWIS SABRAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 25. The English College, Rome.—Living at St. Omer not long since, I did what services lay in my power to several of his Majesty's officers, especially to several Scotch who took refuge there. The enclosed are come to me from two of them with their request that I convey them to you.

The COUNTESS MARIA ONDEDEI ALBANI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 25. Rome.—Recommending the bearer, a former servant of the Count of Castelblanco, who desires to be admitted to the service of his Majesty in one of the vacant places. *Italian.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Oct. 26. Bologna.—We are still in the same ignorance about the princesses as when I wrote last, having heard nothing from them as yet nor from anybody about them, which can proceed from nothing else but their being kept as it were close prisoners, which is so barbarous, that there is not, I am sure, an instance of the like. We hear from other places they are still at Innsbruck, but sure they cannot be continued much longer there, but be either allowed to come on or carried back, which last would be so cruel and unjust as well as dishonourable for those who do it, that I cannot yet let myself believe they have abandoned humanity so far as to be guilty of it. What they have done already is enough in all conscience, but to push it further would be monstrous. What is past can be no secret and there's no need of your making it so or covering the harsh treatment in the way they are used, which was never before practised to any but criminals or prisoners of State or suspicion against the government of the country, where they lived. We leave no way untried to hear from them, but how far that will succeed we as yet know not. In the meantime our situation is as vexing and uneasy as can be, but it is impossible, I think, it can last long.

The King desires you to make his compliments to *Ormonde* and acknowledge the receipt of his of 26 Sept., having nothing worth his while to write now.

It's odd we hear not yet something more positive from the *King of Spain*, but I would hope still it will come soon. The factor's letter was very acceptable and 'tis not doubted he'll continue his good offices.

Last post brought us a great deal of news from your parts. I can give you little but what you'll know before this can come to you. It is reckoned the Spaniards have by this time all Sicily save Syracuse, which cannot hold out long. It is said the Savoyards refused to admit 3,000 Germans into Melazzo, which must be taken ere now. Cardinal Alberoni, they say, has made up matters with the Court of Rome, and there's to be a new Nuncio going there, who is the Pope's cousin. There are accounts of great revolutions amongst the Turks, but, not being certain, I will not trouble you with them. I have a letter from *Jerningham* from *Ormonde's* old quarters of 23 Sept., but there's nothing in it. I have one too from C[amoc]k of 21 Sept., but, till I get his cipher, I cannot read it. I have not heard from my friend since she was just landed, and hope to hear from her on the road hither this week and that she may be with us the next. 2¼ *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Madame de Mezières.

1718, Oct. 26. Bologna.—Acknowledging hers of 26 Sept. and about the arrest of the princesses.—It is folly in Hanover

to press it, unless there were no more women in the world to be had, and, since the King now sees that his marrying will give them so much uneasiness, come of this affair what will, he will not let them be without that to entertain them, and this treatment will justify to the world any choice he can make. A kingdom must be in a fine condition, when their establishment cannot be thought safe without keeping a man's wife from him, but people were not so blind as to let that be quite the case here. He is not so far married that, if he cannot get this one, he has it still in his power to get another, though I hope he will not be put to it.

I am sorry to find that Miss Fanny was still ill. I hoped by hers of 14 Sept. that she was resolved to be well and I hope this will find her perfectly so. I wrote to her the 1st and I think my master wrote since to the Grand Master of Malta about the little Chevalier, which would, I hope, put a final end to his affair and allow Theo[philus] to leave that place.

You have long ago heard how well the easy gentleman (*i.e.* the Regent) has performed what you told us we had reason to expect from him. I am not surprised at it, and I were to blame if I relied on some people's promises after the experience I've had of their way of keeping them. They may yet want some help and Providence is too just not to repay them in their own way. 2½ *pages.*

The Duchess of Mar to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 26. Turin.—I am just come here after the most terrible journey that ever poor mortal had. I was too careless of myself and too easily advised and took the voiturins from Lyons, who agreed to bring me here in my own chaises with their horses, so I came with one single chaise and a double one for the two maids, but such roads and such weather I never saw nor had no notion of. By good fortune it neither snowed nor rained, while I crossed Mont Cenis, which was the only fair weather I had except to-day and the day I left Lyons. The night I lay at the foot of the mountain it snowed all night and the people gave me very little hopes of there being any possibility of going over the Alps the next day and gave me so terrible a description of it that I found it better than I expected. There was a good deal of snow, but I was so wrapped up I felt no cold, and, for the danger, I had run so many hazards in my chaise on those terrible hills and precipices of the other side, that I thought passing the Alps nothing at all and had rather do it twice over than sit in my chaise as I did up some of those hills by Lanslebourg and other places. I was in great danger of breaking my neck several times. I never got out of my chaise but once on a little hill, that the horse could not get up, but at last I am come safe, but how I shall get on the rest of my journey I can't imagine, for your squire can speak no language at all, nor, I can answer

for him, never will. Indeed my patience was never so much tried, though I very often can't help laughing at the absurd contrivances of M. le Gouverneur, as the people call him in the inns, and the speeches he makes me. I would have taken the chairs I came over the Alps in as far as Susa, but he assured me the road was good, though he had never been it, and made me get into the chaise at Naverese (Novallese), at 5 at night and come that terrible road in the dark, but by good luck we broke neither our necks nor the chaises. He was in a chaise himself and we had but one poor man on horseback to look after us all, but, now 'tis over, we are very good friends and I hope there'll be no more dangers to go through. The poor little poppet is running about the room, not a bit the worse for her fatigues. I hoped to have found letters from you here, for I know neither where to find you nor what to do. I intend to take post as soon as I can for Bologna, where sure I shall find some directions.

The weather is cleared up. Though they tell me the roads are so good, I shall travel very easily. Mr. Forbes is so very slow that I shall be twice as long as if I was without him and he's excessively saving, which makes us worse served everywhere. If I don't hear from you at Bologna, I shall think you have quite forgot me. Your daughter's patience is quite out and she asks every minute for her papa. She has been very merry all the way, but I believe the people thought me mad for bringing her.

Sir John Forrester to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 26. Cahors.—Congratulating him on the King's marriage so happily concluded in his ministry after the like was unsuccessfully endeavoured in that of others.

Tom Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 26. Brussels.—To-day I had yours of the 2nd, which has given me no small pleasure. What you recommend touching *Flint* and *Father Grœme* shall be complied with as far as lies in my capacity.

I wrote in my last of 29 Sept. that the Dutch were like to go into the Quadruple Alliance. It was then believed by everybody here. I gave my authority for it. Your friend in Holland wrote to much the same purpose. M. de Prié's journey to the Hague confirmed that opinion and many here think so still. Mr. *Falconbridge* came here about ten days ago to see me and told me his friend in those parts had written to him that extraordinary efforts were made for it, but that he would oppose it as long as he was able and letters in town say the Dutch are still somewhat backward. I do not find anybody positive as to the issue of that affair, but a few days must finish it one way or another.

You wrote to me that *Ormonde* was returned from his travels, but did not tell me whether he was with *the King*

and there has been a report here that he is in disgust with some people, particularly with *Mar*, and has not seen *the King* since his return and avoids dealing in his matters.

A few weeks ago Mr. Ratclif went to Paris on his way to Italy. He is a pretty gentleman and of good sense, but I fear somewhat proud and jealous and perhaps somewhat too ready to quarrel. I know he was in great familiarity with *the Earl Marischal* whilst he was at Louvain, and, not doubting he would see him in Paris, I took occasion to speak with him, without pointing at any particular person, touching the uneasiness of some people's tempers &c., and he entirely agreed with me, but I cannot answer how far particular applications may make impression on a young man of his temper and thought it not amiss to give you this caution.

I had a letter from Paris from *Campion*. He is still uncertain as to his going to see *England*. He had been four days with *the Duke of Berwick* at his country house. I shall not rashly censure actions, which may be placed on the score of civility, but sometimes matters may come to such a degree of delicacy that even these civilities may rather be avoided, but for several reasons I will make no observations on this either to him or anybody else unless to yourself.

Sir D. Threipland and his son and several others have left this, so that none of my acquaintance is here except M——r David, whom I have brought into my lodgings with a private burgher, where we pension and where I have credit. The others are in great straits. *T. Bruce* has lent amongst them about 300 florins, which is all he could spare. This is now the fourth month of arrears to them.

The last accounts I had from Scotland touching the prosecution there was that, by the help of *Mar's* writer, my friends hoped to get matters managed so as that I should be shipped over. If so, I will want your orders, without which I will not determine myself. No doubt my family friends will press me to come home and they, being managers of my funds, may order them accordingly, especially considering that the Bl[?ack] C[?ommission] has got everything sequestrate, out of which anything I could call my own was to be had and this contrary to the promise made a year ago. However, I desire that this may not have the least influence on your orders, for, besides the 300 florins which I suppose will come in shortly from the mentioned arrears, I have saved about 200 more, which in my way of living will serve till April and reserve 10 or 12 pistoles for my journey home or anywhere and therefore I desire that no manner of ceremony may be used with me on that score. Wherever my friends think I can do the best service I will with pleasure lay aside all other considerations to obey their directions.

Last post I remarked that in the letters from Copenhagen there were two expresses arrived there, one from the English admiral and another from the Danish, the contents of which

were not made public, and by this day's post, the Danish fleet is come back from Bornholm to Kiogsbocht and the English is gone from Bornholm up the Balitc to bring home their merchantmen. This gives ground to some speculations. 1¼ *page.*

BROTHER ANTON FELICE DA SIENA, Warden of the Capuchins, to JAMES III.

1718, Oct. 26. Perugia.—Congratulating him on his marriage with the Princess Sobieska, whose most devoted servant he had been from her cradle as also had been his brother, Count Aldello Placidi. He was one of the first to do him homage at Pesaro, when he preached at the cathedral there, and has heard by a letter from Avignon of his prodigious devotion to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. 2½ *pages. Italian.*

BROTHER ANTON FELICE DA SIENA, Warden of the Capuchins, to the QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1718, Oct. 26. Perugia.—Congratulating her on her marriage and extolling the virtues of her husband and hoping to be taken into her service and also begging her to take into her service his brother, Count Aldello Placidi, who has married Signora Capece, formerly her lady in waiting. 3 *pages. Italian.*

——— to ———.

1718, Oct. 26. Venice.—Repeated letters have been received from Innsbruck and other parts of the Tirol, which confirm the report that the Princess Royal of Poland and her daughter have been detained there since the 4th, by an Imperial order, but that since with another order the princesses had set out for Bressanone and that the Princess Clementina had gone into a nunnery till further Imperial commands and that the princesses were afterwards to pass through this city on their way to Ferrara for the younger to marry the Chevalier de St. George, which had already been done by means of the Duke of Ormonde. This arrest had been brought about by the English minister at Vienna, who induced the Emperor to take such a step, while waiting for the King of England's reply. *Copy. Italian.*

COL. W. CLEPHANE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 27. Urbino.—Informing him that his letter with the key of his press had come too late for Mr. Edgar, so he and Sir W. Ellis before Mr. Creagh opened it and took out the cipher he wanted, locked up the press again and sealed the cipher with their three seals, in which condition he supposes it will come to him.—We have had many letters and talkings here that the Princess is come to Italy, but nothing of it coming from you made me doubt the truth of it. Yet

wishing it so much made my fellow travellers, Mr. Steuart and Mr. Mackenzie, and me delay our journey till Saturday next, that we have the post from you, when we resolve to go to Pesaro. All the King's subjects are gone from this except Lords Nithsdaill and Kilsyth, the two ministers and his domestic servants.

FATHER ARCHANGEL GRÆME to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 27.—I thought to have sent you F[lin]t's first performance, but find he has sent it you himself. I fancy you'll judge it to be but a rough piece of work and not near so elaborate as such pieces ought to be. However, as it may do some good and can do no harm, I have sent it to be printed immediately, lest it should appear too late to have the designed effect. As this first paper is not what you seemed to insist on in your instructions to F[lin]t, we both thought you had it not in your view, when you told him to communicate his performances to Mr. *Bruce* before they were made public, and besides the nature of this letter would admit of no delay, on which considerations we hurried it to the other side without consulting him. As soon as the first of the other two more material papers is finished, a copy shall be sent to Mr. *Bruce* and his verdict expected before we send it to the press. F[lin]t knows not who Mr. *Bruce* is, nor do I think it necessary to tell him.

The mails from England are now very irregular by reason of the stormy weather. I had letters by the last, assuring me that Lord Stanhope has laid down all his offices, being disobliged, as it's said, that orders were sent to Admiral Byng to attack the Spanish fleet without his knowledge. The Commissioners who were to preside at the Courts of Oyer and Terminer at Perth, Dundee, Cupar of Fife, and Kelso came but little speed at the two first, where bills against James Freebairn and Fullerton were both returned Ignoramus, the jury alleging firmly that merely being at Perth was no crime and that such as were abroad and had not returned home were certainly included in the Indemnity, unless it could be proven that they had been in the actual service of the Chevalier since the Indemnity. On this the juries at Dundee and Perth were dismissed as insufficient, neither having given the least mark that they could be prevailed on to bring in any man guilty who had been on the late affair. The Commissioners sit now at Cupar, where they have found a jury more to their mind, for few bills are presented but what are found vera. Bills are already so found against John Arnott, Sir James Sharp, Robert Pringle, Barrowfield, Lord G. Murray, Lathockert, Peter Smyth and several others, who had been sent on parties into Fife.

You last packet I sent away yesterday at *Capt. Ogilvie's* request, though I have many times told you I would meddle no more in the like commissions without positive orders,

or at least a power to act as I may find it most convenient for *the King's* service. I know you are for having a ship of your own to carry on the trade, but, now that you have her, it is not advisable to make use of her, for, if I am not mistaken, she is already blown upon, and 'tis impossible that any ship, especially of a considerable bulk, can come into our harbours and there lie waiting for contraband goods without being discovered as to the design of it. The captain of this ship of yours has written to *Capt. Ogilvie* that, unless he send him immediately 23*l.* to pay off his men, they will certainly cut down the rigging, mast &c., but I can get you as well served and I firmly believe with more secrecy at a much easier rate, for every job costs only two guineas, and nobody is the wiser, whereas this ship, if used for smuggling, must certainly make a noise and put *the King* to vast expenses. If you have occasion to send her any other errand, you may always have her without being at the trouble of maintaining her and her crew, for you have but to tell her to go about her business till you call for her and only order that she go on no long voyage.

The King's marriage rejoices me extremely and I hope you will soon send us word that his lady is with child. I wish you would send Will. Gordon orders to desire his correspondent here to allow *Capt. Ogilvie* and me to make our letters come under his cover and place them to Gordon's account for it is impossible I can hold out at this rate and *Capt. Ogilvie's* letters will be no more safe under Mr. Gough's cover. 4 *pages.*

The Countess of Westmorland to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 16[–27].—Thanking him for his condolences which she has had from some of her relatives.—In my loss you had that of a very good friend, who much esteemed and valued you. He was an able adviser, and, as long as he lived in your service, he was ever ready and desirous to promote the same interest with you, but unlucky accidents prevented your knowing so much of that as *Menzies* and I did. I congratulate the wedding that is or is to be and beg you to make my humble good wishes acceptable on that and all other accounts to *the King.*

[The Duke of Mar] to [James III].

[? 1718, Oct. 27] 6 o'clock, the first post from Bologna.—Our horses being so bad made us so long getting here, that we could not have got to Modena before shutting of the gates, so, not being in haste, we resolved to stay all night and, as we were walking out a little, to our great joy Freebairn came up in his chair.

Enclosed is all I got from him. I am glad things are no worse. They may be better soon as I hope they will, but God forgive the mother and her two female counsellors for not taking John's advice. I doubt not of Prince James'

coming to them, which I am glad of. Whatever may be his reasons for giving out that the affair is concluded, God forbid it was so when they are under restraint and I hope they will not think of making use of the blank power they have. You will certainly hear more soon and in the meantime there's nothing but patience, but I think it will be a great loss if John should come away from them so long as they are in the present situation and that he can stay with them, and, if you think thoroughly on it, I am persuaded you'll be now of that mind, and if so, should he not be wrote to as soon as possible to the address he has given, which, I hope, may come in time to stop the former orders you gave him for returning? I'm in haste that Freebairn may be soon with you. It seems Drummond is a bad courier, but the way he was, it seems, obliged to go by in returning is certainly very bad.

Sir William Ellis to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 28.—Informing him of his having opened the press and taken out the cipher as in Col. Clephane's letter of the previous day.—I had yours by Col. Steuart and gave him 20 pistoles as ordered. Pursuant to the King's orders, received last Saturday to go with the family and all his goods to Rome, as soon as conveniently may be, I have got all things ready and hope to part on Saturday, if I can get a sufficient number of voitures for the goods and servants. You will have seen by what I wrote last Monday to Mr. Paterson, I thought he was to have come here to put up your papers and goods, so that they might have gone with the King's things, but his coming not being mentioned in yours to Mr. Edgar, nor he ordered to put up your papers, I conclude you do not intend they should go now, and so I shall leave the keys of your lodging with the guardaroba. Lord Southesk had the King's chaise as he ordered and parted Sunday. I have given all the lords and gentlemen two months advance, that is, for November and December; they had their money for this month before. Mr. Nairne parted Monday morning.

James Hay to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 28. Urbino.—Informing him that he had sent the tinctura according to his order.

Mrs. M. Skelton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 28. Paris.—Requesting him to assure the King that none of his subjects wishes him more happiness than herself.—My own affairs are in such a sad situation that I am torn to pieces by creditors and actually wanting all necessaries. I have now been very near six months with Mr. Skelton, but it's not reasonable to depend longer, therefore some party I must soon take. If his Majesty will not allow me to live, I will go for England, where I

have relations by my mother's side of the greatest consideration in the kingdom, but most of them of contrary opinions to mine. However, they will not refuse me charity, when I go abegging to their doors and show Mr. Skelton's patents for the employment he was in and a certificate of what my father did and lost for the late King, which was also this present King's cause. They will think I ought to have been considered and not abandoned to beggary. I wait but your answer to execute what I have mentioned. I have been very ill used and was not thought worthy to be named in the list sent the King, but, as I am told, left out with a notion I was to have a pension from the Court of France, to whom I have no pretensions to ask anything. I hope his Majesty will do for me what justice requires, which I do not doubt you will interest yourself for. 3 *pages.*

CAPT. JOHN OGILVIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 28. Calais.—I received yours of 10, 11, and 3 Sept. and 19 August, and sent all safe over, which is indeed lucky, considering how I have been stated not only by the spies the town is full of, but those that pretend to be our friends are most dangerous. Our former skipper I had laid aside, when the ship came I wrote of in my last, but did not make use of her that came for several reasons, especially as I had not received your orders. I sent my packets by a very faithful man, who delivered them all safely, but our pretended friend, believing I still made use of our old skipper, sent over to a correspondent of his, who had the ship searched and the skipper taken by messengers and carried up before the Secretary of State, when he was at Gravesend coming away, but the skipper, having nothing on board, was as bold as a lion, but they interrogated him on two or three points that none knew of but Mr. Gough and myself and Mr. Gough swears he never revealed it to any but Capt. Maghie and I believe him, for about six days before the thing fell out Capt. Maghie told Mr. Talbot, there was a storm would break on *Capt. Ogilvie* that would undo him and all his friends at once. Mr. Talbot answered, he would be sorry, for he believed *Ogilvie* a faithful servant to his masters. The other said, that was so, but he was hot and violent and had brought those on his back that were resolved to be revenged and break his neck and his friends would go that same way. Mr. Talbot will maintain what he has said, but he got my word of honour, which he did for fear of a mischief between Maghie and *Ogilvie*, but I little dreamed that their malice against any particular body would go so far as to hurt our master's interests. All this you may have under Mr. Talbot's own hand. Maghie came down full of revenge from his friend, Brigadier Hooke, and the rest of the party, thinking it was *Capt. Ogilvie* that had discovered their fine projects, which were hatching against *Mar*. Since this affair is fallen out, there is a necessity to

change all our addresses. (About changing the addresses at Calais and Dunkirk as in Græme's letter of the day before.) I suppose Father Græme has given you an account of his journey to Lille, where he saw your cousin, and the Master of Sinclair is coming to St. Omer, being invited by the Jesuits and the Irish officers.

To all the letters I have written you these six months I never had a syllable directly answered, which has given me a great deal of disquiet. I wish the same reserve were with some others, for a letter of yours to a certain gentleman has been showed, which has set some here a grumbling. The devil is in some of my countrymen; they cannot fare well, but they must call out Roast meat. Peter Smith saw the letter at Calais with some others, and, they say, abundance of pains was taken lest they should not take notice of the address, as it was à M. le Colonel interlined. It really vexed me, for some did not miss to have their commentaries on it. I am not well known to you, but, if you inquire into my character from *Lord Oxford*, he will assure you I am no vain fellow nor blabber of anything I ever was entrusted with. I tell you this, because I think your letters to me of late are with that circumspection as to one you could scarce trust. Some people in England may suspect ill offices done them with you, but I fear nothing of that nature, being conscious that, ever since I was known to you, I never had a thought contrary to your interest. The situation of *the King's* affairs has made me sit still with some things of late, which no other consideration would have made me pass without correcting the author of it, but my duty to my master makes me have a regard to the meanest creature employed in his service, otherwise I had before this taken Mr. *Dillon's* messenger to task and perhaps made him carry my marks to the grave with him for his making so free with both Mrs. Ogilvie's character and mine, whose faces he never saw, but I have borne a great deal from some that are better worth taking notice of than him, since it must be disagreeable to *the King* to hear of any noise or misunderstanding amongst the few unfortunate people belonging to him. There has been too much of that already too near himself, which I am heartily sorry for. As for this *Kelly* belonging to Mr. *Dillon*, I resolve to write to Mr. *Dillon* about him to know on what ground he dares give himself the airs he does, for when priests of any religion attack me unjustly, I have but very little regard to their character, especially a renegado as he is, for I am told by his own countrymen it was neither religion nor loyalty that made him run his country, but an affair of the flesh, which, it seems, prevailed above the spirit. I shall always retain all imaginable respect and veneration for those that are really *the King's* friends and ministers, but, for the little gang of ministerlings that set up for politicians and think themselves able to govern both Church and State, the devil is welcome to my share of them.

There is another affair I cannot hinder myself acquainting you with, but, as I have written a long letter already, I send a very long one from your little peevish correspondent, Mrs. *Ogilvie*. It's to me and the same thing as if I wrote you a detail of it myself, for it does not differ a syllable from what I had from Macnamara's own mouth.

The ship is brought here. She is indeed a fine ship and may be useful, but there is a sum to be paid to clear off the wages of the old crew that brought her. They pretend two months is due, which will amount to near 40*l*., so I am at a stand for want of your orders. Let me have them as quick as you can.

I send you a packet and a letter from *Menzies* that came with the book of ciphers from Holland. That I know not what to do with ; it's so large it cannot be sent by the post, but I shall endeavour to get it to Will. Gordon.

Poor Father Græme is commanded from Calais by an order from the Regent. He is to be sent to Dreux in Normandy. I doubt not *Mar* will be very sensible for whose sake this hardship is put upon him and by whose malice. You may depend on it the stroke is aimed at *Mar*, for it's him they strive to wound through this poor man, but, if *Mar* do but exert himself in this, it will encourage his friends to stand by him in future. If he be neglected, he must be miserable all his life, being looked on as a meddler and a man not proper for their order and so confined for the rest of his life. The way is easy for you to relieve him and also to enable him the better to render service to *the King* and put him above the reach of the malice of his enemies. This you may do and none ever be the wiser. You have but to speak to *the King* to write to Cardinal Gualterio to obtain him the character of a bishop, which will be granted for the asking. The said Cardinal desired it for him some time ago, but the malice of the Scots College opposed it. I do not in the least doubt you will do this, since it is so easy, and, if you let this occasion slip, it will perhaps never be in your power again to assist this poor man, who is rendered miserable only for his being attached to you. If you will not do this, you will have no difficulty in obtaining the Pope's dispensation for him to go to Scotland or England for the mission. Whatever you do in this, do it quickly. Do not neglect this poor man even for your own sake, for, if you do, the world will say of you, as *Menzies* said of you, that you valued no man longer than he was useful to you. 7 *pages. Enclosed,*

Mrs. Ogilvie to Capt. Ogilvie.

I have been considering seriously what the Duke of Mar writes concerning James Murray. *I have been likewise recollecting what I wrote last. I knew too well to whom I was writing to let anything of passion or impertinence escape me. There was something indeed intolerably mean*

in it, for I told his Grace that, if I were so unhappy as to be traduced by James Murray, *want of power would make me sit still. I did not consult my own temper, when I wrote that, for, though* James Murray's *own simple opinion of me is not material, I would advise him to take care of aspersing me to those I esteem, for in that case I should be all over woman and study revenge. I am very sensible that, when I write to one of the Duke's quality, I cannot show too much submission, but there's no reason to extend it to those I write of, so there could be no fault in telling him I was afraid as well as others that* James Murray *had not done me justice, and now I am confirmed in it, for, if it were not so, what would have hindered the Duke's giving me a line from himself, for the least syllable from him would have entirely satisfied me as to anything I could suspect from* James Murray *or any other? However he did not think fit to do so. All the ground I can find for it is that I am persuaded he has too much honour to write what's false and perhaps too much good nature to write of that busy young gentleman what's true, and so thinks it better to let us suppose what we please. I don't know what you wrote concerning* James Murray, *but I am positive I made no mention of* Lord Oxford, *for I never supposed he durst do an ill office to him, either with the King or the Duke of Mar. It was Mr.* Cæsar *I meant, who, I know, suspects him, and who is very capable of revenging it in a more honourable manner than detraction or tittle-tattle, which are said to be the deepest wounds* James Murray *pretends to give.*

I have to tell you of Mr. Macnamara's adventures at Paris. He came here yesterday. He is uneasy to see you, that he may impart his mind to you. I think he talked sincerely to me, for he seemed mighty frank. However, as I knew him to be once a minion of Hooke's, I was on my guard, for I have such an opinion of his countrymen in general, that I'll never put it in the power of any of them to betray me. I'll give you as full an account of all he told me as possible, for I think it very necessary our friend should know it, though I don't care he should from me, for I don't think myself well used, so take no further notice of me to him, but that I desire you to offer my duty to him and the Duchess and that I beg to know if the last two letters came safe to her hands. Macnamara at his arrival at Paris made it his business to meet with Ormonde, *but was denied access and was positively told there was no such person in France. Being assured it was false, he went to several of* Ormonde's *friends to know the reason of that reserve but was told the same story by all of them except by Mr.* Dillon. *He did not deny it with so much assurance as the others,*

but was shy in owning it too, so Macnamara did not press him much, but says he treated Sir [R.] Edmond and some other of the little privy councillors very cavalierly, for he went to Sir [R.] Edmond's lodging and asked him the reason of his being denied access to Ormonde, and, without giving him time to answer, added he was very well assured Ormonde *would not refuse seeing him, had he not been traduced by some of the little rascally set about him, and said, if he could tell where to fix it, he would treat the author of it as he deserves and added, I dare twist the nose of the best of them that dare own it. The knight stared and stuttered according to custom, and in return to all this asked him mighty kindly to do him the honour to stay and sup with him, but the other said, No, I came only to expostulate a little with you, but not to give you the trouble of supping with you, and he says he never asked any more after one or other of them. I am not sorry the squire met with such treatment from that set, since I think he has better sense than many of his country and he wants not courage, so, since this usage does not take him at all off from the King's interest, he may be useful in some things. However I won't venture to advise trusting an Irishman, for I have a slender opinion of the whole nation. Before he went up, he was full of his encomiums on Hooke, whom he then thought extremely wronged as to what was laid to his charge, but he now seems cured of his kindness to him, for he swore he found him ten times more a villain than he had been represented. He says, he was most extremely on the pump with him, but with that cunning, that, had he not been prepossessed, he should have thought it was without design. He declares he left him full to the throat of revenge, hatching all the mischief the devil could help him out with, and he wished he might not do more harm than we are aware of. I answered, I hoped the same God that had preserved the King would still preserve him from the hellish plots of all villains and murderers. He answered, Don't mistake me; I daresay he would attempt nothing against the King's person, but he declares himself an enemy to the King's best friends and consequently can be no good subject. He told Macnamara his design was once to have served the King and it was their own fault he had not. Macnamara answered, he was extremely sorry any little pique should prevent a person so capable from really showing his capacity, and it was a pity all those misunderstandings should not be set right, which he hoped might be easily done, the Duke of Mar being the person most proper to apply to, who has both sense and honour. For his sense, answered Hooke, I believe he has enough, but, I'm afraid a small stock of honour, and besides he is the last person I would deal with. I*

have resolved against it, for he never could draw me into his net, though he has courted me like a woman that wanted to be kissed. Macnamara says he expressed it in the most obscene manner, and I believe it, for there is nothing so profane as a runagado priest of any profession. Macnamara asked why he would not deal with the Duke of Ormonde. No, said he, though he is a worthy honest man, I fear he has as little sense as the other has honour. God damn me, if I meddle with either. It was from the fountain I wanted to be employed, and, since none are taken notice of there but a handful of Scots, let them take what follows. Macnamara says several at Paris take a little too much freedom on that head, not sticking to say that it calls the King's judgment and the Duke of Mar's honesty in question not to have more English and Irish about him. I told him none but fools and knaves would question either, for the Duke of Mar had given the most signal proof both of honesty and courage of any man in the three kingdoms, for he caught hold of the very first opportunity to show it to purpose, and, though it did not please God to give success, it was not his fault. Let the King be restored when he will, the Duke must still be looked on as the author on't, who raised the first flame, and, as the King's good judgment appears in everything he does, I think the Duke being one of the first in his favour is not the smallest mark of his Majesty's distinguishing sense, but I don't find any distinction made between him and the Duke of Ormonde, who, I hope, will in this reign make up the loss of time and opportunities he had in the two former, and I am glad he could not live with so much ease under the Duke of Hanover's government as the Duke of Mar might have done, had he pleased, for no secret committee meddled with him. I must own the Scots Duke is my hero, and must by all unbiassed people be thought the greatest man we have. Macnamara answered, he was always of that opinion, for he was tied to no country and but to one king. He told me too that General Hamilton was the arrantest little blockhead he ever met with and that, on seeing him with Hooke, he took him to be one of the gang, and began to run on at a strange rate to him, who was an absolute stranger, about the affair of Dunblane, extolling himself and running down others. Macnamara made him no answer, but was resolved to have given Hooke the true account of that affair before Hamilton's face, as he had it from those who were there and who could give a more exact detail, because it's like they stayed longer to see it, not having followed his example in the art of timely flying. However, he was prevented by other company coming in. He says Hooke's party make use of Hamilton as the cat does the monkey, for they make him write the most

extravagant letters and what those of them that have common sense would be ashamed to own.

He talked freely to Maghie on his being so much in with Hooke and hopes to take him off from that set. However, take care of trusting him, for he is undoubtedly a spy for the Regent and a creature of Hooke's. He owes him such obligations that he will never be his enemy, for Maghie's wife was fool enough to own a good deal of it to me at Dunkirk, so beware of him.

Another thing Macnamara told me which startled me. I know John Menzies *gave himself some airs, before I left London, that I thought might have been let alone, however he clothed them under the mask of only regretting our friend's conduct, which is the worst sort of detraction, because it's the easiest way to impose.*

However Macnamara asked me abruptly when we had heard of J. M. I said, not since we came over. Trust him not, said he, for he is a rogue and his Lord M[iddleton] another. I said Menzies always declared himself openly a friend to that lord. Yes and by heaven will serve him, said he, on all occasions.

Macnamara says he found everybody our friend's enemy at Paris, except Mr. Dillon, *who was pretty moderate in everything. Macnamara told him that in England it uses to be the discourse of every coffee-house that the King's friends could not agree among themselves and particularly the two Dukes, and that he was not on a good footing with the Duke of Mar.* Dillon *answered, he believed the Dukes understood one another very well, and as for me, he added, if I may take his word for it, I am on a mighty good footing with him, for his letters to me are all as from a man to his mistress. This Macnamara calls speaking mighty honourably of the Duke, and it may pass for a very fine speech between two Irish understandings, but to me it seems a little too saucy. Most people escaped Mr.* Dillon's *censure except me, with whom he was a little more free than became him. I hoped he had forgot me, but I believe my journey to Liége sticks in his stomach, for it seems he thought I did him some ill office there, which you know I did not.* 6 *pages. Imperfect, the conclusion missing.*

Sir Hugh Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 28. *Leyden.*—The enclosed from *Sir H. Stirling* came last post. He tells me he has wrote more particularly to *Mar* by another address. We believe here that *Görtz* is returned again before this and one told me yesterday he saw a letter from him dated from *Sweden*, in which he said he designed to return to the place he left very soon and that he hoped to carry *the King of Sweden's* approbation with him to all that had passed, so no doubt we shall soon hear

again from these parts. It seems *the Czar* has included nobody in his bargain but *the King of Prussia*, which affords no small uneasiness to his other partners, and it's said *the King of Poland* has sent to *the Emperor* to desire his assistance. I sent you a letter from *Jerningham* on the 7th and I heard from him last post, but there was nothing of consequence in it. He is now, I believe, come to *Mittau*, where he thinks he will be more in the way either to return to *Petersburg* or not as occasion offers. This he bade me acquaint you of. I hope on *Görtz's* return the *Czar* will agree to *Jerningham's* going back. By the part *Görtz* has acted of late, there seems no doubt of his sincerity in *the peace* affair, and, were that once done, it is reasonable to suppose he will dispose *the King of Sweden* to do something in favour of *the King*, since he has nothing else left for him to do. They seem uneasy at *Petersburg* for what has happened to *Spain's fleet*, which they thought would alter all *the King of Spain's* measures, but I hope that will not have so bad effects as we were at first afraid of.

The Marquis de Prié has been some days at the Hague to settle the Barrier, and, till that is done, it is believed the States will not enter into the Alliance. They likewise demand that the other powers in that alliance shall guarantee their trade in the North, which, it's said, they insist on at the instigation of the English ministers, who want to have the Emperor and France engage in the war of the North.

It's likewise said that the Regent has hitherto refused this guaranty, by reason of his treaties with Sweden and the Czar. Cadogan is impatient to be in England, and the yachts lay ready for him, he being to set out as soon as he gets the Dutch final resolution.

We have had a report here these two days and it was in all our newspapers that Stanhope was to lay down. Some say it is on account of some difference betwixt him and Sunderland and others on account of some wrong step he has by his overheated zeal made abroad in his late negotiation, and some think that, if things do not go currently with the ministry in parliament he will be the sacrifice, and all the blame of the present measures laid on him. Be that as it will, he has actually gone to the Bath, which is no good sign of his being in favour. (About the government's disappointment in the courts at Perth and Dundee.) The enclosed letter gives a particular account of what passed at Perth.

The Duke of Ath[oll] is highly incensed at the judges and they have sent up complaints to London against each other. He would not go into any of their measures, which has cracked his credit at Court.

I have had no letter from you since that of 11 Aug. We are all longing to hear from your parts and hope to have some good news from you soon. The Chevalier's marriage affords much discourse here and his friends all seem much pleased,

as the friends to our present government are as much down on it. One told me that a very considerable person in these parts said to him it was very good news for this country, for the present Government of England was become too insolent for them and he hoped that would be a balance to it.

The Swedes have taken Drontheim in Norway by assault, by which it's thought they will be soon masters of a good deal more of that country. I refer to the enclosed from Mr. F[rase]r for what concerns that affair. 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

List of the letters sent to Mar since that of 22 July which he acknowledged.

W. Fraser to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 28. Leyden.—I wrote to you 6 Sept. all that had passed there anent the affair with *Baron de Velderen.* I have since had two letters from my friend at Y[pres]. The substance of the first was that he had acquainted *the Baron* with what had passed 'twixt him and me, but had no answer and that *the Baron* could not be at *the Hague* sooner than towards the end of this month. I wrote back, desiring he would press *the Baron* to open himself and would endeavour to awaken in him that good disposition he had observed formerly, and entreated him to hasten his journey into *Holland* to have the better opportunity of dealing with his friend.

He wrote to me again that *the Baron* had writ to him about the affair, but was very much alarmed about *Spain's* misfortune and knew not how he durst think of this now after so melancholy news. I answered that these news were not quite so bad as it seemed he imagined, but that it was impossible to be so plain and full in my affair by writing as was needful, and therefore I was earnest he would get *the Baron's* consent to my waiting on him, if he was not to be soon at *the Hague.* I have had no return to this, but, if I hear not in a few days, I design to write again.

David Nairne to James III.

1718, Oct. [29]. Rome.—In obedience to your commands I made what haste I could hither, having travelled even in the night without stopping, except where posts were impracticable in the dark because of the precipices and other bad ways. I met Cardinal Imperiali's servants t'other side of Foligno, who told me their master was at Foligno, so, as soon as I arrived, which was on Tuesday about 2 at night, I went straight to him, told my errand to Rome and that I had your orders to address myself particularly to him for his help and good offices with the Pope. He received me very kindly, appeared truly concerned for what has happened and blamed the step taken by the Emperor more freely than I expected. I begged, since I could not have his assistance

in Rome, that he would write thither by me, that the Pope might know his sentiments, which, I knew, would have great weight. He granted my request very heartily and wrote a letter to Cardinal Paulucci and gave me another to his nephew, Monsignor Imperiali, who, he told me, would and could do in his absence anything that was proper or might be of use to your service in this matter. This visit and waiting for these letters kept me about two hours at Foligno, after which, the two posts to Spoleto being good way, I went on till I came thither, where I was forced to stay till daylight, having the mountain de la Somma to pass. I could have been Wednesday night at Soriano, but, when I came to Borgetto about 23, the postmaster would not let his horses go that road at night, being 18 miles and in some places very dangerous bad ways, so I was forced to stay till next morning, and, though it be in the Campagna and one of the wretchedest places ever man lay in, I slept there in my clothes, and set out by day-break and was at Soriano before the Cardinal was up. I sent his brother's letter to him, they waked him and very soon after he came to the room they had carried me to, and we talked a long while about the princesses' arrest, which he blamed every bit as much as Cardinal Imperiali, but blamed at the same time the faults on the other side. He said Prince James should never have asked the Emperor's consent, because he could not expect to have it in the present conjuncture, then the delay of sending the Princess and lastly sending her with such a suite that could not avoid making a great noise and very slow progress and forcing in a manner the Emperor to know it and consequently to make some step to please his ally and show his disapprobation of the marriage. I told him that these inconveniencies had been foreseen and represented on your side, which was all you could do, that it was vain to look back on past faults, the only business now being to see what remedy could be found. He said, he was sure the Pope would do all in his power, and would send an express to the Emperor and get Count Gallas spoke to about this matter. Finding Don Carlo had not sent him your letter, which was intended for both, I took out the copy, which was in the letter to Cardinal Gualterio, and showed it him and made him all the obliging compliments I could in your name, which he received with respect and protested all the attachment possible. He left me to write his letters and proposed to me to stay and dine with him, but I told him I had no time to lose, because I intended to be at Rome that night, if possible, and to deliver next morning your letter to the Pope, which I also showed him, so he ordered a little dinner to be brought to my room while he was writing and, as soon as he had done, brought me his letters and, after discoursing again a while and carrying me to see his new appartement, I took leave of him and came on, with the same horses that brought me from Borgetto, to Roncilioni, which

is 20 miles, where I did not arrive till about 23, because it was all up and down hill, the horses weary and something of the chaise broke too. It was an hour after midnight when I arrived at the Porta del Popolo. I went straight to Chevalier Lucci's, who put me in a little room in the Cardinal's palace, where I am, and where I received your letter of the 22nd, which he had got that day.

It was about 10 o'clock Italian, when I went to bed, yet I was next morning, which was yesterday, between 14 and 15 at Cardinal Paulucci's, to whom I delivered Cardinal Albani's and Cardinal Imperiali's letters. He is a hearty good honest man. We talked a long while on the subject and he was truly touched. He had heard of it before and told me the Pope was scandalized at it and would certainly do all he could to remedy it and that his offices should not be wanting, though they would be needless with the Pope, who would do of himself whatever was in his power. He would be with his Holiness in the evening and would then know when I could have an audience and bade call to him next morning about 15 and so we parted. I went thence to Cardinal Sacripanti, to whom I made your compliments, and was above half an hour with him. He exclaimed against the Emperor with more freedom than I thought one durst in this place, for he called it a tyrannical action unbecoming any Christian prince. He promised to do his part with the Pope. I then went to Monsignor Imperiali, who is a man of good parts, speaks French and is almost every day at Count Gallas'. He told me he would go there that evening and without affectation bring in the discourse of this matter and see what he could learn from that ambassador of his master's intentions and that this morning he would either come to me or see me at the palace, when I went to the Pope's audience, and inform me of what he had learnt. I would have seen Don Alexander immediately after Cardinal Paulucci, but he is at Castello, so I wrote to him last night and sent his brother the Cardinal's letter to him and made him your compliments and, as soon as he comes back, I shall see him. Yesterday afternoon I had a message from Cardinal Paulucci desiring me to be with him about 24 o'clock.

I was there punctually and he carried me immediately to the Pope, who gave me a very gracious audience and kept me above an hour. He asked me, if I had any difficulty that Cardinal Paulucci should be present. I told him I had no secret to represent, but only to present your letter and to beg his protection in a case too public, the notorious injustice of the fact being known to all the world. I was going on, according to my orders, to represent the thing in the odious colours it naturally deserves, without mincing the matter, when the Pope took me by the hand and stopped me, bidding me let him speak first, that I might know what were his sentiments and his true concern for your Majesty,

before you had sent me to him. Then he read me a paper he had before him, which was the model he himself had drawn of a letter from Cardinal Paulucci to Cardinal Origo, which, I suppose, you will have seen before you receive this. You see by this, said he, what my intentions were from the first time I heard the report of the princesses' arrest and I continue still resolved to do all in my power to serve the King effectually. What the Emperor has done is unjustifiable; it speaks of itself and needs no arguments to prove the injustice of it, but, before I write to him, I would be glad to have some further light in the matter, to regulate my letter accordingly. Some say the Princess is married, some say not; in the first case the thing is more crying. Some say the Emperor has done this of himself, others that it was on strong solicitations from Hanover and against his will, which last, though it does not justify the thing, yet renders it less cruel on his part. On this I read to him your letter to me of the 22nd, which gives the last account you had from Innsbruck, and which he heard read distinctly and seemed to approve of what you say plainly there, that you expect from his justice as well as his piety that he'll make use of the strongest means in his power for the princesses' delivery and that you need not remind him either of his power or his duty on this occasion. As for your being married, I had reason to hope you were not, though I was not sure, because you had sent a procuration for that effect. He concluded by promising he would write a strong letter in his own hand to the Emperor and would send it by an express, as I begged him to do, only he would stay till the Vienna post came, which is expected to-day, in hopes of being further eclairci from thence. I told him time was precious and that I wished he would lose as little as possible to do his part both for his own justification and your comfort, but Cardinal Paulucci was of his mind to stay to have more light by the Vienna post, and so it was determined. Then he asked, if you continued still resolved to come hither. I told him your measures were taken for that now, which could not well be altered, that I had communicated your orders to the family, before I left Urbino, that they should make their way to Rome, and have all your goods carried hither as soon as possible, and that I believed some might be already on the road by this time. I perceived he wished it had been otherwise and that he had hoped this change might have persuaded you to alter your resolution of coming hither, but he saw it was too late now to oppose it, only he said he was afraid you would give new jealousy to the Germans and English, who are now masters of Italy, and that, if Cardinal Aquaviva should make you only a visit of civility, it would be looked on as if there was some negotiation. I told him you had hitherto observed a most exact neutrality and would continue here as well as in Urbino to give as little jealousy as possible to the Emperor, whose friendship, it was well known,

you had courted as much as in decency you could on all occasions and that you were far from having ever deserved from him the hardship you meet with from him. He asked, if you went straight to Castello. I told him you could not go till the house was in a condition to receive you, till which I reckoned you would stay a few days incognito in Rome; against which he made no opposition but said Bonbled had asked dividing galleries and making rooms of them and making so many alterations of stairs and chimneys and other things, that were not practicable, but that he would order what could be done, and I'll have you, said he, in a day or two go there to see it and see what is done and doing to furnish and accommodate it as well as can be. You shall go in our caleshes, which I'll order, and you may come back at night. I told him I would do whatever he ordered me. In short he seemed to be in very good humour, talked of Urbino, asked how I liked it and if your Majesty was pleased with Don Carlo, which I assured him you were to a very great degree and with reason, which he was very glad of, spoke with tenderness and esteem of you and bade me give you his blessing, took up your letter again and said, this is the affair I am now to think of and I'll go about preparing my letters to the Emperor as soon and as strongly as I can and so he rang his bell. Going out I met Massei, who was going in, and said only en passant he would see me another time, for Chevalier Lucci had told him from me in the ante-chamber that I intended to wait on him and make him your compliments. I met also Monsignor Raspini in the ante-chamber and discoursed with him a good while before and after my audience. I found him entirely zealous for you and I am sure he'll keep up the Pope in his impressions of the barbarity of the Emperor's proceeding, for I was amazed to hear him speak so plainly on the subject and told him I would do him justice with you and encouraged him all I could to continue to insinuate his sentiments to the Pope, and indeed I cannot say that anyone I have spoken to in Rome has not cried out against the Emperor's as much as I could do. Cardinal Vallemani, having heard I was come here, sent for Chevalier Lucci yesterday afternoon to know what I brought about the Princess, and, hearing she was still arrested, cried downright and said it was the greatest inhumanity that ever was heard of.

It is impossible to enter in detail of all that passed in my audiences either with the Pope or the Cardinals I have seen, so shall abridge, what is said being all that is necessary at present to satisfy you of my having performed your commands hitherto to the utmost of my capacity.

I have sent Mr. Dicconson's letter to Sir William with the copy of the Duke of Mar's answer and Capt. Grant's letter with your orders to answer it. I have writ also to Mr. Sheldon about the mourning and about Père Gaillard and to Mr. Booth about Bevan and shall write to Marliani to thank Count

Fontana and shall see Monsignor Sacripanti and congratulate him from you.

You have here enclosed a letter I received from our Cardinal since I came here, with one from Mr. *Dillon* to him and one from *Cardinal de Noailles* to *the King.* I have writ to the Cardinal and given him your compliment with a short account of my errand here and what I have done hitherto and sent him your letter to him.

I inquired of Chevalier Lucci, whether he had heard any complaints of Bonbled. He told me he had heard none and that, as far as he could perceive, he had behaved discreetly enough, though he believes it not impossible some of the Pope's people may have thought him over urging and forward in pressing to work at Castello, but that, he says, could be nothing but an effect of his zeal, and he himself assures me he followed exactly in everything his Grace's orders.

Just now Monsignor Imperiali has paid me a visit of half an hour at least. He spoke with Count Gallas last night and brought in the discourse very naturally, when they were tête à tête after a reprise d'ombre. The Count told him, that he believed the Regency of Innsbruck had stopped the Princess without order from Vienna, that he did not think the Emperor had given any such order, first, because the orders would have been sent from the Chancellerie, that is from Count Zinzendorf, and that he had himself letters last post from Zinzendorf, who does not write a word of this to him, secondly, because it is not to be imagined that the Emperor or any body else can hinder you from marrying, and, as that is not practicable or just, he believes this marriage should give less jealousy and umbrage than others that have been talked of. Monsignor answered that, if the government of Innsbruck did this without orders, they committed a great sproposito in committing the court to so odious a thing, which the ambassador owned was true and did not pretend at all to justify it. Monsignor added he was apt to believe that the Emperor had done this at the earnest solicitation of the English minister to please Hanover and show by this public act that he disapproved of the marriage and had no hand in it, but that he thought he would stop there and not use further violence, to all which the ambassador answered nothing. This prelate says that Gallas is no violent man and no personal enemy of your Majesty, that he speaks of you with respect and pities your case, that he has known him a long time and found him always a very reasonable man and that he is free and sincere with him. His uncle, the Cardinal, gave me the same character of him and told me that, when the report of this marriage was public in Rome and in the Dutch Gazettes, he said to him that he was resolved to write nothing of it to Vienna, because he could not doubt the Emperor knew it, and not opposing it he supposed he consented to it privately and would be unwilling it should be writ to him, because he

had rather appear not to know it and that he, the ambassador, did not care di mettere il fuoco. I was desired by Monsignor to beg he may not be named in what he said to me, for, though the ambassador imposed no secret on him, yet he does not care that anything of that kind of private conversation should come about. He knows Gallas is well informed of everything almost that is said or done in this Court by very good hands, so that a secret trusted to the Pope, especially if there be any writing, is in great danger, his papers being exposed to so many eyes. I shall be glad to have an article ostensible to show to this worthy prelate, wherein you order me to thank him for his zeal &c.

Postscript.—Chevalier Lucci having sent me word to-night that two couriers were come hither to-day from the Emperor and advised me to write to Monsignor Imperiali to know if there was any good news about the Princess, I wrote to him accordingly. You will see his answer enclosed. What he says of his not going to the ambassador's on Saturdays is a fact he had told me before, but I had forgot it, so I am sure it is no excuse, and that he would have been as glad to discover some good news to send me for your Majesty as I would have been to receive it. 17½ *pages. Dated* 22 *Oct., but the contents and other letters show that this must be a mistake for* 29 *Oct.*

David Nairne to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 29. Rome.—Having writ a long letter to the King, which you will see, I have nothing to add. I have heard nothing from the palace to-day and have been nowhere abroad but to Mass and dinner, so I have seen none of our lords or gentlemen of Urbino as yet. Lords Southesk and Linlithgow are come and also Mr. Cameron, Mr. Graham, Mr. Macmahon, Mr. Wogan, Mr. Erskine and others. Mr. Howard, Lord William, Father Sabran and Mr. Mayes have been with me, which with writing and some other Italian visits has sufficiently taken me up all this day.

I reckon Sir William will be setting out next week with his numerous suite to guard his low treasure.

I hope his Majesty will send me his orders in time to acquaint the Cardinal of it or those here of his family that have his orders when his Majesty reckons to be here, and what number he intends should lodge in this palace with him, that the Cardinal's servants may put things in order accordingly, his Eminence's intentions being that the King should make use of his palace and coaches as entirely his own, and in the Cardinal's absence there will not be the least difficulty in his Majesty's keeping his own table and making use of his own servants, which will make him more easy than being at the Cardinal's charges.

I forgot in my letter to the King to tell him I would have sent a compliment to Cardinal Aquaviva and asked leave to wait on him privately to make him the King's compliments, had he been in town, but he is at Albano, but Chevalier Lucci

will let him know my intention the first time he writes to him. Here is a letter Chevalier Lucci sends me for Mr. Murray, which I suppose is to own the receipt of his to him. 3 *pages.*

SIR JOHN O'BRIEN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 29.—*Dillon* wrote six lines to *the King and Mar* last Tuesday's post and in a *plain manner* for *fear* his *letters should be opened by orders*, for which reason *he said nothing* of what *passed here* on his *own account.* I'll give you *a hint* of the *matter, referring you* to a more *ample information* by the *next favourable occasion. The ministry of England* have of late *made grievous complaints* to *the Regent against Dillon, representing him* as a most *dangerous person* and that by his *machinations and contrivances*, for those *were the terms, he* did all the *imaginable harm* to *their common interest. They accuse him* of having been a long time and *actually* in *commerce* with *the King's friends* in *England* and that *he*, being *an officer of experience, had laid before them* all *the practicable schemes* that could be *thought of* in *order* to *disturb the government there*, that *he managed* and *carried* on the *last business of Sweden* that *made so great a noise* and might have been of *fatal consequence*, if not timely *prevented*, that he is in actual *commerce* with that *Court* as also with *the Czar's chief people*, and that he has at *present emissaries in both places. They accuse him* likewise of being in *deep correspondence with the King of Spain's chief people* and most particularly with his *factor here*, who, as *they* pretend, is *entirely guided* by *him* and *acts in consequence* to what *he insinuates* to him. They *affirm positively* that *Dillon transacts* all *secret affairs* that *pass* 'twixt the said *factor* and *the King of Spain's friends* at *Paris* and that the *latter* have an *entire confidence* in *him.* They say that *he has kept the Duke of Ormonde privately* in *this neighbourhood* in *order* to *authorize* his *pernicious practices* and that he may serve *as a voucher for* what *the King's friends* with *England* would be *able to do*, in *case any foreign succour* could be *had* to *assist them. Finally they say he* is *the King of Spain's agent general* in these parts, that he *acts formally against* the *Regent* and the *common interest* of *his allies*, wherefore *they require* with *all instance he* should be *immediately secured* in *order* to *prevent future mischief. The Regent* pretends to have *private informations* from *persons here*, which, if well *grounded*, might *serve* to *verify* or at least give some *weight* to the *complaints from* England. *Dillon* thinks he has good *reason to suspect certain people* for this *information* and will let *Mar* know his *mind* on that score at *further leisure.* He has *been several times* there *six days past* with *the Regent and chief ministers* by *orders*, and flatters himself that what *steps* he has *made hitherto* in relation to *this affair*, are *consistent with justice* and *truth*, and, let what will be the *issue*, he is *resolved* to show the *firmness becoming* a *man* of *principle*

and *honour*, and hopes, notwithstanding the *grievous complaints against* him, that his *behaviour* on this *account* will be without any *reproach*. This is more than sufficient to let you see that *friends here* are at present in a kind *of a crisis*, but, the *matter* in *question* not being yet *known except* to *the Regent's principal people*, *Dillon* desires *the King* and *Mar* to *keep it private* until quite *determined*, which, I presume, will be *in a short time*. This *alarm began* on Saturday *last* by a *letter from* one of the *chief ministers to Dillon* and that *very night Dillon* had *his papers put in a secure place*, and *the Duke of Ormonde removed where we hope and believe him out of danger*. The *latter* will give you an *account himself*. 3½ *pages*.

CAPT. JOHN OGILVIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 29. Calais.—Just after I had finished my letter, I received yours of the 2nd with the enclosed copy, for which I heartily thank you and congratulate you on the occasion. I will make no other use of it than you desire me. At the same time I was surprised with a visit I very little looked for, which was *Anne Oglethorpe*. She told me that *Lord Oxford*, having none he dared trust, was necessitated to send her to order me to change all my addresses and to choose some other place, where there were no spies, both Calais and Dunkirk being pestered with them. He mentions Dieppe, which is not as proper as the other two, being full of Huguenots, but other places may be found. Our skipper's being taken up has alarmed him extremely, but this is not all she complains of. She says that all that has been transacted this three years is public among the Irish and made the coffee-house talk. This, she pretends, comes from *Kelly* and *Dillon* to him, who has no reserve from his Irish friends, and that his messenger *Kelly* can tell always, when he comes over, that there is another packet to be sent for *Lord Oxford*. What truth there is in that I shall not determine, for, though *Dillon* be no friend of mine, I would not say an untruth of him, and indeed I am rather afraid that she herself has very little reserve with the Countess of Sandwich, a great friend of Macnamara's, and thought very intimate with him. She has wrote to you herself which I enclose. She is parted to-day for Paris in a post chaise. She says she has no business there but to see her sister and has ordered lodgings to be taken privately in a burgher's house. However, I have smelt something that has startled me, but she was very cautious with me, for she obliged me to give her my word of honour, which I am sorry for, it being the first time in my life I ever broke it, but according to the nicest rules of honour a man is to prefer his friend from danger and give him an opportunity of preserving himself. In doing this I put myself in your power to ruin me with the best friend I have and the greatest support I and my numerous family have, having upwards of 14 to

maintain, and, were it not for his support on every pinch, I could not hold out. However, rather than that I should know anything that may be to your detriment and not advertise you, I rather to choose to fall with you. After this I believe you will not doubt your interest is very dear to me, though great pains are taken to persuade me you are none of my friends. They represent that it was you only that obliged *the King* to refuse *Lord Oxford* the employment he begged for me and, to show you, say they, that *Lord Oxford* takes it ill, he has returned no answer to the excuses made either by *the King* or *Mar* and is now extreme sorry he asked it. My answer was that, if my friend was unkind to me, it was my misfortune and not my fault and all the revenge I ever would have should terminate in my convincing him by my zeal and fidelity that I deserved better usage. I was answered, I should find myself shaken off as a great man does such friends as me.

Now as to the matter of fact, she pretends she came over to advertise me that I and Mrs. *Ogilvie* were to be surprised and carried over, but that is what none that knows me dare attempt, unless there came an order from the Regent for it, but I find her business is to manage an affair at Paris with the party who are your enemies, Mr. Hooke being the chief. He has got in with Tom Harley, who is at Paris now. Lord Marischal and I doubt not the Scots College is at the bottom of it behind the curtain, Lord *Middleton* and all the rest of the gang. Col. Hooke about 20 days ago sent his nephew to London, who was ordered to address himself to her, and she is gained entirely, which is a great grief to me for fear of dipping our friend ignorantly into an affair that he may think he is doing *the King* and *Mar* good service in, not thinking that Mr. Hooke is your enemy. This affair draws deeper than you may imagine, for they think, if they can bring in *Lord Oxford*, from whom they think a great deal of your support proceeds, all his friends will follow him and they make no doubt of *Ormonde's* party, especially *the Bishop of Rochester* and all the set, who only have carried fair to *Mar* hitherto judging till now that his interest was too strong for them to overset. There is no way to prevent all this but *the King's* writing a true character of Col. Hooke, as he deserves, to *Lord Oxford* and that he is resolved to have nothing to do with him. This, I know, will prevent *Lord Oxford's* embarking with them, but on the contrary make him their enemy, for he entirely loves *Mar* and will never draw but in a yoke with him, but notwithstanding all endeavours will be used to bring him in to their measures.

I am afraid *Menzies* has too great a finger in the pie by some expressions she let drop and, to fright me into secrecy, told me to take care what I did, for *Lord Oxford* would be concerned in it. There is no time for you to lose, for she will be very h[illegible]y and is to return there by the opening of Parliament.

She says *Lord Oxford* is a good deal out of humour of late, he having writ something of *James Murray* and all the answer he got from you was giving him an account of *Murray's* health, which he looks on as a banter on him, he having represented *Murray* to *the King* as he judged his age and vanity deserved, for it seems *Lord Oxford* was very scurvily used by that young gentleman at his coming away, for they say he wrote *Lord Oxford* a letter, as if he had been prime minister and the other a little commis, for, instead of waiting on him to ask his commands, he wrote to him he was ready booted and just taking his horse and sent his letter by Sir R. Everard's hackney chairman, who came after *Lord Oxford's* coach, calling aloud he brought a letter from Mr. M. plain. The other ordered his coach to drive on and would not take it, but the fellow left it at his house. This was a strange way for such a spark as he to treat a man of *Lord Oxford's* merit. I am afraid his vain conduct will create more mischief and do more harm to *the King's* service than all his family and he can ever be capable to retrieve. Mr. *Cæsar* was very much piqued with him before he left England and is very suspicious that he has done him bad offices where he is with you, for he says, ever since *Murray* went over, he has never had a line from you but frequent compliments in other people's letters, which he says is a by way of corresponding he is not acquainted with. I am heartily sorry for this, for *Cæsar* is a man of consequence both for his good sense and his fortune of 4,000*l.* a year, and also a true friend of *Mar's* and *Lord Oxford's.*

To give you a hint of the quarrel, as I am told, betwixt them, it seems that *Murray* chanced to say that *Bolingbroke* had committed no treason and was coming into favour again. This was told abroad and came to *Lord Oxford's* ears. *Murray*, it seems, had had the same discourse at *Cæsar's*, so he fancied it might come from him, on which *Murray* wrote a very impertinent letter to *Cæsar*, for which he was once resolved to have used *Murray* very ill, but *Lord Oxford's* persuasion and *the King's* service made him pass from that resolution.

Anne Oglethorpe tells me that *Murray* told you a story of Mrs. *Ogilvie* or me about a picture, but I do not believe that he or any that has the character of a gentleman could be guilty of so notorious a falsity. However she says *Mar* has wrote to her about it. All I can tell you is that neither Mrs. *Ogilvie* nor I had ever any picture sent to our charge, but, so far as I know, one Davis, the master of a vessel, received a picture sealed up, but he was told it was a picture and, being afraid it might be *the King's* picture and, if found out, might be both imprisonment and the loss of his ship, he opened it and, lest the waiters should take it away, gave it to one Sayer to put in his pocket and, when they came ashore, he forgot to call for it from Sayer, so it was for some days in his custody, and, I believe, he showed it to a hundred and copies were taken of it, they all believing it was the picture of the

Duchess of Courland. Sayer showed it me at London after two hundred had seen it, on which I prayed him to let Mrs. *Ogilvie* see it, who was then with me, and she begged him to let *Anne Oglethorpe* see it, which he granted. This is all I know, so if *Murray* has laid anything of his picture on Mrs. *Ogilvie* or me, he is most base and unworthy, and I shall not be at the pains to complain of him but at the first sight I dare write my revenge on his breast. 'Tis true he may have the courage to do the same on mine, but that shall not hinder me, therefore he had best not meddle with me. Mrs. *Ogilvie* brought back the picture in less than half an hour and delivered it in my presence to Sayer, but what became of it I know not, but Capt. Urquhart told me that Sayer showed it him in the Court of Requests and to several more, and Sayer has a copy of it, which I begin to think of more value now than I thought then.

Anne Oglethorpe assures me you write still to Capt. Maghie and he corresponds with you. I do not credit that, for he is certainly a villain and a spy to M. Le Blanc and an entire creature of Col. Hooke's, but she assures me of it by a token that must come from him, which is that he desired *Capt. Ogilvie* to acquaint *Mar* of some intelligence he had from Holland, on which *Mar* ordered *Capt. Ogilvie* to make him his compliments. This, he says, introduced him into the correspondence. This she could not make, for none knew it, but you, he and I, so it must come from himself. However, I can scarce believe *Mar* would have done so unkind a thing without putting me on my guard, since he must know I have brought all those people on my back on account of *Mar*. Mrs. *Ogilvie* has the worst of it, since she dares go no more for England, till we all go.

Postscript.—They say of late you have begun to court and fawn on *Ormonde's* friends, who are never to be gained to you, and that you slight and neglect your own, which is the infallible way to make you lose both. This was Lord Clarendon's maxim. You will forgive me, for I only repeat the words told me. *Anne Oglethorpe* complains she never had a line from *the King* since *Mar* was about him. She says she was on a very good footing with him before, and that he wrote to her, when he landed from the expedition in Scotland, and that she has given you a touch of it in her letter. The more I think *Menzies* has a great hand in this affair, the more I am confirmed in it, for how should Col. Hooke know that *Lord Oxford* was to be gained by *Anne Oglethorpe* and to send over his nephew to negotiate the affair with her, and *Menzies* conducted her on board the vessel and gave the master a guinea to be careful of her and calls her his heroine. Our friend John is very dexterous at those sort of intrigues, for just so did he with *Lord Middleton* under Lord Melfort. They imposed on the late King and made him believe that his friends in England would do mighty things, if he would lay

aside Lord Melfort, which he did and regretted it afterwards. The Duke of Perth can give you the history of this and it is worth your while to ask him, for he will tell you the truth.

Father Græme desires me to acquaint you to be on your guard with Mr. Mackenzie, for in his journey to Lille he discovered something. Sir R. Everard stayed two days at Calais the other day for Mr. Colclough's coming. They had a deep conference together. This Colclough is a great enemy to *Mar*, therefore look about you, for, as I told you, *Ormonde's* party will infallibly join against *Mar*, but, if *the King* will write to *Lord Oxford* and undeceive him and *Mar* write at the same time, that will break the neck of all their villainy. I wish *the King* would write himself to *Anne Oglethorpe* letting her know how and by whom he will be served. She has taken care that I can get no letter conveyed to *Lord Oxford* but what must pass through her hands or *Menzies'*, who is her great favourite. You may be assured he is at the bottom of their plot against *Mar*. They say E[arl] M[arischal] is going to Spain and that *James Murray* was on an embassy that was properer for a better man than a young, vain, white-livered jackanapes as they term him.

I wrote to you, if you had anything you would have had only *Lord Oxford* know, Mrs. *Ogilvie* should have gone with it, but you returned no answer. I am sorry for it, for all this villainy might have been prevented, had she been there, but now it's too late, she dares not go over. God only knows what she will do. She has brought her hogs to a fine market indeed, considering how she has been used by that damned party at Paris. The removing me out of these parts is only to have me out of the way that I may know nothing of their corresponding and consequently you as little.

I wrote to you to give me a character of Wescombe. You never answered and consequently you leave me in the dark how to act about him. Most believe him a spy and others only a politician or correspondent of *Mar's*, which last character he assumes to himself. Therefore I only beg to know, if he be an honest man. 10 *pages*.

JAMES III to ———.

1718, Oct. 30. Bologna.—We have been here since the 8th. The King of England had arrived here before his future spouse, and is awaiting here the issue of the surprising arrest, which has just befallen her, of which perhaps you will not be sorry to have the details. The Emperor's people do their best, but in vain, to conceal the harshness employed towards the princesses. The facts are as follows. On their arrival the Emperor's officers brought them an order on his part to remain there till further orders and, though they tried to save appearances by paying them certain honours, these very honours have served to make them be guarded more strictly by those who have been appointed to serve them. They

have not been allowed to send any courier here, and they not been able to write, being certain that their letters would be either stopped or opened. They have even arrested and kept in strict custody a gentleman from Italy, after having forced him to declare on his honour who he was, and that he belonged to the King of England. His Majesty has not yet received any news except by public sources, a manifest proof of the rigour practised towards the princesses. This event astonishes everyone, and this is all we know as yet, though the Emperor's partisans say that a little time will restore liberty to the princesses. *Draft in the King's hand. French.*

MADAME DE MEZIÈRES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 30.—My sister fell very ill again two days ago with a quinsy, which is the reason she cannot answer your letter. It is with great regret I learn from public sources that our Queen has been asked by the Emperor not to pass through his territories, but reckon that this delay will be of no consequence. I am delighted at the good news and regard it as more advantageous to the King than 10,000 men. The King two days ago appointed M. de Mezières commander in chief in the provinces of Picardy and Artois with a number of troops they are sending there. *French.*

FATHER GRÆME to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 30.—Orders are just now signified to me by my superiors from the Regent that I must leave Calais and go to some other convent of our province under pretext that neither secular nor religious strangers ought to be allowed to live here in virtue of the King's orders, which oblige all strangers to remove from hence, so, my superiors having allotted me the convent of Dreux, I am to set out thither next Sunday, where I hope you will send me a word of comfort or a messenger to shoot me, for I had rather be dead than see myself abandoned by my friends. Unless you lend me a helping hand, I must live entirely useless to my king, my country and my friends. I shall not tell you what method you may take to better my fortune, being sure you are apprised of it, but, as I suffer merely for my attachment to *the King* and you, I hope you will not leave me in the lurch. If nothing can be done for me, at least let me have an obedience from our General by means of some Cardinal of your acquaintance to go immediately to Italy, for it's impossible for me to stay longer in this country, for I shall be looked on either as a spy or a busy man.

Anne Oglethorpe told me there were strange doings both on this side and t'other to ruin *Capt. Ogilvie* and me, but I little thought the storm was so near. I pray she may come time enough to prevent further harm. I shall acquaint my correspondents of my being to remove and desire them to

write no more to me lest their letters shall fall into the Philistines' hands, as some of the Philistines' have fallen into mine, though not of consequence enough to trouble you with. One remarkable thing is in one of them. Speaking of *the King* he says: We were told here not long ago, as if Mr. Upperton (? Bolingbroke) was in his favour again; I should be glad to hear it. I need not explain who Upperton is. The Parliament men I saw here lately, write me of their safe arrival and that great alterations are talked of at Court and that the town says very great men are to fall but refer me to the 11th prox, for certain. It's thought poor George Hay will lose his employment, if he has not lost it already, for the voyage he made to this side. I am sorry for it and I am sure *the Duchess of Mar* will be, though I was witness to her giving him better advice. *Capt. Ogilvie* is for leaving his post; but I have persuaded him to stay on as long as he can or at least till he gets instructions from *Mar*. 3 *pages*.

JAMES III to the ARCHBISHOP OF CÆSAREA, the Nuncio at Vienna.

1718, Oct. 31. Bologna.—Thanking him and at the same time congratulating him on the honour he has done himself and the Pope by sustaining so actively with the Emperor the just cause of the princesses, now prisoners at Innsbruck.—Their arrest is an event so unheard of, and one of which the issue is still so uncertain, that I could not speak of it at present without infringing prudence or my own dignity. I cannot, however, refrain from informing you of certain circumstances perhaps unknown to you, the harshness of which appears still greater, as they are quite useless for the principal object. During the month they have been prisoners, I have had no news of them except by public sources, and some servants I sent to serve them on the way are so strictly detained that I do not know what has become of them. This is certainly contrary to the laws of nations and the practice universally observed in civilized countries and I ought to believe that such treatment proceeds rather from the indiscreet zeal of the officers at Innsbruck. . . . . My trouble would be still greater, could I believe that the Emperor wished to prevent absolutely a marriage already concluded, whereby, without speaking of the laws both divine and human, which would be completely violated, he would declare to all the world his blind submission to the Elector of Hanover, which would seem as little possible as suitable to the character and the power of his Imperial Majesty. However desirable this alliance has always been to me, if it is forbidden me, it is true I shall not be able to find one more honourable, but that will not prevent me from looking for and finding an establishment agreeable to my nation and always formidable to the Elector of Hanover, and one whereby, in putting the last seal on the infamy of my adversaries, I shall carry out the conduct I

have always held to, of regarding nothing but the welfare of my subjects and providing for it, so far as depends on myself notwithstanding the injustice of men. *Over* 2 *pages. Torn. Draft. French.*

CHARLES FORBES to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 31. Vercelli.—The Duchess and Lady Frances are come this length in good health. We are stopped here till the waters are passable. The Duchess has been ill of a cold and sore throat these two days, but she is much better and will go on the first fair day. I changed my lady's post chair at Turin for a double chaise with springs fit to hold you and her. It cost 20 pistoles in exchange.

W. DICCONSON to JAMES III.

1718, Oct. 31.—I had your letter of the 3rd, which I shall send to Mr. Dillon, and shall follow your orders of acting in conformity with him in soliciting the arrears, which affair is at present in the Duke of Berwick's hands. I advised with Mr. Dillon, before I spoke to the Duke of it, who was of opinion you would not take it amiss, and besides it is not in our choice; we must apply to those the Court of France appoints and I hope the Duke will use his utmost endeavours to get a fund settled for payment of the arrears out of hand without entering into the distribution of the money. He has lately spoke to the Regent and I am assured we may hope soon for good effects of it.

I send Mr. Kearney's list, so I hope you will be able soon to come to a resolution what can be done for those miserable people, who, having raised to themselves strong imagination of great matters, will linger on here, even those who might do something for themselves, till some positive and general order come.

I shall observe your orders as to paying the new list together with the old, till the arrears are paid up, and two months to the former the first time we receive money, but we have got none for above three months, which has reduced the old as well as the new pensioners to the last extremity.

Expressing his joy at his Majesty having, he hopes, ere this perfected what all that love him have so long and so impatiently wished for, but adding they are cruelly damped by the reiterated accounts of the Princess being stopped. *Draft.*

SIR PETER REDMOND to DAVID NAIRNE.

1718, Oct. 31. Madrid.—Acknowledging his letter of 17 Sept.—We are here a long while without news from Messina. The citadel's being taken or any other little turn of fortune in our favour would confirm the greatest courage on earth. You know the greatest powers in Europe threaten us and our affairs at home are but so so, but the King gave his last answer

a few days ago to M. de Nancré, rejecting the conditions the Quadruple Alliance would force on him, so he begins his journey for France to-morrow morning. I was to bid him a good journey this afternoon, and he seems melancholy, for all foresee that this Court holding out thus must make the war general in Europe and those that have stolen goods may be apprehensive of being divested of them in the fray.

The Duc de St. Aignan, the French ambassador here, 'tis said, follows M. de Nancré in less than a month. Mr. Stanhope expects daily his orders to depart, so that all looks now to be a downright rupture with Spain, though I don't know but some little jealousies may be between the English and French already. The augmentation of troops is continued here and all things are putting in the best position imaginable by the indefatigable industry of his Eminence. (About his affairs pressing him to leave, but his staying on to pursue the lawsuit, as in his letter to Mar of the 24th.)

I had lately a letter from the Duke of Mar, which I answered. Pray tell him there's more likelihood than ever of *the King of Spain's* entering into partnership with *the King*, several questions and resolves having passed already between *Alberoni* and *Sir P. Redmond* on that subject, which is all that *Sir Peter* dares trust to paper, till things are more mature. Pray tell him likewise that the sample of the goods is not yet come from his correspondent.

His Catholic Majesty has now declared that no confiscations nor reprizals be made on the Irish Catholics now in Spain or that may come hereafter. Dr. Higgins, his first physician, who is likewise proto medico of all Spain, has got this grace for his countrymen. The compliment you made him pleased him and was very well applied, for he really deserves it, though he has measures to keep for his own preservation.

Letters of Notification of the King's Marriage.

1718, Oct.—Prepared at the beginning of October, but not sent, the marriage having been delayed. They are from the King to the Duke of Modena and the Duchess of Brunswick and from the Queen to the same persons and to the King and Queen of Spain, the Duke and Duchess of Lorraine and the Prince de Vaudemont. . *French. Entry Book* 1, *pp.* 275–278.

Robert Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

[1718, Oct.]—I received yours of the 3rd of last month last Saturday. I am doing all the service I can to the gentlemen, now 36 in number, recommended to me. Their monthly subsistence comes to 2,065 livres, of which 4 months is due the last of this month, but I take care that none suffer. Most are frugal and discreet, and others have some little supplies from their friends, which has occasioned them to give me little trouble hitherto. I have supplied Mac Dougal of Lorne,

Majors Leslie, Hepburn, Maxton, McPherson, Walkinshaw, and Lauder and Capt. Butler and have offered money to Clanranald, Lochiel and Brigadier Campbell, who have taken none yet, but must soon. I took care to pay Lord George Murray, as I adjusted with the Marquess, his brother, before he left this. (About sending wine to his Grace as desired.)

I spoke to Brigadier Campbell two days ago, who told me he had written to you about the late Capt. George's affair but I have fresher news since of his family. His wife is also dead in Aberdeen and one of his children, so only three sons remain, who will have about 1,000*l.* sterling each, but we have to do with minors and, though the executors be honest, they will not easily dispose of the effects. I have his bond for 100*l.* sterling due to Will. Gordon of the ship's price and he signed a submission anent the difference with his seamen, where there is found due to them by Mr. Aberdine, who kept the books, 142*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* sterling, which may be received in time, but I have but little hopes of getting anything of what he embezzled of the King's money, which is considerable to a demonstration. I expect news of my ship about the end of this month. We keep up our hearts with some reports we hear of the King's marriage. 2 *pages.* *Undated but noted as received at Bologna* 7 *Nov.*, 1718.

Lieut.-General Dillon to James III.

1718, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—*Dillon* has been near an hour with *the Regent* last Thursday, and engaged him to read a second time *the King's* French letter of 29 Sept., which he did with sufficient attention. *Dillon* represented in the most feeling manner he could *the King's* extreme necessity and likewise insisted on his reiterated promises to succour *the King.* I concluded with telling him that, if he did not intend to perform his word or give *the King* a competent allowance in such a manner as he should think most proper with regard to his present engagements, it would be both generous and equitable to declare his mind sincerely, that *the King* might know what to depend on. I added that formerly some principal men, well-wishers, solicited him in *the King's* favour, but that at present none would venture to speak about his concerns, and indeed this I could affirm with great truth, though I am sure their good inclinations for *the King's* interest are still the same. *The Regent* answered with a raised voice, "N'est ce pas assez que vous me parlez pour ses interets? Je suis faché que ses affaires soient en si mauvais etat et vous pouvez conter que je luy enverray un promt secours."

I took the liberty to ask how much the succour would be and in what time. He replied "Je ne puis le scavoir encore moy meme, mais vous pouvez conter sur ma parole," and so we parted after near an hour's discourse in his cabinet. I have been at his levée often since, and present myself before him as frequently as I can, but he has not yet mentioned

any more to me. If he continues in the same way for some time, I am resolved to remind him of his late promise, which I can do with less risk than another in *present situation*, nor do I see any *prospect* of *amendment* as to *myself*, whilst my *impeachers* continue so much in *the Regent's favour*. 2½ *pages*.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to JAMES III.

1718, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—*Sir John O'Brien's* of Saturday last to *Mar* will explain the reason of *my writing so clear and short* to *the King* on the 25th.

I have been with *the Regent* several times and in my opinion *have answered all the objections against Dillon* in a becoming manner. *The Regent* is extremely *pressed by the ministry* with *England to secure Dillon*, and, though he may have some *reluctance* to *comply* with so *unjust* a *request*, I can't as yet say how this *affair will end*, but *Dillon* is resolved to have the interior satisfaction of supporting with firmness the character of truth and good principle, though he *foresees, if not secured, that he will be sent from these parts*, for which reason he thinks it necessary to give *the King timely notice* that measures should be taken to *prevent the King's affairs from* suffering by it, if *the Regent by compulsion* or *otherwise* should give *any sudden orders* about *Dillon*. The *latter's papers* shall be committed to Mr. *Sheldon's* care, who will dispose of them according to *the King's* directions.

You'll have, before this come, an account of the *grievous complaints against Dillon*, who will transmit by the next sure conveniency *his material answers to the Regent and chief ministers*. 1½ *page*.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Nov. 1.—My short note by Tuesday's post will doubtless have surprised you, but *O'Brien's* of the 29th will clear that point.

I have delivered yours to Mr. *Law*, with whom I had a long conversation, wherein nothing was forgot to excite his friendly offices. He fairly promised to do all that can depend on him. I wish he may prove sincere. I sent Mr. *Dicconson* the letter for him, which, you say, he is to communicate to me.

Ormonde is still in this neighbourhood and keeps very close for good reasons. I have not seen him these three days.

'Tis reported here that *the Queen* was stopped on her journey and, though I can't credit it after what *Mar* informed me of, I am in very great impatience for the Lombardy post, which arrives to-night and will, I hope, bring us comfortable news. I don't mention in this what I say to *the King*, to whom I write in *O'Brien's* hand for reasons. 2 *pages*.

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 1. *Paris*.—I have had yours of 1 Oct., mentioning the subject of my last letters to you, which were entirely

designed for your information, and in my long letter from Angers on the story of *Argyle's* buying *Breadalbane's* estate, it's like I took the alarm so hot that it led me too far, but, as things appeared to me then, I hope you'll find some reason for a good deal of what was advanced.

I have several letters from *J. Macleod junior* since my last to you, wherein he has very good hopes of *Argyle* and wishes for your orders to Mr. *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] about him, but I judge it may now be managed by other hands. However, Mr. *Campbell* certainly deserves thanks. He writes that *Lord Breadalbane* had never so much as a thought of selling his estate to anybody and that *Ilay* was gone to *England*, having stayed a good part of last season in that country. He hints favourably of him also, but gives no particulars, so I cannot inform you further of the part he has acted of late. There appears a very great change on him as regards *Glendarule*, for *Macleod* writes that in a conversation with Mr. *Campbell* he inquired with more than ordinary concern for *Glendarule* and said a great deal in his commendation. I send the paragraph, by which you'll see how much he appears to wish him well. Mrs. *Campbell of Glendarule* has of late said nothing about him, but at first he gave her a great deal of trouble, so as to ruin *Glendarule's* stock of cattle.

Mr. *Macleod* tells me also that *Argyle* is now inclined to settle differences with *Glengarry* and to transact in a friendly manner an old bought in and ill-founded debt that his predecessors had patched up against *Glengarry's* family and the transaction was near finished. It was Mr. *Campbell* [of Auchinbreck] set it on foot and at the same time advised *Argyle* to endeavour to be well with his neighbours, as what was his true interest, all which *Argyle* took in good part, so, if he continues in this temper, there being no truth in the story of *Breadalbane's* selling him his estate, it will remove several otherwise well founded objections against him, and I have said so much on this subject under all the situations it has been in for some time, that it were great indiscretion to trouble you more about it, only I must add that *Argyle's* being passive with the least insinuation of his good will to those attached to him cannot fail to make the affairs of *the Highlands* go on so smoothly, that there will not be any interruption there to *the King's* affairs, and, though I think he could not do much, the least obstruction would lose time, which on those occasions is precious. You're best judge of what's good or ill in that matter, nor need you be straitened in taking your measures, for never doubt you would have the approbation of all the honest men of *the Highlands* to everything that can contribute to *the King's* interest. I pray God his affair was once done, for I hope it will be always in his power to keep them in his own hands, and it never was my own or any other's private interest, that brought me to say so much on that subject, and it proceeded from my zeal for *the King's* service. I wish they may come to be

faithful servants to *the King*, for I never had any quarrels at them but their opposition to his interest and I ever imputed any diskindness I had from them to my attachment to it.

I enclose a double of a letter from Lochiel to Clanranald, by which you'll see Argyle was very hard on him and others some time ago, so *Glendarule* had some reason for what he wrote on that subject. This letter was procured by the Justice Clerk from Lochiel's brother, who is since dead, and sent to the Earl of Stair and by him to his correspondent at Bordeaux to be sent to Lochiel. You see how honourably and dutifully Lochiel's part is in it and Clanranald allowed me, whenever anything happened to make it necessary, to send it you. All this story proceeds from *Stuart of Appin's* management, who was then at Inverary and was the chief instrument of the miscarriage on our side. By it you'll see what pains those in the ministry are at to get Argyle and his brother ruined and so unjustly, for nothing happened in Scotland that contributed more to the interest of that government than Ilay's management at Inverary. Till now I did not think it necessary to trouble you with that letter. You are best judge what improvement can be made of it, but it's plain that ministry would ruin Argyle and Ilay, if they could. I know not if he knows they went so far against him. No return was ever given to Lochiel's brother concerning this paper, for neither Lochiel or Clanranald would have any thing to do with them.

I am surprised at the part of *Capt. Straiton's* letter in relation to *J. Macleod junior*. It's like by this time they are better friends, for I received a letter last post telling me that *Macleod* was in a few days to be married to *Straiton's* niece. I shall do all I can to get everything rectified that is amiss without bringing it to any breach between them. What *Straiton* proposes about *Sir Hector Maclean's* governor having the disbursement of the money allowed for his education is perfectly right, for he is a gentleman of very great discretion, and no doubt *Mar* will give orders in that matter, and, that he may have the better notion of him, I send a letter received from him last post. He will see there are good hopes that the money bestowed on poor *Sir Hector* is not like to be lost, but, as to what *Straiton* writes of his governor's being employed with *Glengarry* and others of that country, I do not think that will do so well, though he may be most useful otherwise in matters of intelligence, for I know *Glengarry* and the temper of that country people is to trust their own relations preferably to all strangers and, though *Straiton* be a man above all exceptions, you know *Glengarry* chose to send his letters by *Macleod*, whom he entirely trusts. What may be in this matter betwixt *Macleod* and *Straiton* I know not, but it consists with my knowledge that *Macleod* has done *the King* very good service, since I left that country, and that with a good many, which you shall be informed of

when I see you, and *Sir Hector's* governor may be most useful in other parts and in a good many things, and, whenever occasion offers, I will employ all my little interest with *Mar* to serve him.

I most humbly thank *Mar* for being so mindful of poor Mr. Maclean and am exceeding sensible of *the King's* goodness in it, but on hearing that *Robertson of Struan* had so very deep resentment against Mr. Maclean, and found it so in his letter to me, I advised Mr. Maclean to go straight to Flanders, where he is now, for I hope never to desire, much less to push, anything that can interfere with *the King's* interest, and this is not a time to give *Robertson* any umbrage, and it's like in time he may be brought to a better humour. I received a letter from Sir John For[rester], complaining heavily of *Robertson*, who has entirely fallen out with him, because he could not suggest that Mr. Maclean acted not fairly, and he is extremely scandalized that *Robertson* should have expected any such thing. I hope ere long Mr. Maclean's affair may be done in such a way that *Robertson* cannot be offended at it.

When *Tullibardine* first resolved to send over the young man he mentioned to you, two things induced him, first that he should acquaint all his friends of *the King's* unlimited goodness to him and his brother, and at the same time inform them of his many obligations to *Mar*, which he set down in his letter to those he ordered this young man to apply to as particularly as could be thought advisable at so great a distance. He has had several letters from this young man and from others on this head, by which it's plain all his honest friends are overjoyed at it, and the poor people of Brent (? Perthshire) expressed the greatest satisfaction at the good terms he is on with *Mar*, and are as ready as ever to act the same part over again that they did the last time, and, though *Tullibardine* has as many relations as any man of our country, I consider Brent the most valuable part of his interest, as he does himself. The next thing he gave in charge to this young man was to apply to *the Duke of Atholl*, his father, for some money, which it was natural for him to expect, in hopes of being as little a burden to *the King* as possible. In the meantime he wearied very much where he was, so I was obliged to go to *R. Gordon*, who advanced him four months' subsistence to enable him to make his progress, to be paid off when money came from his father, which is expected every day, or by the monthly subsistence as it came in.

The 500 livres ordered me last February put me out of *R. Gordon's* debt and enabled me to make this progress with him, nor would I have been in *R. Gordon's* debt, had it not been for several little journeys I was obliged to in and about *Bordeaux* after meeting *Tullibardine*, for otherwise I could live exceeding well in that country on the 60 livres allowed me. *Tullibardine*, having taken a good deal of time in his

progress to the place where he now resides, became soon scarce of money, but I luckily met an acquaintance I borrowed 300 livres from, which I gave him, which has made him a little easy hitherto with a small supply sent him by *W. Gordon.*

All this time he was in hopes of a supply from his father, but on 18 Oct. he received a letter from the young man telling him plainly that *the Duke of Atholl* would not send him a farthing. It appears he is every whit as unnatural to *Tullibardine* as he is undutiful to *the King.* He writes at the same time that *the Duke of Atholl* is the most despised and hated person in all that country by all ranks. On this unexpected cruelty *Tullibardine* was much cast down. I fear, said he, *the King* will judge I must be some worthless creature that deserves something of this to be so treated by a father and so neglected, having so many rich relations, meaning the family of Barkly (? the Duke of Hamilton), against whom he wants not a just resentment.

Since I have lived with him, he has not exceeded his subsistence and notwithstanding his journey he is only paid the month of November and he is now in a pension at Orleans, where he will live with convenience enough on the subsistence allowed him, but, the payments being a little backward and he having no credit there, there was no remedy but that I should come here to see what could be done for him. There was no winning by (*i.e.* avoiding) it, yet I had no will of the journey, as it puts me to charges I cannot conveniently afford, which I ought to have avoided, yet seeing him in those circumstances I could not win by it, so I came here 20 October. His orders were, if money could be had, to borrow it at any rate, but, as I do not find that possible, I am obliged to inform you how matters stand with him. Save the 300 livres he is in no debt, and, if *W. Gordon* have orders to send him his subsistence the 1st of every month, he will be easy enough. (About Tullibardine's want of clothes and linen.) You'll soon believe this is to me no agreable part of meddling, yet you would not be displeased at my acquainting you, before he fell into too great necessity. I never was at greater pains than that he and his brother should live as sparing as possible and I cannot say they have in anything exceeded since we met, and, though he had permission to carry his brother with him, to save charges I proposed he should go and live with our friends near Toulouse, where he could have no occasion to spend money, which both of them very readily agreed to, so he is now there and lives as quietly and discreetly as anybody, and, I must say, he has good reason to. I observe that *Tullibardine* is like to be under obligations to none but *the King's* goodness and your friendship and, were money plenty, I should not be very sorry at it. *W. Gordon* has agreed to supply him with the necessary subsistence till I have your return, so I am obliged to stay here till I hear from you, which I wish may be soon. I find *W. Gordon* very kind,

as I understand he is to all *the King's* servants. I never knew two worthier men of their profession than *he* and *R. Gordon*, and, were it not for them, many of *the King's* servants would have suffered a good deal of late.

I have waited on Mr. *Dillon*, who was extremely civil, and also on Mr. *Inese*, who expresses the same friendship for *Mar* he did when I saw him on my first coming over and appears perfectly pleased.

Tullibardine having desired me to break up all his letters made me open that sent him dated 1 Oct., in which was a full account of the King's going to be soon married. Others having the same accounts, it was spread amongst all his servants here and their joy is inexpressible, and it's writ by several hands that it gives the same joy to all his good subjects in Britain, and that it confounds and distracts the measures of his enemies. I instantly forwarded *Tullibardine* his letter.

The night I parted with *Tullibardine*, he received a letter from your old friend Maggie Millar (? Lady Nairne), telling him that his uncle and she are now at home, bidding him keep a good heart and assuring him that his friends are more attached to him and the interest he is in than ever and that it gains ground every day, adding they long for nothing so heartily as to have an opportunity to try it once more. She indeed takes *the Duke of Atholl* and his lady through hands to purpose.

My last accounts from the Knight that went to the *King of Spain's* bounds was desiring complete patterns to be sent him. He had it on paper ere we parted, but he did not find that would do, and desired they should be sent him by the carrier from *Bordeaux*. *Clanranald* went into *Bordeaux* and had a complete *targe* made, for a *sword* he had by him, and both were sent to the Knight a good time ago. It's like *Dillon* has had later accounts. When you understand by the Knight's letters that he and *Gen. Gordon* correspond on that affair, you'll no doubt think it odd *Tullibardine* should put any on it but those necessarily employed in it, having had no orders from *Mar*, but *Brigadier Campbell* having on his return from *Bayonne* informed *Gen. Gordon* of all that story and on the Knight's coming to *Bordeaux* told him also of his being employed and all this without telling anything to *Tullibardine*, *Clanranald*, *or Glendarule*, *Tullibardine* judged it the best way to put *Gen. Gordon* on it and to bring him and the Knight together and recommend a correspondence betwixt them, he being too remote, and all this for fear *Gen. Gordon* might think himself neglected, being on the spot, and knowing the whole before from *Brigadier Campbell*. Both *Clanranald* and *Glendarule* approved of it, yet *Tullibardine* recommended the Knight, when anything could be done to purpose, to write for *Clanranald* and in the meantime to correspond with him.

I hear little of *Gen. Gordon* save that he stays amongst those near Toulouse. I am told he is much troubled with the spleen, and it's like he was in one of those fits when he wrote that odd letter to *Mar*. I have, as you ordered, made your compliments to Mr. Lockhart and his friend, *Major Fraser*.

Old *Glengarry* in his last to *Glendarule* had a short prayer that God might give him an opportunity to serve *the King*, before he should become useless, being now growing old. After finishing my letter I had a visit from *Dillon*, who sat with me near two hours. He is a person of so much goodness and honour and understands his profession so well, that he will be the most acceptable of any to *the Highlanders*. I thank you for making me so well with him as I find I am.

Postscript.—Glendarule was again with Mr. *Inese* and read to him that paper *Mar* thought not amiss should be sent him some time ago and *he* was perfectly pleased with it. *Inese* told *Glendarule* that two gentlemen came to him a good time ago with hopes to get him into measures against *Mar*, but he soon put a stop to their expectations by approving as he ought of *Mar's* good conduct and management.

Glendarule would be glad to know from *Mar* himself how matters stand betwixt him and *Inese* that he may know how to take his measures. 8½ *pages. Enclosed*,

J. Macleod, junior, to Glendarule.

(*The purport appears by the above letter.*) *Extract.*

Cameron of Lochiel to Clanranald.

I had a line from my brother, Donald. He gives over all hopes of any favour from Argyle or his managers, notwithstanding all the fair promises he had from them, so he repents he ever applied to them. Argyle has infeft himself in my estate as he has done in yours and used all other diligence and given summons of meals and duties and has not allowed so much as for the education of my children.

My brother desires me to let you know there was a paper in your brother's custody, that might prove of good use to us both, which is the double of the agreement betwixt the Earl of Ilay and Gen. Gordon. He doubts not, if we applied to the government, we would be allowed to go home and recover our estates, but, till my master command me, I never will.

I shall in the meantime be content to know if you have this paper or not. He writes also that I have no reason to put more confidence in my allies of the Campbells than in the rest. All our friends are in very ill circumstances, considering the loss of their cattle and the scarcity of meal this year. I hear Appin is not very much respected since his going home, either by his neighbours or others,

and has not yet recovered his estate from Argyle. 1718, *March* 22. *Near Toulouse. Copy.*

ALEXANDER YOUNG to [JOHN PATERSON].

1718, Nov. 1. Bordeaux.—I return the following answer to yours of 24 Sept. by order of the Duke of Mar. I might have applied for a supply long ago, but I never did till the utmost extremity. I want no pension and, if his Majesty and his Grace do not esteem me worthy of a present supply to afford me a reasonable equipage and to send me a letter of recommendation, I must have patience perforce. His Grace tells me a letter without money is useless, but I can no more live in Bordeaux without money than go to Petersburg. I might have been still in my own ship both owner and commander if he, that ought to have been my only friend, had not proved my mortal enemy, who, I suppose, has endeavoured to prevent my receiving any favour from his Grace.

As to my being employed from this, I cannot command a ship to the West Indies in chief without I were a native. Other employ there is not but to England and Ireland, where I do not think myself safe to go, and besides who would ship goods with me to those parts, when it is well known there are orders to secure me and any ship I command? All I beg to know is whether my circumstances be represented to the King and that, if they are not, they may and, if it is his Majesty's pleasure to deny me grace, I will bear my lot with patience. 2 *pages.*

The DUCHESS OF MAR to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 1. Vercelli.—I am just out of bed for the first time since I came here, having been very ill of a fever and sore throat. This is the third day I have been here. (Particulars of her illness.) It was occasioned by catching a very great cold. Mr. Forbes sold a French chaise, that brought me to Turin, which was a very warm, though a very ugly one, and bought an Italian one, for which he gave a great deal of money, because it was painted and gilded; and it's extremely cold. The day I left Turin it rained very hard and I came to a sad place called St. Germain, but one post from hence, where I lay in a bed the wind blew upon all night and I shook as if I had an ague and could not sleep. The rain had swelled the waters so here that we could not pass, and I was so ill by the time I got upstairs that I was forced to be undressed and put to bed immediately, where I've lain till now. I begin to think I shall never come to the end of my journey. It has rained ever since we came here and 'tis the waters that stop me now. Sure, when I do come to Bologna, I shall hear something of you. 'Tis a sad thing to be sick, where one can get no help nor anything one's used to take. Whenever

'tis possible, I'll cross the waters. The couriers are stopped and everybody by the rains. 3 *pages.*

The Abbé Buglioni to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 1. Pesaro.—I arrived here yesterday from Urbino and found the enclosed packets. According to the instructions of Mr. Nairne and Sir W. Ellis I am sending you them and I have given the necessary orders at Aqualagna to address to me here all the letters that shall be sent in future to the Court of his Britannic Majesty. *French.*

Account.

1718, Nov. 1 [Received].—Of the furniture demanded for Castel Gandolfo. *Italian.*

James III to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Nov. 2. Bologna.—*Mar* being gone for a few days to meet his wife, I make *James Murray* acknowledge to *Dillon* the letters received from him last post which came only on Monday late, so I have not much leisure to write to you, having been a good deal taken up since with *the Queen's* affair. I have at last heard from her. *She* and *her* relations are as firm as a rock, and, though patience may still be necessary, I have little reason to doubt all will end well and probably soon.

Pray return my kindest compliments to *the Duchess of Ormonde.* Her letter is so handsome and kind that it makes me yet more regret the want of her company. I cannot but approve your determination of staying some time longer where you are, for it cannot be imagined but that *the King of Spain* must soon absolutely take his party. One Sir P. Redmond has a great vocation to be my man in those parts. I am sure I never promised he should be, and, though I think few people more honest, I know few more unfit for such a nice business. I expect every post to hear from *the King of Spain* and hope my accounts may be satisfactory, of which you shall be informed.

Jerningham's letter has good and bad in it, and *Southcott's* will, I hope be soon followed with the *money.*

We have had such rains as I never saw. Madame Chigi is with us for some days and an opera begins to-night, to which I am neither in humour to go nor could I in decency do it. I keep my health well, which is a wonder, but I trust I shall soon be easy. I send you a French paper of Innsbruck news, in which there are no secrets, and I think the matter cannot be too much published. I send this open to *Dillon* that it may serve for you both. I stay here till I see what becomes of the affair of my marriage. *Hay* escaped worse usage by being treated only as a follower of *the Queen's* and 'tis not known or not minded that he belongs to me. Though the

French letter I sent you is with a view of its being shown, yet I think it had better not be in the hand it is. (The "French letter" is probably that of the King calendared *ante, p.* 469.) 2 *pages. Copy.*

JAMES III to W. DICCONSON.

1718, Nov. 2. Bologna.—Yours to Sir William, Nairne and myself of 8 Oct. require but little answer. I hope my letter to Père Gaillard will have had good effect, and are very glad the gentlemen you mention to have stood their trial in England came off so well. I shall be far from disapproving anybody's making application for subsistence to the French court. Would to God they could get bread anywhere! By what you say, I am in some hopes the colonels' list may continue. You did well to stop all underservants coming to Urbino, but hindering wives from going to their husbands is an Imperial prerogative I do not pretend to. As to what you mention of the confectioner, an old field bed and some other trumpery, do with them what you think fit. Give poor Mr. Bryerly something to buy clothes, for I could strip myself to clothe modest people. The misery so many are in is most afflicting, but, when we do all we can, we must trust to Providence for the rest and, as long as you have anything, you must not let people starve, though, considering that and the slowness of the French payment, it will no doubt diminish the remnant of the arrears, but for that there is no remedy.

If I am not mistaken, there is in a strong box several seals, pictures, &c., which I directed to have come with Mr. Sheldon, but, that now failing, I would have you send it to Rome by the first safe occasion.

DAVID NAIRNE to JAMES III.

1718, Wednesday morning, Nov. 2.—In my last of the 29th I gave you an account of my proceedings from my departure from Urbino. I have not done much since. Sunday I thought it would be too importune to return to the Palace so soon, but Monday morning I went first to Monsignor Imperiali's, hoping to learn something of what he might have discovered the day before at the Emperor's ambassador's, but he was gone to the country. Thence I went to Cardinal Paulucci, who could not be seen, being in devotion, and then to Monsignor Massei, whom I found in the Pope's antechamber. I made him your compliments and had a long conversation with him and begged him to mind the Pope of what he had promised me. He offered to ask an audience for me, but I told him I came only to pay him a visit and to desire his good offices and that I would not importune his Holiness. He promised to speak of what I had recommended to him, so I stayed till he came out, which was very soon, for the Pope, hearing I was there, called me in immediately. He told me he had had no particulars from Vienna, but, since I pressed so much his sending his letter, he would do it as

soon as possible, but that Cardinal Albani had writ to him, advising his sending to speak first with the ambassador. He repeated he would write a strong letter, and that he was thinking whether he should not write to the Emperor's mother. I said, if it did no good, it could do no harm, and that she would be a proper intercessor for her sister's and her niece's liberty. He answered that the Emperor did not care she should meddle in any affairs, however, he could write the letter and leave it to the Nuncio's discretion to deliver it or not, as he should find it proper. I mentioned his or his nephew's writing to Prince Eugene, which he did not seem to disapprove, saying he was a man of honour and probity and well intentioned. Then he told me that Cardinal Origo had writ that you were very well and seemed to be well enough pleased at Bologna and that he believed you intended to stay there all November. I told him I knew nothing of it. Well, said he, you may write to him that it is my opinion and advice that he cannot do better than to stay there, till the return of the express I am sending to Vienna and till we see how this matter turns. I promised to obey his orders. In the meantime, said he, if you have anything from the King to-night by the Bologna letters, you'll see Cardinal Paulucci to-morrow and tell him. He spoke again of Castello and said I might go and see it when I pleased and that he had ordered some accommodations there, but doubted it would be a very improper habitation in winter. Massei had spoke to me before on the same subject and said you could not be in safety there nor indeed anywhere hereabouts in the present conjuncture except in Rome itself, if you were absolutely resolved to come hither; in which case, he said a palace should be pitched on and furnished and that the furniture of Urbino might be sent for. This, we may reckon, he did not say of himself or without knowing that the Pope would be willing to do it. Massei spoke of you with all the respect and zeal imaginable. I inquired then for Don Alexander, but he is not come back yet. I would have seen Cardinal Sacripanti again, but it was thought needless, so I visited only the good old man, Monsignor Bonaventura, and desired his good offices with the Pope, which he promised and cried downright.

At night I received your letter of the 25th and next morning, which was yesterday, I wrote to Cardinal Paulucci, which I thought more proper than going to see him, because he might show my letter more easily to the Pope than relate what I should have said to him. The copy of my letter is enclosed. I have had no answer yet, nor received any message yesterday from the palace, but hope I may this afternoon when all the functions are over.

I sent Chevalier Lucci on Monday night to *Cardinal Aquaviva*, hearing he was come back from the country. He told him I had orders to make your compliments to him,

but that, not to give jealousy, I avoided waiting on him myself even privately, unless he thought it fit. He told Lucci it was more prudent I should not go to him, because it might still be known, and that it was the same thing to transmit to him by Lucci's canal what I had to communicate to him, so Lucci told him how the case stood as to the Princess, what steps I had made and what had been promised me, and I gave Lucci too the copy of your last letter to Don Carlo to show him, which he approved of and desired to have a copy, which I thought there was no harm to trust to him. What he communicated to Lucci you will see here in a paper apart, which I desired Lucci to write himself. He gave Lucci at the same time a paper to copy for him, which was the copy of the order from the King of Spain to Marquis Monteleon to come away from England. I did not read it, but Lucci tells me it imports in a manner a war declared.

I wrote last night, as you ordered me, to Madame Cavailla and Monsr. Cholier. You'll see in the copies of my letters I called things by their names and have not spared representing the fact and the aggravating circumstances in their natural colours ; which I have done also in speaking here, and have encouraged and excited all others to exclaim against the action, which, as far as I hear, all Rome does. But I am afraid the Emperor will laugh at all that and go on still with the measures he has taken with George. Whether he has made this step motu proprio and to make a merit with George, as some will have it, or whether on his earnest solicitation, as others say, still I fear mightily that neither clamour nor Pope's letter, will make him retract the step he has made. However, nothing must be omitted that is reasonable to be done, and all I can do is to obey your orders as well as I can.

I wrote to-day to our Cardinal and made your compliments to him and gave him a short account of how all things stand. I enclose his letter to me. My answer I was lazy to copy myself, and loth to give Lucci the trouble, not believing it worth it.

I did not write to Madame Chigi, because I have a letter from her of 22 Oct., saying she reckoned to part from Florence the 28th to go back to France by way of Bologna, where, I suppose, you will have seen her.

The compliment of matrimony shall be made, when I have time, to Mr. Harvey. I am glad Mr. Murray's sword came safe and that you are in hopes that some of your letters by the several canals will reach the princesses and procure you soon some news. I pray they may be good and quick.

I was told yesterday they are treated at Innsbruck most magnificently with balls and all sorts of diversion, but still guards by way of doing them honour. Just now I have a call to go to the Pope, so must be going immediately and shall finish my letter this afternoon.

The Pope told me he sent for me only to show me a letter from Cardinal Origo, which he read to me, and which says that he, Origo, has sent an express as in his own name and on pretext of other business, by which means he hopes you will soon have news and that you intend to stay there till then. In the meantime, said the Pope, my express shall be certainly sent away once this week. I delay it only till I have spoken with the Emperor's ambassador, who seems to condemn the thing himself and gives out that he does not believe his master has ordered the arrest and that there must be some mistake. He can write, said he, to his master how the thing is universally cried out against in Rome and this, joined with my letter, will have a better effect and I promise you, if I delay a day or two, it is only for the better, and to serve the King more effectually. This you may assure him from me and that once this week my dispatch shall certainly go and in eight days the courier will be at Vienna and I hope things will go well yet.

I told him, I wished there had been no delay at all and no moment lost, but I found it was in vain to insist, so that it would have been imprudent and, I hope, unjust to suspect his sincerity in what he told me that he delayed only for the better, yet it is natural to believe that fear and the awe he is in of the Emperor may be the chief, if not the only motive of his being unwilling to make this step otherwise than in concert with the ambassador. However, I could not move him to alter his resolution, so we must have patience and take what we can get.

Then he told me that as to his part he had no difficulty against your coming and that you were master to come when you pleased, but he was afraid it would not please others in this conjuncture. He named the Queen of Sweden's palace as a noble proper one for you. I told him, I had been just then told in the ante-chamber, that it was talked in Rome that you were to lodge in Monsignor Cibo's palace, that his Holiness approved it, and that the prelate would not be sorry to be rid of the expense of the hire of it on so honourable an occasion. If the King likes it, said he, I am willing. I asked, if I might see it, to give account of it to you. He said, I might, so I intend to go thither this afternoon. What chagrined me, after I came out, was that I met Monsignor Imperiali, who told me, he did not fail to be the day after the post day with the ambassador, and that, if he had learnt anything, he would have been with me or sent me word. The ambassador told him, the courier from Vienna had brought nothing relating to that matter and that even the private letters he had did not mention it, and that he continued still to doubt there was some mistake, I told him all that looked very affected and mysterious and noways natural, but this was not all. He told me he perceived the Emperor would not like the King's being in Rome or near it, and that he

feared instances might be made from thence to the Pope requiring him not to suffer it and in that case, said he, what can the poor Pope do? They suspect him to be in his heart a Spaniard and a Frenchman and the King's presence here will give umbrage of some private management between the Pope and him by means of Cardinals Aquaviva and Gualterio in favour of Spain. I told him that was a poor pretext and that they might suppose anything, when they had a mind to put a hardship on the King, that the Pope could not in honour or conscience comply with so unjust a request, that it was a jest to think that, if there were any such understanding as they suppose, it could not be carried on as well and perhaps better and more secretly, the King being at Urbino, than here, where all his steps will be more watched. He answered nothing, only continued to say these were his suspicions and fears and that he had grounds for them. The Pope came out to go to the Capella, so we were forced to part.

I told Chevalier Lucci coming back in the coach all that passed and he is to see Cardinal Aquaviva this afternoon and acquaint him with what passed and ask his advice and whether he has anything to transmit to you, but I desired Lucci not to name Monsignor Imperiali.

The Pope, speaking of Castello, said you would find it in winter ten times worse than Urbino and not inhabitable, besides its not being a secure place for your person, but, said he, the King is master and I would not have him or anybody else think that, because it is the only little place of conveniency I have for myself, I am unwilling to part with it, for God knows, if it were a thing proper to be done, I would give him with all my heart even this very place, but these are complimentary expressions that cost nothing. All that pleased me was to find him appear willing enough that you should choose to stay here or at Castello and here to please yourself as to the choice of a palace and Bonbled tells me that he said before that it belonged to him to lodge you, so I hope he'll both furnish and pay the hire of the palace you choose.

I interrupted my letter to go and inquire if Monsignor Cibo's palace could be seen, but the person that has the keys is gone out of town, and Monsignor himself is at Ferrara. It is reported here he went to offer it to you. It stands in the Piazza Santi Apostoli in a very fine situation and looks noble without, but it has no garden and I cannot tell what conveniency it has within, but Prince Ruspoli with his lady and all his family lodged there, and 'tis furnished with Monsignor's furniture, but that could only serve, as Cardinal Davia's did at Pesaro, till the Pope give other furniture. If you thought fit to send an express to Ferrara and write to Monsignor Cibo, asking either a lend of his palace or that he would give it up to you, for he has another, Monsignor Bianchini and others here believe he would not refuse it.

At least he cannot refuse to lend it for some time for your first arrival in Rome, that you may have a furnished palace ready to receive you and have leisure to look out for another, in case you should not like that. After that, if you should find it convenient, I dare say the Pope would engage Monsignor Cibo to give it up quite to you. You will consider of this or of sending orders to secure some other palace, as soon as possible, if you have a mind to winter in Rome, which I find is everybody's opinion here you should.

Chevalier Lucci has been with *Cardinal Aquaviva*, whose opinion is that by all means you should come to Rome, as soon as you can, and not stay till the Pope has a return from Vienna, it being very much to be feared that the delays proposed are only to gain time that the Emperor may send a threatening message requiring absolutely that the Pope should not let you come to these parts, where your presence is suspicious and may be prejudicial to the Emperor's service. This, the Cardinal says, the Pope may have the weakness to comply with, if you be not yet come away, but, when you are once here, if would be too odious and too crying a thing to think of turning you out. *Aquaviva* is for the Queen of Sweden's palace, as greater and more noble and having gardens and being in a retired quarter and where all your suite may find lodgings convenient thereabouts. The palace is empty, but the Jews could furnish it in 48 hours, if the Pope pleases to order it, and this morning he commended that palace to me. But, if you take this resolution, it will be necessary to write yourself to the Pope and sent it by a staffette without loss of time to prevent any orders from Vienna, and you may tell him you are to part such a day and reckon to be in Rome such a day, against which time you hope he'll have the goodness to order the said palace to be furnished in some manner so that you might go straight there, because, to show your impartiality and give no jealousy, you had rather lodge immediately in a palace of your own given you by his Holiness, than even for a few days in Cardinal Gualterio's or anywhere else.

If you do not think it proper to propose this nor to ask for any palace in Rome and you continue resolved still to pass the winter in Castello, notwithstanding the danger, the cold, and the lonesomeness of the place, still it will be necessary according to *Cardinal Aquaviva's* advice that you hasten hither as much as you can, and you can still have our Cardinal's palace, who will remain still in the country to leave you master of it, till you go to Castello. I shall expect with impatience your resolution and orders, without which I can do nothing.

Sir W. Ellis parted Saturday last from Urbino with all the rest of the family and they reckon to be here Saturday next. I have given Bonbled the list of the persons and horses, that lodgings and stables hereabouts may be found for them.

Chevalier Lucci is making a copy of the King of Spain's order to Monteleone, which you shall have herewith. He has also given me a copy of a letter of Comte Gazola's writ in cipher to our Cardinal, which he takes on him to give to be sent you, at the same time he sends the original to his master, knowing his Eminence will not disapprove it. He has lodged and entertained Bonbled all this time. Query whether, when all the family is arrived, Bonbled should not be told to go and lodge with Fitzgerald and the others and live as they do, not to be a further charge to Chevalier Lucci, who really will deserve some present from you. He forces me for the most part too to dine with him, telling me that the Cardinal would be very angry, if he did otherwise. His house is hard by the palace and all the caisses and wine and other things are there, and he has been very careful in everything. 17 *pages.*

DAVID NAIRNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 2. Rome.—The enclosed for you was given me by Father Sabran. That from Mr. Inese to me will acquaint you of the safe arrival of the Duchess in Paris. He recommends, as you'll see, Bremingham's paper, which the King promised him and which, I suppose, you'll dispatch, when you can conveniently. Sir P. Redmond's letter gives great hopes of his negotiations. I have no cipher with him so, I suppose, you had better write to him yourself, but, if the King will have me write, you will be pleased to send me his orders and instruct me what to say. I send Mr. Monnot's letter to me, because it speaks of the Princess and that there is a particular friend of his with her, Chateaudoux, whom the King knows.

You will see what I write to the King about his staying at Rome and his hastening hither. I hope you'll advise him to both, for what Monsignor Imperiali told me to-day makes me very afraid of some impertinent order from Vienna, for, after what they have done to our princess, what is not a Conseil Aulique capable of? As for Castello, 'tis demonstration that, if the English and the Emperor had a mind, there is nothing so easy as to send in a night a sufficient body to carry off the King from it, and I think all the inconveniencies of staying in Rome are nothing in comparison of that risk. 2 *pages.*

The SAME to the SAME.

[1718,] Wednesday, Nov. 2. 12 at night.—After making up the other packet the French letters were brought me, which I enclose, with another Monsignor Bianchini has sent me for the King with a memorial to me about palaces in Rome and about what the Pope said to him to-day on that subject and on the Princesses' arrest. He was with me this evening and told me the substance of this, but I desired him to put

it in writing. I was willing to encourage him to speak of all this to the Pope, that I might have confirmed by others what he said to myself. Though the memorial be long, it will not be unfit that his Majesty peruse it at his leisure and consider the good man's proposals. He is truly zealous and a sincere well-wisher of the King's and ready to give himself any trouble to serve him. He is not for the Queen of Sweden's palace, but much for Monsignor Cibo's and yet more for a little one of his own fancy, which I do not know, but he says he spoke to the King of it. The King will see in my letter what *Cardinal Aquaviva* advises and in this what Bianchini proposes and, all considered, he will decide what he thinks best and give his directions accordingly, but above all I beg no time may be lost either in sending to Monsignor Cibo, if that be thought advisable, or in coming as soon as possible to Rome, to prevent alterations that may be insinuated from Vienna. 2 *pages.*

Mrs. B. Strickland to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 2. Dunkirk.—Begging his friendship in promoting her humble request to the King, which is to let her daughter Stafford have the honour of serving the Queen in the same place that the writer served the late Queen in. None of the English that followed the King and Queen lost so much as they did.

The Marquess of Tullibardine to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 2.—Expressing his joy at the news of the King's marriage in Mar's letter received 28 Oct., and desiring him to convey his congratulations to the King.—I heard lately from the Knight who is concerned, there are mutineers in the *King of Spain's* estate and also lest the *Cardinal* should think of hearkening to *the Elector of Hanover*, who begins to see his error in having wronged *the King of Spain*, and seems now to offer reparation. But I need say no more, for he will certainly acquaint *Mar* of everything. I know hardly anything of the news of this country. The manner *Mar* mentioned *Tullibardine* when he wrote to *R. Gordon* is so singularly kind that he can never forget such an obligation. He had a letter from *Murray*, who went some time ago to *Scotland*, wherein he only mentions that *Tullibardine's* concerns with *the Duke of Atholl* are not on so good a footing as might be expected. However, the young man's voyage can do no harm. It seems *Lord George Murray's* name and some others are anew brought on the stage, but I believe they are very indifferent. *Over* 2 *pages.*

James III to David Nairne.

1718, [Nov.] 3. Bologna.—Monsr. Monti parting for Rome to-morrow, I am glad to profit of that occasion to write to you, though I have little to say in answer to your long letter, which should have been dated the 29th, more than to approve

all you have said and done, on which I hope the Pope has already writ as he promised. My being married or not makes, 'tis true, a difference in nicety of conscience but scarce any in point of honour and justice. If I am married, 'tis more than I know ; 'tis true I hope I am not, but I wish it were believed I were.

As to the princesses, I know nothing more than yesterday, but your accounts confirm me in my hopes. However, as long as they are detained, it is our business still to make all the noise we can, for that may do good, and can do no hurt.

I received a whole load of your letters to-day. The Roman ones I send here with your private ones and the rest I shall send at my leisure with my directions about them. Murray, when he goes to Florence, shall do as the Cardinal advises. Lord Mar is gone to meet his lady, but I shall remember what you mention to him of advertising you time enough to get all ready for me, before I come to Rome. As to Castello, I have no more to say. We must get what we can of conveniency there, but, though we get nothing, I'll still go to Rome. You must be very cautious not to let any communication you have with *Cardinal Aquaviva* appear. Make him my compliments and tell him we have got Camocke's letter at last unciphered, but found nothing material in it. Make also my compliments to our own good Cardinal and desire him to let *Cardinal de Noailles* know from me that I have received his letter and delay answering it, till I can send him some good news. From the Pope downwards you must be sure to express in my name all acknowledgements for the kindness and concern anybody shows for me on this occasion.

Cardinal Imperiali has written to me and I shall answer it in a few days. I am extremely sensible of the friendly acts of his nephew. Pray let him know as much while asking for their continuance. Assure him I shall never abuse the confidences he has made or shall make. *Misdated October 3rd but endorsed Nov. 3rd. 2½ pages. The last paragraph in French.*

James III to David Nairne.

1718, Nov. 4. Bologna.—I send all your letters, which require little or no answer. Remember me kindly to the Middleton family and thank the old woman for her designed present of an almanack. Mr. Sheldon need be in no pain about my taking ill his not coming to me. After his account of his money matters I should be unreasonable to propose his coming away especially at this time, I being in an uncertain way at present, and I possibly may stay here some time yet.

I wonder where Mrs. Flannagan should have picked up that I had made Sir P. Redmond a baronet. Those are things as much against my rules as any and therefore I cannot grant her request on that head, but she may be assured that I shall ever be mindful of her husband's services and that his and her modesty at the time she mentions will make me

yet more willing to be kind to her and her son. I send you Mr. Dicconson's letter to you, but I keep the letters mentioned in it and shall answer his letter myself. Give Sir William the enclosed bundle and tell him I have answered Mr. Dicconson's letter to him myself. Riva's requires none and the odd strain of Mr. Bourke's memorial makes an answer yet less convenient, when you know I can say nothing positive about money matters.

I have nothing new from Innsbruck and am troubled at it. I hope that the Pope will have written and that he will give the Emperor no rest till he releases the princesses, whose long and rigorous imprisonment gives the Pope right to say everything, above all having received the other day letters from the mother and the daughter, wherein they show a firmness that will certainly never be shaken and which makes the injustice they are treated with still more crying. *Copy. The last part in French.*

James III to W. Dicconson.

1718, Nov. 4. Bologna.—Yours of the 11th to Sir William and Nairne I received yesterday. As to the letter you send from *St. Amand*, I should be glad to know how many of those poor prisoners are left, and to what sum their yearly allowance amounts. 'Tis certain that, as long as I have anything, those poor people must be kept and paid regularly.

I believe you guess very right that the person called a Jesuit in the other note you send must be Dr. Strickland, whose poor mother I pity.

Any of the new comers that have a mind to take on in the troops may certainly choose horse or foot. As to the five gentlemen you mention, who are now forced to hide in England, I think their small allowance should be continued, till I make a regulation of all the lists, but in general all those who go over should have their pensions cease, except they plead necessity. As to the four persons you mention to have taken on in the troops, it is not worth making any alteration as to their small allowance, till I make a general regulation. As to the ship that carried over Sir John Erskine, I must leave it entirely to your prudence and you will do what you can to avoid my being obliged to pay what I do not owe. As to Daniel McDonnell, I do not disapprove what you have given him and there was no hurt in sending his paper, but alas! knowing other people's cases signifies nothing, when mine is to have nothing to give them. I perceive Sheldon cannot yet come into Italy and you have seen in my last my directions about the strong box. *Original and copy.*

Sir H. Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 4.—Acknowledging his letters of the 1st, 15th and 18th, and expressing his joy at the news of the marriage

and his regret at the arrest of the Princess.—*Cadogan* and the rest of those people here are even ashamed of this step and give it a very odd turn, and say it was all done of consent. Some wish the conduct on the one side had been better, but that cannot be helped now. Since this affair is now everywhere public, *H. Maule* and *Sir H. Paterson* both thought it proper that the substance of what *Mar* wrote about it should be sent to *Menzies*, *H. Straiton* and *Sir H. Stirling* by this post. We shall all long very much to hear from you again, to know what is like to be the result of this.

I wrote to you 28 Sept. and enclosed one from *Sir H. Stirling*, which, I hope, would give some satisfaction concerning the affair he writes of. I can say no more yet about it. *The English government* endeavours to persuade everybody that all correspondence between *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar* is broke off, but this they do to make their business go on better here. The Dutch are not like yet to come into the alliance. The news increases to-day of the differences among the English ministers. Some think the Parliament will be yet adjourned, till their utmost efforts are made here to get the Dutch to come in. I wrote to *Ormonde* and gave him the substance of *Sir H. Stirling's* last letter to me. 2 *pages*.

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Nov. 4.—I was not a little surprised at receiving *the King's* letter of 19 Oct. and am very heartily concerned at the news. It is sure the most barbarous action that has been done for many ages. I cannot but be impatient to know if *the Emperor* will persist in this inhuman way of acting. I fear it, considering his strict friendship with *the Elector of Hanover*. Pray God give *the King* patience to bear this mortification and in his own good time to restore him to his estate.

Ormonde hopes to set out to-morrow morning for *Spain*, where he hopes he may be able to serve *the King* in his lawsuit. As soon as he arrives, he will let *the King* hear from him with an account of his suit, but he desires that *the King* should speak of this to no one.

Poor *Dillon*, I fear, may be clapped up for debt by *the Regent* at *the Elector of Hanover's* suit.

I shall obey your orders concerning the factors you mentioned. Everybody here believes that *the Regent* will begin a lawsuit with *the King of Spain*.

Ormonde desires that none but *Mar* may know of his designs. 4 *pages*.

James Hamilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Oct. 24[–Nov. 4], London.—Since my last I was obliged to go into the country with a friend of *the King of Spain* about business that may turn to account. I hope you will pardon me for not mentioning it till now, being so

enjoined, and *Menzies* desires the same favour on this head. *Anne Oglethorpe* will write to you fully the whole affair.

Some of your relations are sensibly afflicted at *the Queen's* hard usage, which *the English ministry* gives out proceeded from some words dropped by *James Murray* to a back friend. 'Tis yet hoped some expedient may be found to make *the Queen* easy.

I have not heard from *France* for a long time, so I am impatient to know of *the Duchess of Mar's* health and family. I was this morning with *Lord Erskine*, who is in perfect health and the delight of his friends and sends you his services.

Pope Clement XI to James III.

1718, Nov. 5. Santa Maria Maggiore. Rome.—From the moment that we heard, with what surprise and horror your Majesty may believe, of the arrest of the Princess Sobieski, your future spouse, we knew well what were the obligations indispensably belonging to our position. Yet we abstained from taking any step at that time, because we believed we might be wronging the Emperor greatly by giving belief too easily to an act so prejudicial not only to his honour, but his conscience, and also in order to wait for further confirmation of the event with knowledge of the accompanying circumstances, whereby we should have been able with more certainty to determine the part incumbent upon us. Not having been able after so many days to gain greater lights about it, and from all accounts being no longer able to doubt the truth of the arrest, we have resolved to delay no longer the fulfilment of our duty. Wherefore this very night we are dispatching an extraordinary courier to Vienna with a letter written in our own hand to the Emperor drawn with all that force which the subject deserves. We have added full instructions to our Nuncio that he may accompany its delivery with more vigorous and convincing representations. Further, we have this morning summoned to our audience the Imperial Ambassador and spoken to him at length and with much warmth of this affair, that he may represent to the Emperor, as we have ordered him, not only our concern, but the very strong motives that support it. He showed himself convinced of it and has promised to write everything, declaring that to his astonishment nothing had hitherto been written to him either by the Emperor or his ministers touching the arrest, so that he had known nothing of it, except by the public news. It now remains to pray to God, as we do continually, to bless our endeavours with the success we desire. Let not your Majesty desist from contributing thereto on your side by continuing as you do to exercise your wonted heroic virtue. 2½ *pages. Italian. Holograph.*

David Nairne to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 5. Rome.—Mr. Macevoye brought me yesterday morning your letter of the 19th. As soon as I received it,

I spoke to Chevalier Lucci, who was just going to Cardinal Aquaviva's, so without loss of time he was recommended to his Eminence, who, I hope will recommend him effectually to Marquis de Lede, for he has in a manner promised it. I send back Mr. Dillon's letter.

As for other matters I refer you to my letter to his Majesty writ last night, to which as to the main affair I have nothing to add but that I have, by *Cardinal Aquaviva's* advice sent me by Chevalier Lucci, waited this evening on Cardinal Paulucci to thank him for the account he sent me last night and to know the contents of the Pope's letter and, if possible, what had passed between him and the Emperor's ambassador on the subject. He received me very kindly, gave me audience immediately and repeated to me that the letter was writ and that the courier was actually to part this night. As for the contents I told him only that it would be a satisfaction to the King to know in what terms his Holiness had writ and that I begged of him to insinuate to him to send a copy of the letter to Cardinal Origo to be communicated to his Majesty. He told me he would speak to the Pope and seemed not to doubt that he would do it. I did not desire to have it given me to send, because I did not care to affect curiosity, much less point of formality, for 'tis all alike by what canal the King be informed, so he be it.

As to the ambassador, his Eminence told me he had not been with the Pope since the audience, but that the ambassador himself had been with him after it and protested to him he had no account from his Court of this affair, that he could not understand it, and seemed still to doubt that the Emperor had ordered the arrest, adding that he did not see any reason for hindering this marriage since they could not expect to hinder the King absolutely from marrying. He told me likewise that the ambassador told him he would write likewise to his master as the Pope had desired him and as it was concerted between them. In fine his Eminence seemed to hope well of the affair, though he said he could not assure anything. I desired the continuation of his good offices and told him I would do him justice with the King in acquainting him with all he had told me, which I do here by your canal.

I continue very incredulous and desponding of any good success from this step of the Pope's, though it was proper for the King to ask it and the Pope's duty to grant it. We shall see in a fortnight or three weeks what answer this courier will bring. In the meantime I see nothing more for me to do here but sit quiet, but I hope the King will think it necessary not to sit quiet at Bologna but to prevent the return of this courier and to be here before him, for fear of some disagreeable orders or insinuations from Vienna about his coming to Rome, but this I have already represented in my letter to him

Anthoine, the chairman, is come to-night, who says Sir William and the equipage are on the road, but that they will not be here till Monday or Tuesday. *Cardinal Aquaviva* told Monsr. Lucci this afternoon that the Emperor has sent two regiments to take winter quarters in Parma à discretion.

Macevoye is to be presented to-morrow to *Cardinal Aquaviva.*

I have seen Monsignor Cibo's palace. The fine appartement is very nobly furnished. There is a good deal of lodging in it, but few or no chimneys, but these Bonbled says can soon be made.

There is no felucca from Sicily, consequently no particular certain news from thence. I am sorry to find nothing in the order recalling Monteleone nor in any other public paper that imports a declaration of war on either side, so I am still afraid of a peace, because both parties seem a little too wary and fearful of coming to an open war, but I hope Spain suspends only till they see to secure some negotiation with the North. 4 *pages.*

The Duke of Ormonde to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 5.—Expressing his mortification at the disagreeable news in the King's letter of 19 Oct. and fearing that the Emperor will persist in what he has begun.—I hope before this that *the Duchess of Mar* is safely arrived.

Dillon gives you all the news. It is not doubted that *the Regent* will go to law with *the King of Spain. Berwick* is to manage the suit.

Sir R. Everard left *Paris* ten days ago. *Ormonde* has not heard anything of or from *him* since.

I am still of the same opinion I was, when I wrote last to *Mar*, that, if *the King of Spain* does not begin the lawsuit before Hilary term next, that I fear and with reason that *the King's* cause may be very desperate, if not quite lost. If *the King* has had any dealings with *the King of Spain* or *Alberoni*, it is absolutely necessary that *Ormonde* be informed of it, that he may take his measures accordingly. 3 *pages.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 5. Paris.—Expressing his regret at the Queen's being stopped, and about the receipt and dispatch of letters.—I am much in advance by the sums you ordered me to pay to the Earl Marischal, his brother and others, whose circumstances pressed to have it, and Mr. Dicconson, having got no money from the Court of France, says he can't answer any orders, till he receive it, though I offered to join with him for borrowing for a month or two till money came in. At the same time the advances I have made go no further for the payment of those in and about Bordeaux, Brussels, Holland &c. than to the end of June and from all those places I have letters daily

from our people complaining of starving, pawning their clothes and having entirely lost their credit.

Thomas West to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 5. Venice.—Thanking him for recommending him to so many honourable and worthy persons, particularly Lord Pitsligo, who will inform his Grace of the character and circumstances of the person at whose request the writer made the tender of the champagne mentioned in his letter of the 22nd to Sir W. Ellis, from whom he had as yet no answer.—On my hinting to the person of your agreeableness therein, he resolved on forwarding 50 bottles and has this day consigned them in a box to the Bologna courier addressed to Signor P. F. Belloni, but without advising him whom they are for, so you will please order a demand to be made for them. As this may be approved, he says he knows how to procure more of the same quality here, but does not tell me at what rates, so you will best judge what directions to give.

I presume you will have been acquainted by Bernardi himself of his condition and that I had supplied him with 100 livres of this country, which are as near as we can compute the value of 50*s.* English, at the rate of 10*d.* a day from the last of September to the end of this month as acknowledged by his enclosed receipt. I have not seen him, but he writes that he recovers apace and hopes in 10 or 12 days to return to his post without being further burdensome to you.

We have only the opera of St. Angelo yet on foot, which pleases pretty well, though not answerable to expectations. The music, however, is much applauded. That of St. Chrysostom will begin towards the end of the month. No English travellers yet appear, but we are told of a great many coming. The town is very empty at present even of its own inhabitants, most of the gentry being abroad. 1½ *page.*
Enclosed,

The said receipt.

Ann Bulstrode Parker to James III.

1718, Nov. 6.—Expressing her joy at his marriage and offering her services.—Those of her Majesty's Bedchamber ought to be perfect in the English as well as in the French tongue, and she is persuaded she may answer what may be expected from one in that place. Her father served Charles I as adjutant general and was envoy 14 years for Charles II and the late king and died in his present Majesty's service.

Col. J. Parker to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 6. Montargis.—Repeating the malheureux way they are in as in his former letters, and hoping that God would send the King satisfaction and a numerous succession and a speedy restoration, and hoping his Grace has reminded

his Majesty and that Mr. Dicconson has orders.—Besides our abandoned state the kingdom is sunk to the ground and no circulation since the Queen's death. I have not seen their new coin which is not half value, and but one man in the kingdom content.

Postscript.—Asking a place for his wife as in the last letter adding that her father, Sir Richard Bulstrode, died at 108. 3 *pages.*

The Duke of Liria to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 6. Girone.—Acknowledging his letter of 8 Sept. and expressing his joy at the King's marriage.—As to Sicily you know in Italy better than we do here what passes there.

M. de Nancré and Col. Stanhope have left Madrid. The garrison of Gibraltar has made an incursion on our lands, but they have been pushed back. This is a sign that England thinks seriously of falling out with us. God send they may. We have a fine ship 5 leagues off of 66 guns, that is just finished and will sail to Sicily in a few days. It's believed Camocke and his squadron are in Malta.

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 7. Paris.—Informing him he had sent him a packet last Saturday.—I likewise send a copy of Mr. Dicconson's last letter to me that you may see and consider our miserable situation for want of money, though most of our people are paid only for June, and Mr. Dicconson says he is already in advance 30,000 livres, and, if he were to die, knows not who would pay his debt. Neither Mr. Dillon, Mr. Innes or anybody could prevail with him, so I was forced to draw at considerable loss to save my credit, for at this juncture there are so many bankrupts in London that few will take bills. I hope her Grace and your pretty daughter are safely arrived. *Enclosed,*

William Dicconson to William Gordon.

I was not a little surprised at your letter of to-day. You press me for money, as if I were a conjurer and could make it spring out of the earth, and you say you have made advances by my orders and that now I leave you in the lurch, whereas I never desired you to advance a penny sooner than I could furnish a fund, except a long time ago I desired you to pay the Lord Marischal punctually, as the months came due, which, it seems, you have exceeded, but that was your own act. I could not hinder you from advancing to those you were disposed to favour, but I can be no ways answerable for, nor do I know what you mean by my borrowing money. I have tried those I deal with and find they have occasion for what they have and I am already considerably in their

debt, but, if you can find anyone that will advance you the 6,000 *livres you want, I will engage to repay them out of the first money I get from the Court of France. I advertised you I had orders to pay you some particular sums, which I intended to do as soon as I could, but, if you advanced those sums, before I could furnish the funds, that was your own act, which I am not answerable for. When I have orders from the King to pay certain sums, he does not expect me to do it, till I have wherewithal. October,* 1718, *with note that this is a copy of Dicconson's answer to Gordon's letter sending him the state of his advances by General Dillon and his orders amounting to above* 12,000 *livres, whereof Gordon demanded only half and offered to be jointly bound with Dicconson for borrowing so much for one or two months.*

SIR PETER REDMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 7. Madrid.—My last was the 24th answering the only letter I had from you since April. However, I hear every post from Mr. *Dillon* of *the King's* health and yours. We have little news here, except of our being masters of the citadel of Messina. I hope we shall soon hear the rest of the island is under the King of Spain's subjection, which with some other little turn of fortune in this Court's favour will establish all on a better footing and make our enemies repent of the insolent manner they would treat us with.

The Marquis de Nancré parted for France the 1st, his Catholic Majesty refusing the conditions the Quadruple Alliance would force on him and choosing war rather than submit to the hard laws his enemies would give him. The Duc de St. Aignan, the French ambassador, parts likewise for France in 10 or 12 days, after he receives another courier thence. The French merchants in this kingdom are preparing for a march as well as the English and hiding their estates and effects in other people's names, and, though France does not so much depend on its trade as England, they'll have a very sensible loss in that of their commerce to Spain, whence most of their wealth came. 'Tis computed at least two millions of crowns per annum from Cadiz only went to France, and how agreeable the stop of that supply will be will soon be known. As for England, their principal traders must sink of course. The Spaniards, without seeking them at sea, make prizes daily on them, for their ships daily unthinkingly fall into the ports of Spain and there become prizes of course. The English envoy, Stanhope, gives out he has got his master's orders to retire and goes to-day to the Pardo, where their Majesties and the Court now are, to see if he can have his audience of leave, though he says he expects no admittance as the Marquis de Monteleon was refused any to George on his withdrawing lately. This minister parts next week through France and his nephew by way of Lisbon. He gives

out that the Emperor stopped at Trent or Tirol a lady that was going to Italy to be married, meaning the Princess Sobieski that's to be married to his lawful sovereign. Other news he gives is that the Duke of Ormonde is to come here to command the Spanish forces, but he looks on him as a person of a narrow capacity. Their Majesties, the Prince, the Cardinal and the Infants are all very well and merry and will be all here by the 20th, as the heavy rains will probably begin then and there'll be no more hunting this season. The levies for horse and foot continue with all application, and the chief ingredient, money, is not wanting no more than there is courage to make use of it. The Quadruple Alliance chiefly depends on the operations of France against Spain to compel them to accept of it and their conditions, but, as the Catholic King does not, they are very fearful the war will become general, and then the issue is uncertain.

I hear nothing yet of the sample of the goods I have been so long expecting, though our friends at *Bordeaux* tell me they have forwarded them to a person at *Bayonne*. As the commission of such trifles brings but little profit to the merchants, they are often neglected, which is the favourablest construction I can give to that delay, which is a misfortune, for, though I gave *Alberoni* a sample of the like goods I got made here, I dare not rely on them to be right and so promised him a more perfect sample, which I am vexed I cannot comply with. Besides, that would give me an opportunity of talking more on trade and making other bargains, and, when the sample comes, I don't know whether I had better propose to bring our factor to assist at the fabric or no, for in bringing him he must of course find the money, or I for him, but, if I had a good pattern, I may get my chapman to advance the money without making it appear as an obligation on me.

(About his probably being obliged to go home as in other letters.)

I converse with a young gentleman now and then that professes a great affection for *the King*. He says they served a campaign together and desires me to assure him of his respects. I told him to-day I did, and returned *the King's* compliments, as I did by Mr. Cusack, Bourke, Nugent &c, in which pray justify me. Those little compliments do good and no harm. These are people one wants in his pretensions in a strange country, and I have made the same overtures to many others of the principal people of *Madrid*, which had good effect.

A certain friend here is surprised that, if the Chevalier St. George has so many friends in England as *Sir P. Redmond* gives out, they don't take their effects at this juncture out of the public funds, which would be the only way to destroy the hydra of Whiggery and rebellion, for, whilst those funds keep their credit, no good can be done, as if 'twas a machine contrived to support usurpation and iniquity. What he

answers is, that the King's friends only wait for some operation from abroad to give that blow with security and to effect.

Things were never more favourable for *the King* at *Madrid* and 'tis said *Sir P. Redmond's* schemes and plans had the desired effect there. 'Tis certain the Whigs at home and abroad are very apprehensive of him.

JAMES HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 27[–Nov. 7]. London.—I here send the bills of lading with the invoices of all the goods for your friend. I have sent another copy with the keys to Signor Cagnoni by the captain of the ship, of which you may advise him.

Nos. 9 and 12 are yet here. Mr. Hay being in the country some days before the ship sailed, I was told they could not be forwarded in his absence, but another ship leaves this in a fortnight.

In the enclosed bills there is a large box marked No. 20. It belongs to Mr. Hay, who will write to Signor Cagnoni about it.

I have to-day yours of 17 Sept. and shall answer it by *Sir H. Paterson* in a few days.

Sir R. Everard came to town last Saturday, but *Sir R. Everard* is under some apprehensions from his creditors, for *the English ministry* are taking measures with some that seem somewhat contrary to expectation.

JAMES III to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday night, Nov. 8.—I am going to Rome to-morrow morning, which will, I believe, surprise you, but there was no prudence in delay nor use in staying here, as Murray will tell you, when you come here. He stays here two days and John [Hay] goes with me. The last returned on Sunday and was absolutely useless where he was, from whence I know no news. I believe your lady will not be sorry to stay a few days here and so I shall the rather desire you to stay till Monday to receive and open all my letters, even those directed directly to myself, and then I shall be very impatient to see you, though I don't see anything presses so much as to make you quit the good company you are in. You will know from Murray all I know. Pray admire my fine hand. *Holograph.*

DAVID NAIRNE to JAMES III.

1718, Nov. 8. Rome.—Last night I received your orders of the 2nd and this morning, none of the nephews being here, I went to Cardinal Paulucci and communicated to him Mr. Freebairn's arrival, with the particulars he brought you concerning the Princesses, the unalterableness of their resolution and the hard usage they met with, in not daring to write by the post, and not being allowed to send to you, all which I expressed to him in the words of your letter as literally

as I could in Italian, and desired him to let the Pope know it, to whom as well as to his Eminence I thought it my duty to communicate what accounts I had relating to that affair, every time I received letters from you. He told me he had had letters from the Legate to the same purpose last night and had communicated them to the Pope. Then he told me what Marquis Monti, the son, who was to see me yesterday morning, had told me already, that the express did not part till Sunday night last, that the Pope had writ by him to you with orders to send his letter from Rimini, and to continue his road thence straight to Vienna, so you will have received by this time his letter with an account of what he has writ to the Emperor and the Nuncio.

I showed the Cardinal a letter of the 2nd, that came last night from Ferrara from Mr. Lawless to our Cardinal, and which Chevalier Lucci opened and showed me, and which I thought the Pope would take kindly to have the contents told him, which was that Mr. Drummond was just arrived in Ferrara and that, while he waited for post horses, he had told Lawless that by speaking German and pretending he was going to the Nuncio in Vienna and that he knew nothing of the Princess, he had cheated the Germans and made a shift to get a letter from her Highness to your Majesty, which he hoped to deliver to you in Bologna that night. The letter says also that not so much as a fly is permitted to come near our Queen, so the letter calls her, or near any of her followers, so strictly they are guarded, and that Drummond, to avoid suspicion or being stopped, had come near 300 miles about through Sclavonia.

The Cardinal said the Pope would be very glad to hear you will have had by this means the comfort of a letter and repeated a great many expressions of his Holiness' as well as his own concern in this matter. In coming back I called on Monsignor Imperiali, but he was gone to a congregation. As for making all the noise I can here and teasing the Pope &c., about this affair, though I be naturally the unfittest person in the world for either one or t'other, yet as far as I could judge it to be your intention and interest, I have done it hitherto, but to rail or be too importune I thought would not be altogether so proper, but I encourage and excite others to exclaim as much as I can, and, as far as I can learn, the Emperor is sufficiently cried out against in Rome even by Germans themselves, if that can move him to make amends for the unworthy step he has made, but it is with and from England and not from hence that he'll take his measures. However, we must hope still and I cannot help flattering myself that England itself may be satisfied with this proof that the Emperor is so much their friend as even to do this base action to please them and show that he has no hand in the marriage and consequently that, if it should go on, it will never hinder or diminish his strict union with the present government, which

is all they can require from him, for neither he nor they can expect to hinder you from marrying, if not with this Princess, perhaps with another, of whom they may perhaps have yet more jealousy. This is other people's opinion as well as mine, so, if the Princesses continue still unalterable, I do not despair yet.

I was to see Prince Vaini t'other day to return his visit. He is full of zeal for you and a hearty good old man and does not stick to speak plain on all this.

Baron Boccaccio and several others of an inferior rank, who have been with me, show the same zeal. I was to pay your compliment to Monsignor Sacripanti, but he is at his country seat at Narni. Cardinal Bichi and Duchess Bracciano are dead, which is all the news I hear at present. I send our Cardinal's letter to me, which I had last night and gave him the same account of Freebairn's arrival I gave to Cardinal Paulucci.

I read to Bonbled what you write to me about the lodgings of Castello and advised him to go thither. He said it would be needless unless he spoke first with Monsignor Massei, with whom he was this morning, who bade him come back this afternoon, and now he tells me that Massei said he might go to-morrow morning and he would appoint the architect to be there to see what was practicable, but added that no great alterations of expense would be done, till you were here yourself, it being uncertain when you'll come and whether you would or could well, when you are come, inhabit that place in winter. I bade Bonbled examine well, barring chimneys, if at least the several lodgings were otherwise furnished with other conveniencies and furniture, so, when he comes back, I'll desire him to make his report, which I shall send you. Though the Pope told me at first he would have me go and see the house, yet, he having said nothing since and I having no orders from you to act in that matter, I avoid meddling in it further than I am bid either by you or his Holiness. By what Massei and others say they are persuaded at the Palace that you will stay yet a good while at least at Bologna, and, not to alarm them, I do not seek to disabuse them and do not care to act too much directly myself either for lodgings in Castello or in Rome, though I wish both were settled so that you might have the one for your villeggiatura and another convenient one hired and furnished by the Pope here, where certainly you'll be safer and even cheaper, as I am told, because for the most part provisions must be sent from hence to Castello, when you are there. But all this you will determine best yourself when you are here and therefore the first step is to come here, and that as soon as you can to prevent contrivances of new pretexts to hinder your coming.

The mules with all the equipage arrived here yesterday, and Sir William this afternoon with Mr. Delâtre, Mr. Creagh and the saddlehorses, and all are lodged hereabouts as well

as could be and the plate and other goods are either in the Cardinal's palace or Mr. Lucci's house, all safe.

Cardinal Aquaviva has been so kind as to tell Chevalier Lucci to give two paolis a day to Mr. Macevoy as from himself to help him to live here, till he finds a good occasion to send him to Sicily, where, he says, he'll recommend him to a nephew of his. This he does, because he is recommended by your order and because Monsr. Lucci told him he had not wherewithal to live here in the meantime, though he says he has been bit by several that got money from him and did not go to Sicily as they had promised. 8 *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Nov. 8.—I am much troubled to find by yours of 18 and 19 Oct. the melancholy confirmation of what was reported here about the Queen's being stopped. I wish both your expectations and reflections may have effect, though 'tis generally believed here and by thinking people that, since *the Emperor* has made so uncommon and *tyrannical a step*, he will hardly *recede* from it, by so much the more that the *odium* and *scandal* of the *action* will still remain, as also the same motive of *vile interest*, which induced him. I communicated your letter to *Ormonde*, who gives an account of himself by this post, and you will see by mine to *the King* of 25 Oct. I had then notified *the marriage* to *the Regent*, but I have not complimented any other on that score as I intended. I am in great impatience for the Lombardy post, which is to arrive to-night, though I fear much the accounts concerning *the Queen's* affair will not be comfortable, but as to such matters you know there is no fencing against power and injustice when united.

I was with *Mr. Law* three days ago, who promised very cheerfully to take a sudden occasion of speaking to *the Regent* about an immediate succour for *the King*, which he thinks absolutely incumbent on him, and that he would offer to advance whatever *sum* the other would think fit to give. By what he said, I should naturally believe him willing to be serviceable, and I did not fail telling him that his good offices would meet with a very grateful acknowledgement. I pressed him to pursue his good design with all expedition and, to induce him the more, I showed him *the King's* French letter of 29 Sept. and told him *the Regent's* answer on that occasion, that he might be prepared and fully informed of the matter in question.

I was with *the Regent* on Sunday morning to remind him of his late promise, but, as it was no regular audience, had only time to tell him that I hoped he did not forget the extreme necessity *the King* was in, nor his assurance of relieving him without delay. He answered, Contez que je n'oublieray ny l'un ny l'autre, which is all he said, there being a great crowd about him.

As to *Dillon's* particular affair, of which you have been already informed, 'tis not yet determined. *The Regent* is still pressed to *secure him* and, though there is some reason to believe he'll be unwilling to come to such an extremity, yet nothing can be depended on, *as matters stand at present*, for which reason I think the precaution mentioned in my last to *the King* should not be neglected.

I have been in so continual a movement these 15 days that I scarcely had an hour's leisure. 5 *pages.*

The Abbé Dailly to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 8. Lyons.—I received with much pleasure your letter about a lady who was journeying by this city. I would have willingly executed your orders, had I been here. I was obliged to take a journey of two months about the Archbishop's affairs. I leave for Paris the end of the month and stay there till Easter. I should be happy if you would honour me with a commission either here or there. You doubtless know that war with Spain has been declared and that Marshal Berwick is named commander. All the general officers have also been named. War has not broken out between the Jansenists and the Molinists. Already 90 bishops have separated themselves from communion with Cardinal de Noailles. There are only the four appellants left. All the parlements have received an order from the parlement of Paris to make their appeals but the Regent has written a circular letter to forbid any being registered, it being permitted nevertheless to receive them on condition that the appellants give their reasons in writing, which are to be sent to the Council of Regency to decide if they are valid. The Abbé de Louvois is dead of the stone, four days after being cut. *French.* 2 *pages.*

Sir Hugh Paterson to John Paterson.

1718, Nov. 8. Leyden.—I had the enclosed from our friend, Sandy Paterson, with another for Strowan, which I sent him. I desire you to show it to the Duke of Mar. It is but justice that Mr. Murray should be put on the same foot with the other officers of the same rank. He has lived all this while, I suppose, by the assistance of his friends, some of whom, you know, have been sufferers. He was thinking of coming abroad, but I advised him not to do it till he has a return. It is very much to be wished some foreign service could be got for such as would incline to it.

I wrote to you 20 Oct. and another before but have had no return. I wrote to you so earnestly about my brother that I thought you would have let me know before this what you heard of him, and hearing nothing about him for so long makes me apprehend there may be some bad accounts of him. What have you done with the letter I sent you for him? I hope Lord Linlithgow has had that I sent you

for him. The Emperor's procedure at Innsbruck surprises everybody here, and is reckoned a very barbarous action. 2 *pages. Enclosed,*

Alexander Paterson to Sir H. Paterson.

The enclosed is from John Murray to Strowan Robertson, to whose regiment he was major. He is my brother-in-law, a pretty officer and a bold man. He left Colyer's regiment, being then eldest lieutenant, and came over to Perth, where he behaved very handsomely. He has shifted here ever since, till now anything he had is gone. He is now obliged to plead a bounty, which others in his circumstances have had, or at least that he might have good recommendations to some foreign service. He begs you to recommend him your own way and, because he did not know how to direct for Strowan, the same is left to your directing and forwarding. Any of the Dutch officers who know him will inform you of his character. Your lady is well. My brother desires your aid in this affair. 1718, *Aug.* 29. *Edinburgh.*

H. Maule to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 8. Leyden.—I read yours of 1 Oct. with the greatest satisfaction and I am persuaded the subject of it will not only be a great encouragement to *the King's* friends, but will shortly create him a great many more, and, though I have seen a letter to *Sir H. Paterson* of a later date acquainting him of the accident in that affair, yet we are in good hopes it will soon be got over, and that we may see the good effects of it, which we once expected at *the Parliament's* meeting. However, we are still in hopes that the present situation of affairs may give *the Parliament* a good deal of trouble.

I had letters lately from *Scotland. The English government* has done all it could there to demolish us, but is in a great measure disappointed. What *the Parliament* may do yet against us, a little time will show. *Lord Grange* and other friends frequently advise me to petition, but I have declined it, expecting but little satisfaction in *Scotland* and cannot think of the insolent usage I might perhaps meet with from the man who has the management there, who threatens extirpation and, I am told, regrets that *H. Maule* was not forfaulted. *Lord Grange* and others of his friends are afraid his estates may be seized and he dispossessed next term. He expects his friends here this week, which will make him forget for some time all other inconveniences.

Now as to Mr. Fr[ase]r's affair, I must first acknowledge *the King's* favour in laying his commands on me, and I would have written ere now, had I not been expecting to have had in a short time something material to inform you of, either of the person it was to be transacted with or of his demands, but, ever since Mr. Fr[aser's] commission came, he has declined

coming to *the Hague*, and nothing his friend, the Abbot, can write or say can persuade him to come there, or give him the opportunity of speaking with him, whether he thinks matters are not ripe enough, or that *Cadogan* has tipt (?) him, which they say is his way of doing business, I cannot learn. Mr. Fr[aser] has done all he can with his friend, the Abbot, and he to have occasion once to discourse with him on the subject, but has not yet prevailed. Perhaps when *Cadogan* leaves this or his negotiation comes to some period, he may take new resolutions.

After writing what's above my two friends came here. 2 *pages.*

James Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Wednesday morning at 8, Nov. 9. Bologna.—I enclose a letter from the King, informing you that this morning he set out for Rome very privately. This being what, I believe, will surprise you, I have sent the bearer of purpose with this, lest you might have heard it on the road, without knowing anything of the matter, in case you do not come here to-night, which would not have been so very decent. You'll observe, however, that Drummond knows nothing of the matter. The King has taken this resolution on unanswerable reasons, of which I shall inform you, when you get this length, and in the meantime I believe you will think it sufficient when I tell you the Roman post brought an advice to the King from *Cardinal Aquaviva* that his person was not secure here and that he should part instantly for Rome. He understood also by what Nairne and others wrote that, if he did not arrive there very soon, a command might come from the Emperor to the Pope in a manner to order him not to come. After such a thing had been intimated, a journey to Rome would have been flying directly in the Pope's face, whereas he cannot take his going ill at this time and far less turn him out of Rome, when he is once there. Some letters say that in the present strange conjuncture of affairs the King's person cannot be safe at Castello nor, indeed, in any spot of Italy but Rome.

I am sincerely in pain on your not coming last night, for fear some accident has happened. I wish you and the Duchess a happy arrival in our fine town. 1½ *page.*

James Murray to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Nov. 9. Bologna.—In the Duke of Mar's absence in obedience to the King's commands I inform you as distinctly as I can of two particulars of great importance for his service, both which, I believe, you'll think proper to explain to his friends in England, I mean the present state of the affair of his marriage and his sudden departure early this morning for Rome.

As to the first both *the King* and *Mar* have for some time avoided writing on that subject, because they daily hoped to receive accounts enabling them to say something positive and were sensible that, till that should happen, you would be equally able with them to judge of the event.

I enclose a copy of the last account *the King* received from Vienna. 'Tis natural and, I believe, true, and will show you not only what has passed there on this important subject, but likewise what people think may be the issue of it, in which, I believe, the politics of all the Courts in Europe are more or less concerned.

On the whole it appears that the Emperor delays coming to any resolution till the return of an express he has sent to England, after which in all appearance he will take his measures, and it seems probable his determination must soon be public from the steps which must necessarily be taken on it, and, indeed, in my poor opinion, if he does not immediately set the Princess at liberty, he has but one of two things to choose, for he must either imprison her, and so by direct violence break the marriage, contrary to all the rules of justice and good nature, in which case he will no doubt order her back to Vienna and shut her up in a convent. This I don't believe he will, because, without regard to the shameful injustice and barbarity of such proceedings against one who is not only his own cousin german but the granddaughter of the great Sobieski, who saved the Empire by raising the siege of Vienna, I cannot think the Emperor himself would find his interest, when duly considered, in such a behaviour, which particular is very well touched in the enclosed paper. Or in the second place he must resolve to hinder the consummation of the marriage for a certain time, which will appear pretty plainly to be his intention, if, after the return of the express from England, he leaves the Princess at Innsbruck, which to me appears most probable, but certainly, should this prove so, the delay could not be long. 'Tis true, if he resolves to set her at liberty, he may oblige her to go from where she is privately, to give the less countenance to the thing itself and to make the world believe that she makes her escape. His conduct, if set in a true light from the beginning, would certainly appear very extraordinary but 'tis useless at present to trouble you, since this is not the time to publish it. You'll be pleased to know that, notwithstanding what is mentioned in the enclosed paper, the King is not nor will not at any rate be married by proxy, though he is willing the people at Vienna should believe he is, because the argument in point of conscience against the Emperor's pushing his violence any further is the stronger, but, should he resolve to go through with it, his Majesty is free, and will not put himself out of being so on any account whatever. This will doubtless be a comfort to his friends and therefore I thought it material to mention it.

Should this marriage be prevented, it would not only be a great personal disappointment to the King himself, but, in my weak judgment a very great misfortune to his friends. I am well aware of the objections naturally made against it, but it was impossible for him to make a marriage liable to none and it must be allowed that a Princess of her good sense, good humour and good dispositions with the alliance and other conveniencies which attend this match is a very valuable jewel, and the more so, that she is the only one either with or without these circumstances that would have hearkened to a proposition from the King.

The second, his Majesty's sudden departure, cannot be explained without a detail of many particulars. From the first appearances of a war in Italy and the march of German troops hither, the King thought it reasonable to dispose of himself in such a manner that he might be as much out of their power as possible in a country where they are almost absolute masters, foreseeing that, if it should appear that Spain intended anything favourable for him, the Germans would be able to prevent it, by making him prisoner in such a town as this, by which they would protect the Elector of Hanover and disappoint the most effectual stroke Spain could at this time strike, even for their own service. It was in this view that he desired leave of the Pope to go to Castel Gandolfo, and what he mentioned of his health and diversion was rather a pretence to surprise him into a promise, which he might probably not have granted, had he got leisure to think a little of the consequences of it. This appeared very soon to be true, for, almost the moment after he promised the King the use of the house, people were employed to persuade him not to go there, alleging the air was bad in the winter and fifty other things equally frivolous. When it was found he was not to be diverted in this manner from going, they thought to have stopped his journey by refusing to make chimneys and other preparations which were absolutely necessary to make the house habitable during the winter, but, about the time he left Urbino, they found too that this little art was without effect, for he acquainted the Pope it was his positive resolution to pass the winter in or about Rome.

Since the King arrived here, letters from that place have spoken more plainly and have mentioned downright that his intention of coming to Rome gave umbrage to the Germans and that they used strong instances with his Holiness against it. Their reasons were that he might have an opportunity of negotiating with Cardinal Aquaviva and even of using solicitations with the Pope himself contrary to the Emperor's interest, who could not therefore take it well, if he was permitted to stay there, and, knowing the Pope's fearful temper, they have not failed to talk to him of the German troops and the bombarding of Civita Vecchia. It seems very

plain that these reasons of the Germans are only pretences and that they must have at bottom some other motive for obstructing it with so much violence, for, as to negotiations with the Cardinal, it's obvious they could not only be transacted with him as well at a distance but much better, since at Rome the eyes of all the Emperor's spies will be on them both, and the second reason is so ridiculous that it is not worth while to observe upon it. In the next place it was fit to consider what might be the real design of the Germans, which can be with no other view than to have the King in their power, in case they shall hereafter see by any preparations made by the Spaniards in the ports which lie towards the Ocean that they intend to undertake anything for him, which, if the King remained in this part of Italy, they could disappoint, whenever they thought fit, by seizing him and confining him in the manner they now do the Princess, and really it would not be so gross a thing for the Emperor to serve his interest in this way as in the other, which he has already actually practised. While his Majesty was thinking of this matter, which, indeed, was too serious to be trifled with, and considering at the same time of the approach of the German troops, 3,000 of which are actually in Parma, where the Duke has at present more the air of being a prisoner than a sovereign, the last post from Rome brought him letters, amongst which was one from the King of Spain's minister, which acquainted him that his person was not a moment secure here and advising him to come instantly to Rome, which is thought the only spot in Italy where his person can be in safety, insomuch that he is dissuaded from venturing to sleep a night at Castello. He has advices of the same nature from some about the Pope, and yet the Pope at the instance of the Germans advises him not to stir from hence, till the Princesses' affair be determined, though to be sure they do not in the least acquaint him, good man, with their views and intentions, which from the circumstances above mentioned may appear very clearly to some in his service. At the same time the King was informed that a sort of command was expected from Vienna for the Pope not to receive him in Rome, which 'tis certain his fears would sooner have determined him to than to turn his Majesty out of Rome when actually arrived there, all which circumstances and others too tedious to be mentioned concurred equally to determine him to set out instantly for Rome, which resolution, he thinks, can be attended with no one ill consequence, and many were to be feared every moment it was delayed. He has sent an express to the Princess to inform her that he was under an absolute necessity of going immediately to Rome, and expressed himself in such a manner that she cannot take it amiss, and she would do him great wrong to suspect the sincerity of his concern and affection for her, since it is certain he has not suffered so much under any of

his misfortunes as he has on account of the interruption of this affair and the barbarous treatment she has met with on his account. But you know with what peculiar greatness of mind he bears all his afflictions, and in his life he never looked better nor has enjoyed more perfect health than at present. He commanded me to acknowledge Lord Arran's letter to him, and I would beg my most humble thanks returned to him for the honour he did me in it. 6¼ *pages.* 2 *copies.* *Enclosed,*

The said Paper.

Princess Sobieski was, before her departure, married according to all the usual forms to the Chevalier, by the proxy of a person of distinction furnished with a full power. This being so, the ecclesiastics strongly maintain with the Emperor that he cannot in conscience prevent the Princess from proceeding to her husband. It is certain that the Bavarian and Palatine Electors, having contributed to bring about this marriage, make it a point of honour to join their solicitations to the Emperor with those of the Nuncio, his confessor and other ecclesiastics and also with those of the Empress Mother, to dispose him to revoke the arrest of the Princess. On the other side it is said that St. Saphorin insinuates that it would be necessary to force the Pope to dissolve this marriage by proxy by means of quartering Imperial troops in his territories and also by the bombardment of Civita Vecchia by an English squadron and to incline the Princess to the monastic life, or, if they cannot succeed so soon, to keep the spouses separate for some time, to see if the Princess may not by degrees resign herself to the monastic life, as his Imperial Majesty ought, according to the language of this minister, in this matter to prefer reasons of state to a scruple of conscience suggested by the Church people. According to my information the said Minister has been answered that it was not in the Pope's power to dissolve marriages made by proxy, which are as valid without consummation as those made by the spouses in person, at least in cases where the persons married do not both consent to it or where one of them resolves to exchange the married state for the ecclesiastic state, that the Emperor cannot force the Pope to dissolve the marriage and that he will not allow himself to be forced, that the Princess will not hear of the monastic life and that so it is hoped from the King of England's equity that he will content himself with the assurance of his Imperial Majesty that he has had no part in this marriage and with the stoppage of the journey of the Princess in order to examine deliberately this church affair and that he will then consent to make no claim that the Emperor should burden his conscience and the more so, because it should be indifferent to him whether the Pretender's wife is a Princess Sobieska or

another and that he should be persuaded that her relationship to the Emperor will not prevent the latter from fulfilling his engagements with the House of Hanover, which is still more closely related to that of Austria. They are waiting for the return of an express sent to London to try to incline King George for the above reasons to consent to her release. It is hoped he will yield to them and, if he does not, it is said there are two different parties in the Emperor's Council about the time of her release, though they are unanimously of opinion that the Emperor cannot in the long run oppose the consummation of the said marriage, which has been duly contracted, and that some even maintain that not only it is due to his dignity and conscience not to let King George lay down this law contrary to equity and Christianity, but also that it is for his interest that the marriage be consummated thereby to keep some control over the King, if he does not continue to walk in the way the Emperor wishes, and also to get some hold over the Chevalier de St. George by means of this relationship, in case sooner or later circumstances should place him on the throne. It is, however, evident that the Emperor will not make a long delay in releasing the Princess. 2 pages. French.

David Nairne to James III.

1718, Nov. 9.—Marquis Monti arrived here to-day and delivered me your packet of the 3rd and told me he left you in good health, which was a great satisfaction, as it is also to me that you approve of all I have said or done here. I shall continue, as you order me, to make all the noise I can here, for I suppose you mean what noise is proper and decent for a person employed immediately by you, whose business it is to convince people by reason that the usage is cruel, unjust, dishonourable and not excusable on any management whatever that politicians pretend the Emperor was obliged to have for his ally, but for me to rail, exclaim and speak disrespectfully would irritate and do rather harm than good, but underhand I encourage others to do it because that cannot be supposed to be done by your immediate directions. Father Sabran, who is an intriguing man, knows what I have several times insinuated to him as well as to the Rector and others on that subject, and all assure me that all they meet with cry out against the Emperor as much as they can possibly do, so that part is not wanting here, but I am afraid it is not the noise in Rome that will have any decisive influence on the Vienna counsels, but what I flatter myself of is, that the Emperor in sending to tell George what he has done on his minister's solicitation may have represented to him that, though he be willing to do whatever he requires of him in this affair, yet he thinks it will be more creditable for them both to let the marriage go on and despise it as a thing that can do George

no hurt, whereas the hindering of it will make them both odious before God and man and will serve only to press your Majesty to marry elsewhere, which none of them can hinder, and, as wickedness has its limits and the worst of men can go no further than God pleases, 'tis not impossible but George himself may either have a remorse to go on or even think it both his interest and his honour to require no such base unjust thing of the Emperor, but all these are speculations.

The French post is come with a big packet for the Duke of Mar. What was in mine either for your Majesty or for me relating to your affairs I enclose here.

I have been twice to-day to meet with Monsignor Imperiali, but he was abroad, as he is very often, but, when I can join him, I shall communicate to him what your Majesty writes to me in French about him and, when I see the Pope and others downward, I shall make your compliments, but, having nothing material to communicate to the Pope and nothing further to ask of him till his courier's return, I cannot well ask an audience as yet. I shall make your compliments to *Cardinal Aquaviva* by the ordinary canal of Chevalier Lucci.

I am afraid Mr. Drummond's news to Lawless of a letter from the Princess may have been a mistake, since you say you had no further news of her since your former letter and I should even have doubted of Drummond's arrival, if Marquis Monti had not told it me.

I suppose you will let me know what answers to make to the letters I here send. Lord Middleton's joy for the good news of your intended marriage has made him make an effort to honour me with a line from himself. 4 *pages.*

David Nairne to [John Paterson].

1718, Nov. 9. Rome.—Sending him a packet of letters and desiring him to give the Duke his congratulations on the arrival of the Duchess.

The Same to the Same.

1718, Nov. 9.—After making up my packet for the King and my other for you Lord Nithsdale sent me the two enclosed for the King and his Grace, and Bonbled brought me the enclosed account of his journey to Castello.

Signor Bonbled to David Nairne.

1718, Nov. 9.—Castel Gandolfo is in the same condition as I have seen it these 15 years. To-day I had a fire-place made in one of the servants' rooms. This had been decided by Monsignor Massei in order to give his Holiness an account that the fire-places made in this manner would not ruin the palace as the Abbé Fontaine had told them. The Pope ordered Monsr. Mattei, another architect, to have the said fire-place made, and he seems very well pleased that the fire-place

did not spoil the walls and that the rooms were made very convenient. I believe orders will be given to make several. If the work is ordered, I have promised the architect a gratification.

Don Alexander has ordered me to tell his Majesty that he desires to be laid at the King's feet and is returning to Rome to-morrow. As for the beds and other necessary things, they are waiting for the King's order and in four days everything will be ready at Castel Gandolfo. *French.*

JAMES EDGAR to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 9. Rome.—Begging him to pardon his having gone from Urbino before his Grace's letter to him came there.

JAMES EDGAR to [JOHN PATERSON].

1718, Nov. 9. Rome.—Requesting him to deliver the above letter, if he thinks fit, and, if not, to make his excuses to his Grace, whose letter was delivered to him only that morning by Sir W. Ellis, when he waited on him, and defending himself against Sir William's allegation that he had desired him to stay at Urbino, but he would not.

Mr. Erskine and the company I came in were first here after Lord Southesk and Mr. Nairne, next came Lord Linlithgow and Mr. Cockburn, then Mr. Colier, Mr. Menzies and James Hay, a day after Mr. Carnegie and Sir John and Mr. Grahame and brother Allan and a day after them Lord and Lady Nithsdale and Lord Kilsyth. Lord Kingston and Mr. Fleming came together. Sheridan, Mc Carty and Bromae came here on Monday and Sir William, Delatre and Creagh in the King's berlin yesternight. Dr. Barclay came also yesternight and says Dr. Couper will be here to-morrow. We expect Mr. Stuart, Clephane and Mackenzie to-night, but have no account what way Lord Winton comes. We that came first lived some days in an ordinary before we could get ourselves settled in lodgings, which was dear. Mr. Erskine and I stay together and dine at Mr. Macmahon's who stays alone. Mr. Wogan and Cameron have the storey above Lord Nithsdale. They with my lord and lady, Lord Linlithgow and Mr. Fleming dine together at Lord Nithsdale's. Their meat is made ready in my lord's kitchen by a public cook and they pay so much a head. Lords Kilsyth and Kingston, Mr. Menzies, Colier, Cockburn and Hay have their dinner made ready by their Urbino cook at Lord Kilsyth's lodging. Clephane is to lie at Lord Southesk's and they eat together. Mr. Carnegie stays in their neighbourhood and, I believe, will be of that club. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Mackenzie will, I fancy, make a club of themselves, and the rest have not yet a settled way of eating. Nobody is in a fixed way for suppers. Mr. Erskine and I come whiles home and take only a glass of wine and a bit of bread and sometimes go to a place like

an English ordinary, where the lords and gentlemen are for the most part at night and everyone has his bottle of wine and anything he calls for and pays for it apart and there we endeavour to keep up our hearts as well as we can. This is a place nobody can weary in; go where we please we meet something wonderful, and, I believe, I'll wear [out] a pair of shoes here in a fortnight.

Mr. Erskine had yesterday two of yours and will write to you next post. 4 *pages.*

Sir William Ellis to John Paterson.

[1718,] Nov. 9. Rome.—At my arrival here yesterday evening I received yours of 26 Oct. and 2 Nov. I presume I had that which you say you enclosed in the former. Being in a hurry and having many other letters I can't well distinguish what letter it was, which you say his Grace opened, which he is master of doing with any directed for me.

I am glad the key came safe, and you needed not to make any excuse for opening that I wrote to his Grace.

I desire you will, in my name, congratulate his Grace on his happy meeting with the Duchess. We all wish you may forthwith give us advice of the King's meeting with the Princess, who would then soon change her style and make us and all his Majesty's good subjects joyful.

I understood I was to leave his Grace's papers and goods at Urbino and that you are to go thither to take care of them. All things are come safe.

Capt. John Ogilvie to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 9. Calais.—Apologizing for having troubled him with a great deal of complaints and other things relating to himself and referring to the attempts to make him believe that Mar was not his friend.—I shall begin by giving you a full detail of this great machine that is carrying on against *Mar*. *Menzies* will never forgive *Mar* for what passed last winter, which he terms exposing him. He was and is the oracle to the sect at Paris, but the sect or club found it was not reasonable to believe that the people of *England* would trust their lives and fortunes to people they did not know, for it would have been strange, if they would have trusted their affairs to madmen, boys and rogues, for Hook's character is known to be such, for it's known to all England he was a Presbyterian minister and chaplain to the Duke of Monmouth and was one of those that were to have murdered the King and the Duke of York, but the Duke's affair going all to pot, Hook threw himself at King James' feet and made a discovery of the rest. One Thornlie did the same, on which the King pardoned them both. At the Revolution they dared not stay at home, for the Whigs would have mauled them, so Hook was subsisted at St. Germains till about the

time of the Treaty of Ryswick, when the King retrenched several pensions and him among them, on which he pretended to go to Moscow to the Czar's service, but went instead to the Prince of Orange's minister then at the Hague and pretended to make great discoveries and became so intimate with him that they were constantly in one coach together, but, when he had got into that minister's secrets, he betrayed him and went to Count Guiscard or wrote to him all he had learnt at the Hague, on which Guiscard recommended him so well to the Court of France that he had settled on him 3,000 livres a year, and, when the Count came home, he got him made a colonel with the title of brigadier. As I said, they believed the people of *England* would never trust them, but their friend *Menzies* finds a remedy for that, for he advertises his friends *Inese* and *Lord Middleton* that, if *Lord Oxford* could be but persuaded it was for *the King's* interest to come into measures with that club, no doubt all the rest of the people of *England* would follow his example, therefore measures must be taken to gain *Anne Oglethorpe* to their interest, so after several letters back and forward and *Menzies'* subtle management, Hook's nephew is sent over to *Menzies*, who carries him to *Anne Oglethorpe*, where all was concerted, but the great difficulty was how to impose on *Lord Oxford* that she might find a pretext to go over that she might lay down her scheme solidly, so, our old skipper being taken up by their own procurement, this was enough to alarm *Lord Oxford*, who, you know, is very soon alarmed in those cases, though no man values his life less than he. Therefore he is made believe that Dunkirk and Calais were full of spies and that all the addresses must be changed and *Ogilvie* changed from those places to Dieppe, which is ten times worse, being full of French Huguenots, but the thing was *Ogilvie* must be sent to some place out of the way, that their emissaries might freely come and go without being discovered by him. For Father Græme measures were taken, but this they could not so well do by *Ogilvie*, for they knew it was not in their power to persuade *Lord Oxford* to trust his packets to any hands but *Ogilvie's*. However, this she made her pretext and *Lord Oxford* gave her 100*l.* for the expenses of her journey and over she came with the long story she wrote to *Mar*, took a chaise and four and posted to Paris. She met Sir R. Everard on the road, where she had a conference with him, but he is a poor weak thing, so at Calais an appointment was made by Sir Redmond with a Mr. Colclough, a great friend of the Master of Sinclair, and consequently an enemy to *Mar*. *Anne Oglethorpe* used a great many arguments with Mrs. *Ogilvie* to persuade me not to write to you and great threatenings if I did, for she would ruin me with *Lord Oxford* and that *Mar* would expose *Ogilvie*, as he did once already by his meddling with Mr. Downes, which got *Ogilvie*, *Ormonde* and all his friends to be his enemies with *the Bishop of Rochester*

and the rest, and, notwithstanding all he has met with from *Mar*, he is his God Almighty, to use her expression. Said she, When he is out of the way, there'll be an end of that. Now I have laid the thing before you, it is my simple opinion there is no great difficulty to put an end to all this caballing, if the *King* will write to *Lord Oxford* his mind freely as to Hook, and that he will not suffer him to be concerned in any of his affairs for reasons known to himself and that he is well informed of the meddling of some people at Paris he has no mind to be served by and that he judged it necessary to advertise him, lest some malicious people might insinuate to him that it's for his service. If he wrote to *Lord Oxford* something to this purpose, I am certain he will have nothing to do with them. Next there is an absolute necessity to remove *Menzies* from *England*, for to lay him aside will signify nothing, for he has a great acquaintance and will still be meddling and consulting with his friends *Inese* and *Lord Middleton* and his wife by Lady Westmorland, for all those are declared enemies to *Mar*, so I tell you *Menzies* will still be doing all the injury he can to *Mar*. He imposes on *Anne Oglethorpe*, she being full of revenge against *Mar* for hindering *the King's* minding her or writing to her, as he used to do, and giving her no satisfaction as to her complaint of *James Murray*, so that, unless you remove *Menzies*, you never can be easy, for laying him aside will not do, but you must call him away. He may be useful to you elsewhere, he speaks French well, therefore I beg you to think seriously of what I now tell you. He is very dexterous at the sort of tricks he is about. I received a letter last night from him, which I would gladly send you, but he desires me to send the very letter to Paris to her but I enclose a copy. You will find there is somebody they have sent to *the King*. He was conducted to this side by little Hamilton. I dare say he has his instructions according to their own humour, therefore look about you. I cannot think who it is, unless it be one Jeffreys, whom she causes to transcribe all *Lord Oxford's* letters, but he will be addressed to Macmahon to introduce him to *the King*. I should judge it was Macmahon himself, if he had been in *England*. You will find also that *Menzies* received the last packet and that Mr. *Cæsar* is the person entrusted by *Lord Oxford* to send him what letters come for him, *Lord Oxford* being now in the country, so, if you will call away *Menzies*, you may put all the affairs he is entrusted with into Mr. *Cæsar's* hands, who is entirely a man of honour trusted by everybody and will obey punctually *the King's* commands and yours and will never go into any little deceitful villainous contrivance with any whatsoever. Perhaps *James Murray* will not approve of Mr. *Cæsar*, for he has a prejudice at him, but I think both he and everybody ought to sacrifice their resentments to *the King's* service and interest, so, if you approve of this, you will have no loss by calling away *Menzies*. I send a letter poor

Father Græme wrote me, where *Menzies* mentions your two skippers, as he calls them, to Father Græme. Now they are very far from being his two skippers. Davis is the man *Anne Oglethorpe* recommended to you and that he was to deliver all packets to Mr. Lacy in the Temple. You will remember how earnest she was about him, so he was their own skipper and neither the Father's nor mine, nor did I ever employ him but when he carried me over and brought me back, for which I gave him 20*l.*, as I was loth to expose our own boat, and, as for Dun, I had laid him aside, but that is unknown to them, for they shall never know how or which way their packets come. They shall be always left at the place they desire and taken in the same manner, but they shall never be let know by me who is employed.

If it were *the King's* pleasure and yours, I wish you would remove me from this employment, for I am plagued with one sort and another of them. Some envy me, others hate me, so it's impossible for me to please all, for, if *Lord Oxford* did not support me sometimes, I could never hold it. For example no boat will or can go to sea without money for provisions and their charges at the port of London, so, when I am to be paid but precariously, I leave you to judge if it will answer. (Complaining that whereas he used to be paid a quarter in advance, he is now told there are orders to pay him only monthly as the money comes in and not till the end of the month.) The month's pay is but 50 livres, and, when a ship is obliged to go out when I command her, there is a necessity for me to advance 150, which is impossible out of 50. My credit is lost, since the bill I gave Mr. Gough was protested. I am very willing to serve *the King*, but I wish you would relieve me from this and employ me elsewhere. I shall end with honour, no accident having ever befallen any matter I was entrusted with.

Anne Oglethorpe told Mrs. *Ogilvie* you had written wishing her a merry time in the country, where you supposed she was then. She takes it heinously ill that you did not pray her as a favour to stay in town and that her presence would be very necessary for *the King's* service, but for the future she is resolved not to consult *Mar* either of her going or coming, and she shall be in no haste to give his service to his old friend, Lord Lexington, as he calls him. I am sorry it's put out of my power to get any letter conveyed to *Lord Oxford* but through her hands, since they have frighted Mrs. *Ogilvie* from going, though she offers to venture it, if it will render service to *the King* or you, but what she fears most is to be condemned by our own people for being rash, in case any accident befell her. *Anne Oglethorpe* wrote you that no packet would be received from either Dunkirk or Calais and told me the packet I sent last would be lost and desired Mrs. *Ogilvie* to persuade me to write you the same story. You will see by *Menzies'* letter to me how false that was, but her plot in that is easily

found out, which is to have *Ogilvie* out of the way, but he has no such pleasure in his post, as she may imagine.

A thought has come into my head, I cannot tell how *Mar* will approve of it, which is, that *the King* should write *Anne Oglethorpe* a kind letter, as if he knew nothing of the part she and *Menzies* are acting, and thank her for the trouble she has put herself to and recommending everything to her care. I would have *Mar* write the same to her. This will confound her, but at the same time write as I have said to *Lord Oxford* and call away *Menzies*. *Anne Oglethorpe* says she perceives *the King* has several Scottishisms in his letters to *Lord Oxford* and others, which is a clear demonstration they are *Mar's* dictation. A very busy fellow is much about her, who first imposes on her to a degree and then makes mischief with what he learns from her, which is indeed all she knows. His name is Charlton. He was a chaplain to *Ormonde* and is now to his brother. If it be him that is sent to *the King*, he is a great enemy of *Mar's*. Pray let me know that this and my last came safe, for I will write no more nor meddle in any affair, till I hear from you. Pray be cautious of writing to Flint, for he is as open as a sieve. He has some good qualifications, but he is a madman and cannot keep his tongue.

If I were persuaded that *Dillon* was a faithful friend of yours and that I durst confide in him, (but that is a risk, for he has been very unfair to me, at the very time he was writing me civil letters), I would put him upon all the clubs, haunts and their meetings, so by that he might judge and know the whole club, for the stroke is aimed at him as well as at *Mar*, so, if it can serve you, I am very willing to sacrifice all my resentment against him, but let him first write to me, lest he may think me like some of his own countrymen to court the man they hate most.

Anne Oglethorpe is to be home by the 15th, o.s., by reason *Lord Oxford* is to be up in town by that time. Pray let me know if ever you write to Maghie. It's for your service I ask. 11 *pages. Enclosed,*

J. Menzies to Capt. Ogilvie.

Pray send this very line after Anne Oglethorpe *to let her know I received with joy hers of the* 16*th, o.s., with the news of her safe arrival and that the very same day Jamie H*[*amilton*] *arrived in town again, having seen the gentleman fairly set out, so that the day Jamie came hither he reckoned the other ten days on his way, and that the goods you sent lately came safe. Tell her I presently sent to Mr.* Cæsar *who came immediately to town and has now sent what belonged to* James Hamilton *which she understands. There has not been a word of her since parting.*

We have such a terrible noise and talk of opening of letters and of swarms of spies on your side and everywhere.

That race is always ready to find mysteries in the most innocent and familiar letters.

Mr. Macnamara was taken up last Saturday and two days before one Nelthorp at Gravesend, coming from Holland and betrayed by one Warren. Nothing here but fears and jealousies and plots and discoveries. Oct. 24, o.s.

The Duke of Mar to James III.

1718, Thursday evening, Nov. 10. Bologna.—My finding you gone, when I arrived last night, would have been a great surprise to me, had not Murray sent Drummond to meet me with your letter, which he did about Fort Albano. The disappointment to my company as well as to me of not seeing you here gave us no small concern, but I think your reasons for going for Rome with all expedition and privacy were good and not to be resisted. I wish you may have a good journey and no disagreements on your arrival, but the meanness of some folks' spirits gives me some uneasiness, lest they truckle as much in this to their Indian God as they do in other things and from thence turn peevish to you, they having advised another measure. However, you were certainly right to do as you did and, when you get there, you will know best how to manage them.

By what Nairne wrote in his last letter to you, you will think of being at Rome all the winter at least, but of that you will best judge on the place. If things go on with *the King of Spain* as they are like to do, the place designed for *the King* might not be so proper or advisable and against the beginning of summer the issue of those affairs will be seen. I much doubt if you will easily find a house at Rome, which could lodge all your people that were in the house of Urbino. My little family being now considerably increased will make us more troublesome in that respect especially than any other of your servants, but I beg you not to make yourself any way uneasy about us. Wherever you lodge, some little house can be got for us near by, if there be not room in the house you get, which friend John or Stuart will see for on your telling them.

My friend stayed two days at Turin getting a chaise and Madame Cavaliace was exceeding civil to her, but did not ask her to go to any of the Courts. She got a terrible cold after leaving Turin and was forced to lie three days at a little place betwixt that and Milan, which made her so long coming. I met her a few miles this side of Milan, but, finding her not well recovered, I carried them back there and stayed all the next day. We were stopped near a whole day betwixt Piacenza and Parma by the Duke's being on the road and taking up all the horses. I would not have troubled you with these particulars, had it not been to show you, it was no fault of mine I was so long in attending you again. I

believe I shall leave this Tuesday, since you allow me to stay so long, and my friend having a mind to see Loreto, it is likely we may go that road. The little thing has never been ill the whole way nor no inconveniency to them.

I enclose one from Murray and what came by the courier. I would hope that your depending affair would go right at last, but I fear they may spin it off some, since they are to be determined by what they hear from England, which will certainly not be to our liking but I hope the Emperor will not be drove by them any further. 3½ *pages.*

JAMES MURRAY to JAMES III.

[1718, Nov. 10.]—The Cardinal being to dispatch a staffet to-morrow morning to acquaint his Holiness that he was this morning informed to his great surprise that you were privately gone for Rome, I was glad of so good an opportunity to acquaint you that all yesterday we managed the secret of your journey much better than I could have expected, so that I believe nobody without doors and not many within found it out, and Monsr. Belloni was amazed to-day, when I told him.

Lord Mar being to write at the same time, I need say nothing of his arrival, nor trouble you with much on the subject of the enclosed letters, which came this morning by the return of the courier from Vienna. You will soon perceive they bring nothing new, the courier from England not having arrived when the bearer came off, till which most certainly little is to be expected from that quarter.

I compute the Cardinal's staffet may be at Rome about a day or a half after you, which was purposely so contrived by his Eminence. He also gave me a copy of what the Nuncio at Vienna wrote to him on this subject, as to which I'll only observe that in my poor opinion you have no reason to be alarmed at what he mentions in the last paragraph, because he does not pretend to write it as a certainty and besides you'll see that in the Prince's letters, of which you have the copies, he expresses a positive resolution never to think of the Princess' coming back, so I am confident the Nuncio has been misinformed. I will make what haste I can to wait on you, but it is a most terrible thing to have business to do with the people of this country for, though I gave early this morning all necessary directions, it is now 6 at night and I have not got in any one bill. I received last night from Ferrara one of Hay's letters from Innsbruck dated 14 Oct. which came to the Rector of the Jesuits there the day before. I made your compliments to-day to the Archbishop but did not see him. 3 *pages.*

The EARL OF NITHSDALE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 10. Rome.—I delivered your letter and have received from Sir William 18 pistoles, which he says is the

contents of the order. I am glad the King enjoys his health and congratulate the Duchess of Mar's safe arrival at Paris. I had from Sir William, before I left Urbino, 15 pistoles, without which I could not have made our journey, which I hope the King will allow. My wife and I beg if you think we may venture to use the King's coach, she being desirous to see what is most worth seeing here, for we are but little able to hire one.

MATTHEW CREAGH to HIS WIFE at St. Germains.

1718, Nov. 10. Ferrara.—I received your letter of 1 Oct. but, as we have been here a month and a half and the King is at Bologna waiting for the Queen, who is to come from Germany and pass by this city, which has been chosen for the marriage, and as it was believed long ago that the Queen would be here, I have been sent before to make the necessary preparations for food, but, the Queen having been arrested in the Tirol by the Emperor's orders, I have been more than a month without seeing the King, who is at Bologna with very few servants, the whole Court having left Urbino for Rome, and, as Ferrara is more than 100 leagues from Rome, I cannot say when I shall be there. As to what you say of the allowances having failed since May, I cannot at present tell you anything about that, for it is necessary to speak to the Treasurer, who has however promised me they shall be paid at St. Germains. I shall not fail to tell him the first time I see him what you inform me of. I beg you not to let any one see this letter till every one knows about the marriage, for it is a secret. *French.*

HUGH THOMAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Oct. 30[–Nov. 10]. London.—When the treaty of Rastadt was afoot, Kerr was sent to the Emperor from the richest merchants in London with a plan to take the West Indies out of the hands of the Spaniards and to furnish him with money to continue the war till Queen's Anne's death, in case he would come into the measures. The plan was :—The merchants subscribed to buy a sufficient number of ships, all Imperial bottoms by a deed of sale, and were to set out from several ports of Europe and rendezvous at a port in the West Indies, attack the Spanish colonies and seize all their ships and, in case they failed, they would not let one galleon return to Spain. On this they consulted the best civilians in England and Holland, who approved of the plan as did the Elector of Hanover, but the Emperor would not enter into it till now of late.

Hereupon the undertakers have given large sums to the Germans to bring his Majesty into it, on whose approbation they have erected themselves into a Court of Admiralty and a Court of Judicature and propose that all employed

by them in the West Indies shall pay his Majesty great sums, as long as they enjoy their employments, with a present supply which has rendered it very pleasing to him.

They further propose that his Imperial Majesty shall use his good endeavours to bring the merchants of Hamburg, Lübeck, Danzig, Holland and others into the project, which is already done. The Emperor's envoy here has given blank commissions to all the English that come to him for them to seize all Spanish ships or those that trade on Spanish bottoms.

Hereupon a great many are actually gone out and Capt. Rogers is by this time landed in the Isle of Providence with his Majesty's pardon to all the buccaneers and pirates that shall come in and join him on this expedition, and to raise all the English he can in those parts as better seasoned to that climate, so that he will be shortly in a condition to seize all ships that come through the Gulf of Florida and to let none pass to Spain, the trade winds being always in their teeth the roundabout way.

To effect this more speedily, his Majesty is to furnish the undertakers with 10 or 12 fifth-rate men-of-war, two regiments of marines from the plantations seasoned to the climate and all warlike stores and to supply them out of the same plantations. The directors of the South Sea Company are also come into the project and offer to supply them with all other necessaries they demand.

By this means we shall be absolutely masters of the West India trade, and consequently in a condition to distress the King of Spain more than by keeping a great fleet in the Mediterranean.

It has been objected this would make him an enemy to all the maritime traders in Europe. It is answered that the trade is as safe in the King of Great Britain's hands as in the King of Spain's and thereby his Majesty will oblige all the maritime traders in Europe, gratify his own people and render himself considerable abroad.

This can meet with no obstruction, as long as the Regent for his own private views is obliged to continue a friend to King George, at least till the young King comes of age.

This is the sum of what your countryman in six sheets of paper gave to *the King of Spain's* factor at London by means of P[lunket] Rogers at the time I mentioned before, and since at the taking up of Plunket was found in his packet, so that, if you now think it convenient to put in 1,000*l.*, you have a fair chance to make your fortune. Rogers also assured *the King of Spain's* factor that we should certainly destroy the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean ever since last Christmas, that the Germans were resolved of it only to oblige his Imperial Majesty and not to suffer the King of Spain to have above 5 or 6 men-of-war at most and offered to show him all the letters *the Emperor's* factors wrote to him on that subject, being very great with them both, of which he had so contemptible an opinion that

he would not give a farthing. However it is not too late to come in yet, if you think fit. I know very well, if *the King of Spain* or others give Rogers any encouragement, it is in his power to do them more service than any man in England.

The Prince came to town the 28th attended by above 20 coaches that went out of town to meet him and above 100 horse, whereas the King came incognito only with his guards.

The marriage of the Chevalier makes a great noise. The Jacks (Jacobites) affirm it with all the assurance in the world, though all our newspapers tell that the Princess is stopped by the Emperor and is to be married to the Duke of Mirandola. If this be true, pray let us know it, but, be she married to the Chevalier or not, we will never own it to the people of England, unless it comes in the Paris Gazette.

The Spanish ambassador was to go down this river this afternoon, if the wind was fair, which has been all day against him. 3 *pages.*

James III to the Nuncio at Vienna.

1718, Nov. 11. Siena.—Requesting him to give the benefit of his lights and advice to the bearer, Mr. Wogan, whom he is sending very secretly to Prince James Sobieski, and repeating his thanks for his good offices and requesting the continuance of them. *French. Copy.*

John Trotter, Groom of the Privy Chamber, and Robert Dunbar, apothecary to the Household, to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 11. [Received.]—Petition. Trotter is second son of John Trotter, formerly Treasurer of Edinburgh, who was tried, condemned, forfaulted and hanged, though his life and effects were secured to him, if he would discover those who had supplied him with money for the relief of the Bass. Polwarth got a gift of his forfaultry and gave it to his son, Sir Andrew, which rendered the widow and children miserable, till his Majesty about 12 years ago settled 400 livres a year on her and her eldest son, and it is hoped he will continue the same or they must starve, as must also John Trotter, if his salary of 67 livres 14 sols 8 deniers a month be not continued. Since 7 May last he has received no money, but he has been obliged to borrow. The like order was given for Robert Dunbar, in consideration of the credit he gave the Household for drugs. He begs his Majesty will order his and Trotter's salaries to be paid as formerly. His predecessor had 1,800 livres a year and at his admission he had allowed him only 900, which was cut down 100 after the Princess' death. They also beg that, if his Majesty think fit to call any of his family, they may be of the number.

GAETANO TORRE to JAMES III.

1718, Nov. 11. Ferrara.—Informing him of a Prussian who has been there about two months, whom he has heard say that his Majesty was not the true King of England, but was a miller's son and other unworthy words of him. He has informed Capt. Lawless of this. He requests his name should not be mentioned either to the Cardinal or anyone else. *Italian.*

T. BRUCE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 11. Brussels.—I observed in yours of 1 Oct. that one thing especially recommended to Mr. *Flint* required haste, and that *Bruce* was to dispatch the return of *Flint's* paper. *Bruce,* without waiting for either the copying of *Mar's* instructions to *Flint* or a draft of *Flint's* paper, sent the enclosed, and the day before it was sent had a letter from *Father Græme* with the instructions but nothing from *Flint. Græme* wrote he was immediately going to leave by order, which obliged *Bruce* to send the enclosed directly to *Flint,* and he desired him either to shuffle it into his own papers or have it published by itself on the other side by the title it now bears. Hutchinson, an M.P., lately published some papers touching the debts and coin of the nation. Perhaps it may pass as his and so much the better, for they say he is a Hanoverian Jacobite. *Bruce* thinks it is so couched that it may pass as such. He has also sent *Flint* a copy of the enclosed advertisements and desires they may be inserted in some of the London newspapers. When any of *Flint's* papers come, *Bruce* will take care not to detain them. In his correspondence with *Flint* he signs, J. Clark.

I had a letter two days ago from Scotland touching the Oyer and Terminer. (Giving an account of the proceedings at Perth, Dundee and Cupar as in the letters calendared *ante, pp.* 340, 410.) By the last English letters I see there is an order from Court to lay aside all that affair,—most gracious clemency. I had a letter of advice from my friends on this emergent, but, having written to you fully on that subject, have nothing to add. Meantime all or most of the gentlemen subsisted are at liberty to go home. This is now the fifth month of arrears and some of them could not have subsisted without the help of friends. I wish they were cleared off with some small advance to carry them home. I wrote some time ago very particularly on this, but got no answer. The sooner they are dismissed home, the more will be saved.

I had two days ago a letter from Rostock from D[uke] L[ee]ds. He is wearied of that place and designs for Danzig. I have advised him to the contrary, but I suppose he can do no hurt where he is, which is all I expect from him at present.

By the English letters we see orders are given for disbanding 6 regiments of foot and as many of dragoons, an instance

of economy of the same nature with the mentioned instance of clemency. This seems to prognosticate a warm session; perhaps they trust to their allies and auxiliar troops, in case they have occasion.

We have not before this day received the certain account of the arrest of the Princess Sobieski. Laying aside the King's personal applications, no doubt the Pope will interest himself. I suppose it may come regularly under the canonical censures of the Church, if, as we are told, she was betrothed by proxy, and if so, he may stretch his authority with the greater safety, because it is a point of conscience, equity and right without any immediate contingency with the alliances on foot. The Emperor cannot look on himself as bound to do such a thing by his alliances.

The parents as subjects of Poland can demand of the King of Poland to demand her release by the law of nations, and, though perhaps they are not on very good terms with the King, yet, the matter being a national right and they themselves of great distinction there, they may find means to make the King very uneasy, if he does not make the demand and obtain satisfaction. I know not what the other relations will do. The Elector of Bavaria has been long hunting for his son's match with one of the archduchesses, and has beggared himself with presents to the Imperial ministers. I wrote to you long ago that the Emperor was against the match for reasons, which seem more prevalent now that the Emperor has no sons, and I was told by a good hand, who left Vienna very lately, that the Emperor would not easily consent to it, and perhaps, if the Elector should, by right of his near relation, bully a little on this head, he might come as good speed that way as by his presents.

If what the newspapers tell us be true, that the Czar and the King of Prussia are going to war with King Augustus and the Emperor as his ally, this may make a good enough ground for a German quarrel. These may by the law of nations animate the discontented Poles and on refusal join with them in the right of reprisal. No man will be blamed in espousing the quarrel.

The news touching Drontheim are, as usual, contradictory in the Danish and Swedish accounts, but to-day a Danish gentleman of note and good sense told us he had letters from a good hand at Copenhagen that Drontheim was actually taken. The States of Holland are separated to the 15th instant, and I do not yet hear they are any nearer coming into the Quadruple Alliance than they were two months ago. 2 *pages.*

Enclosed,

The Interest of England with regard to alliances and war by an M.P. This is the pamphlet referred to in the above letter. 10 *pages.*

Advertisement of 4 *books, viz., Advice from the Parliament of Paris to the Parliament of England; a Case of*

Conscience, whether it is equally sinful to keep asunder those whom God has joined or to put them asunder ; a sermon preached 28 May last against murder and notorious adultery ; a sermon against incest and sodomy.

SIR HUGH PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 11. *The Hague.*—I wrote to you 28 Oct. and the 4th instant. This is chiefly to forward the two enclosed from *H. Straiton* and *H. Maule.* I heard from *Straiton* the same time with this, but I reckon he writes you anything material in mine. I hope you'll be pleased with that from *H. Maule* and will keep up this correspondence with him. I read to him the part of your last in answer to what I wrote to you. He seems to condemn these people's schemes as much as anybody and is very well pleased with the changes *the King* has made in his family and nobody was more pleased than he with the changes *the King* made some time ago. His two friends are now come over to him, with whom he thinks of going to Fr[ance] in the spring. He will probably be at Paris and may see *the Earl Marischal* and others there. I would wish therefore you gave him some account of *the Earl Marischal's* affair as to what concerns *Mar* and that he was informed of the whole story from *Mar* himself. I mentioned it to *H. Maule* in general formerly and told him that, when I parted last with *Mar* and *the Earl Marischal,* they were very good friends, but I am of opinion that an account of the whole affair will come better from *Mar* himself, and his knowing the particulars may be of use, before he meets *the Earl Marischal.* I know he has a liking for *the Earl Marischal,* but he is a man of that good sense, that I doubt not he will blame his conduct in some things and perhaps his speaking to him may have some weight, for I am afraid those, who have been hitherto about *the Earl Marischal* have been very ill instruments in that affair and have minded their own private views more than either his or the common good. I hope you'll excuse my saying so much on this subject.

H. Maule has acted a very honourable part as to *the King's* interest ever since he has been here, both by his example and advice. All his friends could do has not been able to prevail with him to make any composition with his creditors, and I know offers have been made him that perhaps others would not have resisted.

All that wish well to *the King* here are not a little uneasy to know the issue of what they think so nearly concerns him as well as them. They hope the best, though they have their own fears that the thing is now gone so far the Emperor will take further measures to disappoint the success of that affair. People here very much condemn the conduct of those who had the direction of that journey.

An express has been sent to England by the Hanover, or rather English, minister at Vienna, for he has the direction

of all English affairs, on account of the detainment of the Princess, and it's reported here that on his return the Emperor will prevail with that princess and her mother to return to Silesia, where one is likewise sent to the Prince, her father, and the Comte de Virmont, they say, is gone to the Elector Palatine to endeavour to get them persuaded to lay aside that match. Others say that the Princess' friends are much dissatisfied on account of her bad treatment and are to complain of it to the Emperor.

Jerningham is now come to *Danzig*. I heard from him last post, but nothing material. He was in daily expectation of hearing from *Petersburg*, when he hoped to know the result of what had passed on *Görtz's* return, of which I hope likewise soon to know from *Sir H. Stirling*. The public accounts from those parts are so contradictory and uncertain, that there is not one word to be depended on.

Cadogan is much perplexed with the difficulties he still meets with here, and there seems no appearance yet of his finishing his affairs soon, which may give *the Elector of Hanover* a good deal of uneasiness when *the Parliament* meets.

The affair Mr. F[raser] is concerned in is not yet like to turn to anything, as you would know by what I sent you lately from himself. However it seems to depend in a good measure on other events and may therefore take a new turn, and, though it should come to nothing, yet the measures *the King* has taken about it will, I doubt not, be an advantage to him, and the people here, who were the first proposers of it, will have it no more to say that *the King* had neglected them and, if they will do nothing, I am of opinion it may be for *the King's* advantage that some of the most considerable of his well-wishers belonging to *Holland*, where he has a good many, should be let know in general of his good intentions towards them and of the offers he makes them, without naming any of those concerned in this particular affair, but *the King* may be sure nothing will be done without his direction and approbation. After Mr. Fr[aser] has tried the utmost can be done with his friend, you shall know the opinion of those that affair has been recommended to, that *the King* may give what further directions he judges proper.

I am in great hopes of hearing something agreeable from you, and that the ladies stand their ground, which, I hope, will make all go well. I hope your friends are safe and arrived with you long before this and in good health. *Over 5 pages.*

J. Menzies to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Friday, Oct. 31[–Nov. 11.]—I told you I had received yours for *Sir C. Phipps* and afterwards desired Mr. *Dillon* to tell you I had not then got his answer. It is here enclosed, and has waited longer than we wished for a sure occasion, for he was positive I should not send it by the post, and this is the first merchant ship to Holland we could rely on since

I had it. He has not entered so fully into the matter you recommended, as you desired or might expect, not thinking it necessary or expedient at this distance, and whatever he thought was the result of his conversation with *the Bishop of Rochester*, for they did not think it fit to speak with *Lord Oxford*, nor did he take it amiss as I managed it, and he writes you his own opinion by himself.

The other letter enclosed is from *the Duke of Shrewsbury's* aunt (Lady Westmorland) in answer to your kind message, which she received with great pleasure. She has always been your most sincere and hearty friend both with *the Duke* and on all other occasions, and has been and is still most zealous in whatever concerns *the King* and his interest and friends.

I must do *the Duke* a disinterested justice, that, since ever I dealt with him, he was a most hearty friend to *the King* and did him services which it is impossible rightly to explain at this distance. As he had considerable acquaintances amongst *King George's* friends and family, who were from time to time endeavouring to persuade him to join stocks with them and that by large promises and offers from *King George* himself, he not only found the best means to excuse himself, but also to divert and hinder *the Tories* from engaging themselves, and, which was yet more and a masterpiece of his skill, he always dissuaded *King George's* family from having anything to do with *the Tories*, for he knew and told me so twenty times, that if these gentlemen had offers made them in reality, and a door open, they would not fail to jump in with pleasure.

Many such things he was always contriving and doing, for everybody had an extreme regard to him and his most extraordinary capacity and address, so that, whatever faults he might have formerly, he was become one of the most hearty and useful friends in the world. I was so infinitely obliged to him for his entire good opinion and for his directions to me in a thousand things, that the loss I suffered in him is inexpressible. His successor is a very worthy, honest gentleman and has always been so to my knowledge. He is a Roman Catholic, has good sound sense but very modest and much inclined to retirement, but I am sure there is nothing in his power but he will do.

I got very short warning as to this ship that's going and am called on already to make an end, so shall only enclose a short note as to what you have so often harped upon, the value of *the money*, which always was and is in a very narrow compass ; so I was always astonished at the mistakes and severity of this inquisition, which, I am sure, if known, would be small encouragement to faithful friends, who have sacrificed their all instead of robbing *the King*.

I shall with the same frankness mention to you the sensible stab I received by the unkind mark of distrust you put on

me in your letter to *Sir C. Phipps*; that the person's name was not to be told me for secrecy's sake. The good man made no designed ill use of it, only told it innocently to *the Bishop*, that is, showed the letter, which was nuts to him, and yet, with all his partiality, he did not approve the thing.

I never blabbed any man's secret, far less *the King's*. I have been blamed for too much silence and reserve, and you know that *the Bishop* made complaints of that nature formerly, of showing but scraps &c., which was false too in the chief respect. I wish others that were trusted had the same gift of secrecy. Sir D. Dalrymple and his nephew from where he is make no mystery but blow it far and near who blabbed that secret. I have always had a sacred care of everything that concerned *the King*. I never changed and hope I never shall. I have entire trust in his justice and the last esteem for his person as well as love for his interests.

Since *Anne Oglethorpe*, who is now nearer you, will do it fully, I need not mention to you that chief matter of the last importance. The gentleman got safe away. All was well contrived and executed. I hope he is at home by this time and that *she* will soon hear from him. The Squire (James Hamilton) we sent with him for his squire indeed. All succeeded well, though a long journey, and it is not yet known which way he went. All the time this was doing, we thought fit not to mention the Squire nor the thing to you in any letter by the post. So much may be represented where that gentleman, *the King of Spain's* factor, is gone, that *Lord Oxford* and other friends, amongst whom was *Ormonde's* brother, were persuading *Menzies* to go thither rightly instructed, but in the interim this signal providence happened, which has all the probability of a very signal one.

I can give no certainty yet of your cousin Rachel (*i.e.* the Parliament) who, you know, is the most capricious creature in the world, but you shall have her history and complexion, as soon as she comes to town.

The Duke of Argyle bestows himself extremely to do good and so does his brother, but with great discretion, as is most necessary. You may know it other ways, but I can also assure you that *the Duke* had taken care last summer that all his cattle should go the right way, if there had been an occasion. 4 *pages. On a separate paper,*

As to the *money.*

The value received from *the Bishop of Rochester* and partners was	4,800*l.*
Transmitted to *the Queen* and *Mr. Inese* ..	3,800*l.*
Item paid to *M. Gyllenborg*	1,000*l.*

I cannot imagine anything plainer nor shorter. As to the new objection of your book-keeper and his accounts, I know nothing of it in the universe. I never saw him in my life, never spoke to him, nor wrote to him nor sent him a farthing.

I know nothing of his books nor can I imagine how he should know of me or my transmitting anything. What I sent was to *the Queen* and Mr. *Inese*, who owned it as they received it, and the bankers here I employed had their answers from their friends, on whom they sent their orders. If you will send this very bit of paper to Mr. *Inese*, he has the justice and honour to put this matter out of doubt which has been so much perplexed without any solid foundation. *Enclosed,*

Sir Constantine Phipps to the Duke of Mar.

Sir C. Phipps *received with great pleasure* the King's *commands and he will never do anything to forfeit his good opinion. He has perused the two papers sent him and considered the heads proposed for his consideration.*

He is of opinion that the Queen, *having great debts owing to* her *at* her *death might by law dispose of them and other* her *personal estate to what person* she *pleased, qualified by law to receive them, and therefore he conceives the bequest to Mr. Dampré* (i.e. *the Duke of Orleans*) *to be good for, though he be an alien, yet, not being an alien enemy, he is capable of such donation and also qualified by our law to be an executor.*

He is well known to the Elector of Hanover, *who has a great part of* the Queen's *effects in his hands, and, if he can prevail on him to deliver them without suit, it will save a great deal of trouble and expense.*

If he will not, I do not know how one Prince can compel another to do him justice but by arms.

If Mr. Dampré be compelled to sue for the donation at law, he, being executor, must first prove the will and, his affairs not permitting him to come into England, a commission must issue out of Doctors' Commons to persons residing in Holland (*i.e. France*), *where Mr. Dampré lives, to administer an oath to him to pay the debts and legacies and to give a just account of the estate. If he will not submit to such measures, which 'tis presumed he will not, he must renounce the executorship, to which purpose a commission must issue to take his renunciation in form and then administration with the will annexed must be committed to* the King, *the next kin to the testatrix, or to a principal creditor.* Sir C. Phipps *believes* the King *will not take it for reasons which* Lord Mar *knows, and it will be very difficult to find a creditor, whose debt is considerable enough to make it worth his while to contend with* the Elector *and the many others concerned, besides,* where will you find a creditor, who has honesty and courage enough to pay the residuum to the King ?

If the King *be of opinion that Mr. Dampré has interest enough with* the Elector *to prevail on him by fair means*

to pay the legacy, it will be very proper to deliver the will to him and to take some instrument in writing, whereby Mr. Dampré is to acknowledge that the bequest to him is in trust for and for the benefit of the King *and that he will pay and deliver to him what shall be recovered and received thereon and in such case it will be necessary to produce the separate paper to Mr. Dampré but to nobody else, for, if the purport of it should be known, it will prevent the benefit intended thereby to Mr. Huckle (i.e. the Queen).**

Mr. Dampré runs no hazard by accepting the donation, unless he apprehends that the Elector's *displeasure may be a prejudice to him. If he decline to accept it, it is of no purpose to assign it to any other, for, though such assignment may be good in equity, yet the assignee will not be able to recover it in an adversary way for the reasons before mentioned, especially if it be apprehended to be a trust for* the King, *which it will appear to be, if the separate paper be produced to any but Mr. Dampré. On the whole he thinks there is no way of coming at the donation but by Mr. Dampré's applying to* the Elector *in a fair and friendly way, which if he refuses,* Sir C. Phipps *is of opinion that it is not proper for* the King *to produce or insist on the donation and* the Bishop of Rochester *is of the same opinion, to whom* Sir C. Phipps *imparted the contents of your letter, for he often communicates* to Sir C. Phipps *things relating to* the King's *affairs, but he takes it to be so plain a case that he did not acquaint* Lord Oxford *about it, but, if on reflection anything appears doubtful, he will advise with him in it, being very sensible of his great abilities to assist him in that or any other matter.*

You had received this sooner, but Sir C. Phipps was in the country. He begs your Grace to present his most humble duty to the King. Please give my most humble service to the Duke of Ormonde. 3 *pages.*

Dr. P. Barclay to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 12. Rome.—About five days ago Lord Southesk and some others showed some inclinations to have prayers as at Urbino, but I think I ought not to take upon me what, I suppose, has been hitherto very little, if ever, practised here without acquainting you, that the matter may be laid before his Majesty. If I had nothing to guard but Dr. Couper's safety and my own, we might have been easily determined, but, when a noise of prayers in Rome without orders or licence may have consequences we don't foresee, I thought myself obliged to wait your answer, before anything be done.

* This must be a mistake. It should be either "by Mr. Huckle" or Huckle is put for some cipher word meaning the King.

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 12. Brussels.—This is not only to repair my mistake yesterday in sending you the first draft of a paper, which I am sure, you cannot read, in place of the enclosed, but likewise to let you know that to-day a gentleman came from the Hague from M. de Prié with an account that the Dutch have absolutely refused to enter into the Quadruple Alliance, and the negotiation is quite broke off. Cadogan goes for England the 15th.

M. de Prié is still very busy in adjusting the terms for executing the Barrier Treaty, but meets with very great difficulty, for the Dutch insist on the terms as agreed to by the Emperor under the guaranty of England. On the other hand the States of Flanders oppose it and say that the Emperor by his oath at his inauguration has sworn the contrary. Their deputy, Baron Boulanchie, has protested against it, and appealed in these words, "From the Emperor ill informed to the Emperor better informed." This may prove a knotty piece of work, for, though the Dutch by refusing this new alliance have provoked both England and the Emperor, yet they have the Emperor bound and the English guaranties and the Barrier Treaty allows them military execution for their arrears of the 500,000 crowns a year.

I believe it will not add to the postage to send you the enclosed French paper. *T. Bruce* sent it down to 544 (? Sir Hugh Paterson) about two months ago to be given by him to *the King of Spain's ambassador* or to have it printed himself after correcting the French. I believe he has done neither, but a copy of it was given by *T. Bruce* to *Col. Falconbridge*, who sent it to his friend in Holland.

Robert Freebairn to Mr. Barclay.

1718, Nov. 12. Bologna.—Requesting him to receive the clothes, books and papers, of which he gives a list, from his landlord at Urbino and to bring them or send them with his own and to settle with his landlord and take his account discharged and signed.

Joseph Cagnoni to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 13. Leghorn.—Acknowledging his letters and regretting his Grace cannot let him know the name of the ship or captain on which the Duchess of Mar's things were shipped, for want of which it was impossible for him to make any inquiry about them, and beseeching him, as soon as the bills of lading or any notice of the ship's name comes to let him know.—If Mr. Gordon of Bordeaux shall send two pieces of wine for you, I shall have them sent to Rome to lessen charges.

We have heard not only of the detention at Innsbruck of the Princess, but further that she has received orders from Vienna to retire into Silesia. If so, she is far from coming

to Italy. This action is looked on with a great deal of sorrow both for the King and the Emperor, for honest men would see more mildness in a Christian Emperor. As to the King, if it is not with the said Princess, I hope God will bless his royal person with a noble issue with another Queen. The badness of the weather has hindered us to-day from receiving the usual English letters, but by way of Amsterdam of the 28th we hear that bankruptcies had happened in London of three mighty considerable merchants, besides four that went off three weeks before, and no doubt a great part of them will be imputed to the war with Spain, though the Elector's ministers endeavoured lately to prevent the people by advising the Directors of the South Sea Company to represent in a very energetic manner to the said Elector all the griefs and oppressions they had received from the Spaniards in the West Indies contrary to the treaty of commerce, but all this will not cure the losses, which the English nation has already or will receive by this new war, two English ships having been already taken by two Spanish privateers. 2½ *pages.*

LORD E[RSKINE] to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 2[–13]. Westminster.—Mr. *Hamilton* showed me the paragraph you desired him, and indeed I am very much to blame for not writing to you sooner. I dined with the D[uche]ss of O[rmo]nd Sunday seven-night. She desired me to remember her to you whenever I wrote. I go there pretty often with the D[u]ke of B[eaufo]rt and am always very kindly received. Pray give my duty to little Miss and her mother, and tell Miss I should be glad of a letter whenever she has time. My two room fellows would have given you their duty, had they known of this, for yours is commonly the second health in company that they are sure of. My service to Mrs. — and give her this tune (which follows).

The DUKE OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1718, Monday, [Nov.] 14. Bologna.—I wrote you a short note from Milan the 4th and I found here yours of 4, 11, and 18 Oct., but *James Murray* told me he had by orders acknowledged them all and answered what was necessary. I had yours with the papers concerning Morgan's affair at Milan, but not till after I wrote to you, which was the reason of my not mentioning it. I am glad that business has fallen into so honest and trusty a man's hands, and he has shown his duty in asking *the King's* commands in it, but I see not what *the King* can do in it, for his interfering might be ill taken by *the King of Sweden* and besides *the King's* doing anything for those people might have very ill effects with *England.* I myself had the offer some years ago of a very considerable sum, if I could get their business done. I spoke of it to the then

principal people, who told me it was not a thing to be thought of, and, if it had, they might have had 100,000*l.* for the doing of it. I have sent your letter about it and the papers to *the King*, to consider of till I see him, and shall then let you know his answer, but in the meantime all that occurs to me practicable to be done in it for *the King* is for Morgan to endeavour to negotiate with those people for a sum on *the King's* account, on his promising them what acts of friendship and service he can on his returning home.

I leave the enclosed to *Ormonde* open for your perusal and you may likewise show him this, when you deliver the other.

The Roman post is since arrived and brought me yours of the 25th, but it requires little answer. *Misdated*, Monday, Oct. 14. 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Monday, Nov. 14. Bologna.—*Dillon* will have informed you of all that has passed with us, since I wrote to you, and particularly since a jaunt I made from here, *James Murray* having written to him in my absence, so I need not repeat it. Neither that nor what else has passed with us of late has been so agreeable as to make me desirous of writing double accounts of it, which has been the reason of my writing to you direct so seldom. I knew you would see all the accounts sent to *Dillon*.

Nothing new has happened with us since *James Murray* wrote last Wednesday to *Dillon*. I returned here that night, but not in time to write by that post. I was ordered to continue here till to-morrow, to receive the letters from France &c. by to-day's post, which is not yet arrived. *James Murray* set out two days ago by way of Florence and I go to-morrow by Loreto. The weather is very bad and so are the ways, so we shall make but a slow journey. We have not any account from *the King* since he left this, but I hope he is at his journey's end ere now or will be to-day at furthest. He was certainly much in the right in going sooner than he could be expected in that place, though I wish he may find things easy when he comes there, they being odd folks to have to do with, and we see strange things daily. I fancy *the King* will continue in *Rome* all this winter, if *the King of Spain* do not send for *him*, which I heartily wish he may, and there's now more appearance than ever of it, I think. *He* has been very much obliged of late to *the King of Spain's* man with *Rome*, and expects a positive answer from *the King of Spain* himself very soon.

What will become of the affair of *marriage* God only knows. We hear *the Emperor* has wrote in such a way of it to *King George*, that *he* can require no more of him than he has done already, but, since his conduct is to be regulated by *him*, I almost despair of good coming of it. However, there's nothing but patience for it for some time, though that, I think,

should not be long, but a new one thought of and set about without delay, having all due regard to the young gentleman (*i.e.* the Princess) concerned, but to wait long for him cannot be expected.

I had a letter two days ago from Sir H. S[tirlin]g since his return to Petersburg of 15 Sept., o.s. I had not the cipher so could not read it distinctly, and have sent it to *the King*. When I come there, I shall send you a copy, but in the meantime I made so much of it, that I see he looks on the peace as done, which will be agreeable news to you.

Lady Mar is obliged to you for enquiring after her. She and the little one are both well.

I had yours of 3 and 17 Oct. on my return here. We long impatiently to hear what *the Regent* will do for *the King*. I apprehend it will be very little, if anything, and then what will become of a great many worthy people, God only knows. *The King* is unwilling to dismiss any of them as long as he has anything to subsist them, in hopes of finding business yet for them elsewhere, but, if no trade offer by which he can get them employment and maintenance, he cannot do impossibilities. I think there might be a way of employing most of them usefully with *Spain*, and for his advantage as well as theirs and *the King's*, but no more need be said of this till answers come from *the King of Spain* or *Alberoni*, which, I reckon, will be by the time I meet with *the King* and then you shall hear more of it.

The little knight (Sir R. Everard) has left you, I suppose, ere now. I have not wrote to anybody with *England* since the late accident, being unwilling to be the writer of bad news, and always hoping to have better to send them. By the time I come to *Rome*, I fancy we shall know something further of that troublesome unlucky business; and I will then write fully to them. In the meantime pray let them know this. 3½ *pages*. *Copy*.

W. Dicconson to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 14.—I had yours of 21 Oct. last night and am extremely obliged for the full and exact answer in relation to my accounts. On an intimation I had some time ago from Sir William Ellis I drew them out from the time his Majesty left St. Germains and accordingly sent him them last post with a paper of directions in the plainest manner I could to make them intelligible, for, having been obliged to keep so many different accounts with bankers and others, they are so interwoven that it's impossible to understand mine without seeing the rest. I shall therefore send some every post of such as can well go that way and by the first occasion of anyone's going to the King will send Mr. Bancks' abstracts, which are, I fear, too bulky to go any other way, but the vouchers consist of so many books, establishments and creditors as we call them, besides an infinity of receipts,

that, in case his Majesty thinks it necessary to have them examined, it should seem the easiest, least expensive and least hazardous to have it done by some person he and you can trust in these parts who might view them on the place, but for that I shall wait his Majesty's orders.

As to the payment of the new and old lists, I shall likewise follow the directions, so soon as we get any money, but it is now near four months since we received the last, which has reduced all the world to the last extremity, nor do I see any hopes of a speedy supply, notwithstanding our continued solicitations, which make little impression at present at the Court of France. My apprehension of the moneys being appropriated when given I hope is now groundless, for I hear no more talk of it, and you will have seen ere this an account of the colonels' list being presented. A worthy gentleman who was on it, Col. Farquharson, is dead since. I should be glad to know who his Majesty would name in his place, in case the Court here permits us to do so, and it might not be amiss to have more names than one ready in case of other vacancies.

It is no small trouble to me not to be able to furnish Mr. Gordon with what he has advanced, when he wanted it so much, but with all the credit I had and the help of all the friends I could make, I could not raise quite 5,000 livres nor will it be possible to do more till the Court gives us some.

I have asked Mr. Inese concerning the 100*l.* sent to Capt. Straiton, who says he cannot call to mind any but that remitted him about 13 April, 1716.

It is no small trouble to all that love the King that he should meet with such a sensible cross in the room of a comfort he expected, which would have given a new life to his cause. I hope the time is near an end that Providence has thought fit to lead him by the way of afflictions. 3¼ *pages.*

ANNE OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 14. Paris.—*Lord Oxford's* letters to *the King* and *Mar* referring to me to explain *Anne Oglethorpe's* journey I now can do it, having compassed what was desired to their satisfaction, and I hope you will find it to yours by the easiness it will give you in *the King's* affairs, *Lord Oxford* having seen a steward of 329 (*i.e.* the King of Spain), who I hindered from being arrested and got off safe from his creditors; J. H[amilton], who went the journey with him at my expense, having given you, I hope, an account of that part of the history that he knew. What he did not know is that *Lord Oxford* saw him at my lodgings before he went and gave him full instructions of the present situation of the company there, of their ability and willingness and a project to give his master from him of a safe way of serving himself essentially in serving *the King* and, as anything done without a concert with you, which the length of time and ways might have lost an opportunity never to be

recovered, *Lord Oxford*, having a full letter of attorney to transact to the best of his understanding for *the King*, has sent by this book-keeper to 329 and directed to his chief agent so full and easy a scheme that we doubt not it will deserve their attention. All particulars are too long, besides I should injure the honour of it to pretend to set them down. Imagine only that not one article was forgot, but all laid down strong, what they could do and what he assured should be done on his side to act jointly. One particular that I must not omit is, that he assured that whatever agreement was made between 329 and *the King*, as soon as *the King* was in possession, he answered for the ratification of it by *Parliament*, his (*i.e.* Parliament's) name being in very great veneration in that place. I doubt not it will have the desired effect. He ventured all bravely to make so lucky an occasion useful. I need not enlarge on his zeal and capacity. He gave the book-keeper also an account of what he intended to do in *Parliament* on the present occasion for their service and sent him away fully instructed.

It not being safe that the answers should come to the place I left lately, it was resolved after mature deliberation as the best way that, *Anne Oglethorpe* having a brother[-in-law] so understanding that he could advise her and so zealous and capable of serving, she should go to him and follow his advice in seeing and managing with the agent that lives in the same place as he the means of receiving from 329 and his principal agent their answers to the proposals and settling a friendly correspondence between the principal agent and *Lord Oxford* through the means that I have compassed, that, whilst the one acts in one place, the other may in the other with agreement, that the end they drive at may be sooner compassed. At my arrival I found all more difficult than we had imagined by the almost open breach between 329 and his antagonist, which made it dangerous for one in the station and esteem *Anne Oglethorpe's* brother[-in-law] is to venture meddling with that agent, but he has compassed it and all is settled. Before *Anne Oglethorpe* left the country, with the consent of *Lord Oxford* she acquainted *Ormonde's* brother with her journey and generally of the reasons of it. He entered mightily in it and liked it extremely. He undertook to write to his brother and did so, to let him know in general she was to be where he was and would see him, if he liked, if he did not approve of it, [she] should not take it ill, and assured him that, if she saw him, she would give him what accounts he desired, but would have no dealings but with himself. She finds him gone to 329, and, being asked by the agent here whether the chief agent at 329 might let *Ormonde* into this transaction, has answered, Yes, he being entirely to be trusted, but no one living soul else besides *the King* and yourself. The secret of this affair is of so much consequence that it will excuse my request that you will let

no one into it. I had no occasion of cautioning the agent here from telling anything to *Mr. Dillon* of it, finding he never told him but trifles, but have exacted so strict a secret from him that I dare answer it's safe of his side, and do not doubt it will be so on yours.

You ought to have received a letter I wrote you on landing and gave *Capt. Ogilvie* to send you on his removing. There is an absolute necessity for it and I beg you to send him orders for it, for, till he is removed and the letters are no more directed to *Mr. Dillon* at Paris, it is not safe receiving of them and *Lord Oxford* is resolved not to run the risk of it.

I am sadly put to it, not having my cipher. Mistress Fanny has given me the word in figures. The rest my memory served.

Lord Orrery knew of my coming but not of the subject of it. *Lord Oxford* desired me to assure *the King* of his most dutiful respects and assurances of his doing impossibility for his service and does not doubt of succeeding. For yourself he says you may reckon on his sincerity and his friendship for ever.

Pray present my most humble duty to *the King* and tell him the contents of my journey. I would have writ it to himself, but fear troubling him.

Pray send me your answer, directed to my sister here. I expect answers from 329 every day. As soon as I receive them, I shall send *the King* an account of it, as I am ordered. If you desire anything more to be done, let me know. 7½ *pages.*

Fanny Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 14.—Young F[ury] (*i.e.* Anne Oglethorpe) asked us yesterday for a way to write to you. Therefore I wrote out the *cipher* I have and only changed the numbers without saying anything to her. Therefore you must read her letters as such. Instead of 22 I begin the same word with 50 and so on.

Our D[uke] was yesterday with the easy gentleman (*i.e.* the Regent), who talked much of our master and the necessity of keeping still well with him in some measure. The easy gentleman said he knew the consequence of it and intended to continue the affair he had promised and was going to take measures about it.

I don't tell you this as a thing sure ; it's his way of thinking in that minute, which may alter the next. Would to God 'twere seriously so.

I believe we begin to grow very weary of the treaty. Petkum is come to ask more money to gain the sour members and to declare the war with Spain before the Parliament sits, which the other is resolved not to do. Here are preparations for the war. The Duke of Berwick is to command 12,000 men towards Bayonne.

Depend on it, the City of London will make very angry addresses as soon as the Parliament meets, but that will not hinder them from thanking George. I hope her Grace is well and poor Lady Fanny.

My sister returns her most humble thanks to our master for writing for the little chevalier. M. de M[ezières] begs you'll express to him his gratitude. Lady Bolingbroke is dead. 1½ *page.*

Hugh Thomas to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 3[–14].—Last night came two mails, one from France and another from Holland with an express from the Regent to his Majesty with assurances that the very moment he hears that England declares war with Spain, he will proclaim war against Spain. The express from the Emperor is in answer to one King George sent him to testify that, unless he stopped the Princess Sobieska, he would recall his fleet from the Mediterranean and it's said this express brings word that she is stopped. Our differences run extreme high, all the nation seems entirely against a war, but the Marlborough party for it. Anthony Murry is continually teasing his Majesty to make up the difference with Spain and so are some other of his friends. The Marquis de Monteleon is still in the river, waiting for a fair wind, and goes away mighty confident of having given great satisfaction to his master and the English Tories, but I cannot hear the Tories second him. The Prince came to town in a great deal of splendour attended by above 20 gentlemen's coaches that went out to meet him with above 100 gentlemen on horseback, whereas his Majesty came privately, attended only by his guard, and on his birthday had a very great Court, though not one gun was fired. It's said he has declared he will be for calling Sir George Byng to an account as soon as the Parliament meets and that Walpole threatens the same.

G. H[ome] of Whitfield to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 3[–14]. London.—"I had occasion to be in Scotland while the Courts of Oyer and Terminer with that of the enquiry were meeting, and returned hither by advice of friends after they were adjourned.

"The Juries appointed by Atholl and Cavers Douglas brought in the bills Ignoramus, but these nominated by Rothes did otherwise and found fifteen guilty. The Commissioners of enquiry sustained the banks' claim of personal debts upon the forfeited estates and rejected all others and have turned out all the factors appointed by the Lords of Session, and put in others of their own naming and annual rents of heritable debts are stopped till their preferences are discussed. These proceedings and other things do sink very much their spirits.

"In my travelling up and down I never found such a discontent amongst the people of all ranks as is at present, and here more than anywhere. The trade being stopped on almost all sides and merchants going out of the way occasions a great boiling of bad humours and their hearty wishes for better times.

"Stanhope continues to vindicate himself in having no hand in the advice given for attacking the Spanish fleet and was once going to deny it, and it is thought does yet incline to do it. He owns that, while he was sent to treat with the Court of Spain, he did promise no hostilities should be committed till after the time stipulated in their Quadruple Alliance were elapsed and he looks upon the private contrary orders given to Sir Geo. Byng as a mighty affront put upon him. That Admiral is called home in order to justify his proceedings. It is the opinion of many that there will be addresses from the Commons to know who were the advisers as well as to remove German councils and to send some of these to their own country. There are divers conjectures about the abettors of this rupture with Spain, some name Sund[erland] and our countryman [Roxburg]h; others the Germans, and many the head person. If the opposite and trading party be strong enough to carry these two points, the affair may come to be cleared up and the nation use their endeavours to prevent a Spanish war. But if otherwise, as is much suspected, then matters will lie hid in the dark and the kingdoms be involved.

"The public debts within these three years past are increased nigh to ten million more than they were, and this last year will make an addition of nigh two more, which will make in all odes (? odds) of sixty. 4,000 are already disbanded of the troops and it is believed that orders will be given for 2,000 more. A detachment of eight men out of each company of all the Foot Guards marched yesterday to garrison Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerness, and some other parts and those who were in them formerly are to be sent for Ireland. The soldiery have committed a great many abuses in the country and those who are disbanding are turning mutinous, they were so as I passed on the road. They only proffered the poor fellows 30*s.* for their horses and 7 to carry them to their respective homes, which they refused and demanded to the full value or horses and to be cleared of all.

"Cadogan is expected this week without any success as yet with the States of Holland. Norris is arrived from the Baltick and hath left four of his ships with the Danes. All hands continue at work to fit out ships of war in the docks. The merchants, it's said, do already compute their loss to be about three million seized by the Spaniards. All the brass guns in the several forts of Scotland with the best of the small arms, armour, mortars, and some other warlike instruments

are carried off from that kingdom. There are small pitiful iron guns sent in their rooms whose report you will scarce hear at a half a mile's distance. They were beginning to build barracks in some part of the north but these unruly gentlemen carried off both the men and tools and defaced the fabrics. The Convocation is thought will be prorogued till February next. Since beginning to write I understand that Stanhope hath received 5,000*l.* sterling from Court." 2½ *pages.*

JAMES III to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1718, Nov. 15. Rome.—I arrived here late last night after the most fatiguing journey I ever made and find every moment the more necessity there was of my coming here, out of which place all the world agrees my liberty might not be secure. The Palazzo are in a terrible puzzle on my coming here, before they so much as knew I had left Bologna, but here I am and here I'll stay and the Pope, I am sure, will never make me go out. All the world are either ashamed or scandalized at the Emperor's behaviour. The Pope has writ strongly to him and after all 'tis scarce to be imagined he'll continue so crying an injustice. I know no more about the Princesses since Hay came away, who was certainly useless to them there and I had writ for him to come back, but I reckon in a few days to send one very privately to the father with all I can say or think on the subject. I reckon I shall see the Pope at night and have nothing at present to add to what I ordered Murray to communicate to you. My journey will retard my receiving a packet from you, but, now I settle here, our correspondence will be more easy and quick. Let *Ormonde* see this.

Postscript.—I have since seen several letters from Vienna, by which I perceive the Emperor will take no resolution till the return of the courier from England, which carried thither the news of the Princesses' arrest, and I cannot but hope then for some comfortable news, for even at Vienna people are shocked with what the Emperor has done. I had a long conversation this morning with *the Pope's* youngest relation, who is a most complete gentleman in his kind, and who could not easily conceal from me his master's apprehensions on my coming here, but those are things I must bear with and with a little temper and good management I believe I shall live here quietly enough, though very solitarily in one sense, because I shall see no strangers in my own house, which is the only expedient to avoid receiving great slights from many and to qualify in some measure *the Pope's* apprehension

Cardinal Gualterio is still in the country and *the King of Spain's* factor and I are not to meet, to avoid giving jealousy, for as yet I do not find that *the King of Spain* has taken a decisive party. Pray let *Ormonde* know that, besides the regard I shall ever have for his recommendations, I have a very good opinion of Jack Nugent, my servant, to whom I

shall always be as kind as I can, as I promised his mother-in-law when I saw her. I am not to see the Pope till to-morrow morning. 2 *pages. Copy.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—I had yours of 26 Oct. but last Friday, though I expected it the Tuesday before, the day the *Lombardy post* generally arrives here. Whether the delay was occasioned by any stoppage on the road or at *Paris* I cannot determine.

'Tis wonderful you should not have some positive account about *the Princesses*, nor even know if *they* were *still at Innsbruck or sent elsewhere.* Surely you could not miss finding an *Italian friend*, who would go to the *place and bring certain information*, but, as I said in my last, since *the Emperor* was prevailed on to make the first *tyrannical step*, 'tis to be presumed he'll concur with *the Elector of Hanover's* desire in all he requires from him. The case is melancholy and the more *cruel* that there are no hopes of justice from a *person* capable of such *inhumanity.* The *harsh treatment* the *Princesses* met with is *publicly known here*, and I made no secret of it. Both great and small highly *condemn the Emperor's unworthy behaviour. They all say* it proves manifestly the necessity of *the King's taking a companion*, since his doing so appears to be very *grievous* to his *antagonist and adherents. The Regent* has not yet determined what he *intends for the King* and *Dillon's particular affair* is still depending. I hope your friend and the young lady are by this time safely arrived with you. 2 *pages.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1718, Tuesday, Nov. 15.—*The Duke of Ormonde* parted hence the 5th at night. I expect to have an account very soon of his safe arrival in *Spain.* He intended to write to *Mar* from *Bordeaux*, and presume he has given full information about his journey.

The Duke of Berwick is in high favour here at present. He is the *chief person trusted* for making *schemes* and *war arrangements against the King of Spain* in order to *compel him* to *submit* to *the Elector of Hanover's* and *the Regent's demands. Abbé Dubois* and *Lord Stair* have frequent *conferences* with *the Duke of Berwick*, and 'tis not doubted here but *force of arms* will be made use of, if *the King of Spain* does not *acquiesce amicably.*

The accounts from the *North* are so various that no settled judgment can be made on what they import. I saw a letter from *Jerningham* of 26 Oct. to one of *Ormonde's* people, saying that he knows nothing of what passes 'twixt *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar*, nor does he seem to have much hopes of their speedy agreement. I don't question you are well informed of the success the Spaniards had at Melazzo. Enclosed is a

scurrilous, malicious English epistle, which is handed about here. I know *the King* and *Mar* will make the little case of it that so false and groundless a pamphlet deserves, therefore have thought it proper to send it. Many here imagine that *Abbé Strickland* is the author and indeed there is much reason to believe him capable of everything base and unworthy. I am assured he is to have a benefice of 14,000 livres a year by *the Elector of Hanover's* and *Stair's* interest, and I suppose 'tis in consideration of *good services.*

I send a letter from *Sir P. Redmond* to *Mar* of 24 Oct., which came after the last post was parted, and another from him to Mr. *Nairne* of the 31st. I hope all mine these 20 days past went safe.

I presume you are informed that Mistress *Oglethorpe* is here these 12 days. I have not seen her yet nor have I much desire to make any further acquaintance in that family.

'Tis said Lady Bolingbroke is dead and left no part of her estate or wealth to her husband. 2½ *pages.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1718, Nov. 15. Paris.—The sad news of our Queen's being stopped greatly surprises and confounds all our King's subjects and his good friends and the more that people generally think that those who have ventured on so brutal an action will stick at nothing, but I pray we may be disappointed by her soon and safe deliverance. This affair gives a handle to those who incline to complain of the ill management of those who had the trust in not foreseeing this dismal disappointment and so preventing it by cautious and prudent management, so it would not be amiss in my opinion to drop, when convenient, to such as his Grace thinks fit some matters of fact that will clear that affair, though I doubt if this be the proper time till matters be clearer and the Emperor has declared his final resolution, which, I'm afraid, wont be in our favour.

Father Archangel Græme to Fanny Oglethorpe.

1718, Nov. 15. Beauvais.—Your kindness in endeavouring to keep me at Calais makes me hope you will do me another by obliging my superiors to send me back to the place they have removed me from by virtue of a letter of M. d'Argenson, of which I enclose a copy, wherein you may remark that the envy and jealousy of certain persons at Calais, to whom I have given umbrage, have contributed more to my disgrace than the pretended reasons of state, since it is unheard of that a Capuchin of more than 20 years profession, and that in the province of Paris, should be regarded as a foreigner and on that ground be obliged to leave Calais like the laymen of his nation, with whom he has nothing in common. The reason given in the letter is only a pretext for gratifying M. Pigault, the brother-in-law of the Father Provincial, and another

rascal of a merchant called Francia, the Jew, both my declared enemies only because they suspected that certain commissions they imagined rightfully belonged to them passed through my hands. What shows it to be so is that ecclesiastics and officers of the garrison, who are as much foreigners as I am, are let alone. I do not pretend to dispute with the French Court much less to control its orders; my object in writing is only to inform you of the causes which eventuated in making me leave the convent, where I was so necessary for the poor Catholics in England and to all the Protestants of good will, belonging to that country, in order that, if you think it worth the trouble, you may use your influence to have me sent back to Calais or at any rate to Boulogne, where I should be able to be of some use to my friends. It will be useless to address yourself to the Father Provincial; however, it might not be improper to let him know he is in the wrong, not only in refusing me leave to reside at Boulogne, since the Court leaves him the choice of any convent in his province with the exception of Calais, but also in forbidding me to go to Paris, where I have some business. If you have any means of getting at the Nuncio, it would not be difficult to induce him to take up my interests. It is too much the interest of our Father Provincial to be on good terms with the Nuncio, especially when he is just going to our Chapter General to be held at Rome, to refuse him anything, and I am sure the Regent has too much consideration for him not to grant the revocation of the pretended order, to which his Royal Highness to all appearance has never given a thought. 3 *pages.* *French. Enclosed,*

M. d'Argenson to Father Pacifique of Calais, Provincial of the Capuchins.

The Regent being informed that there is in your convent at Calais a foreign monk named Archangel, of Scotland, has charged me to inform you that the rule of allowing no stranger to remain there, should be observed with regard to monks as strictly as with laymen, and that therefore it is necessary he should be immediately sent to whatever other convent you please in your province and that you should inform the Fathers that such is the Regent's intention, that, should there be in that house any other foreign monk, he should be ordered immediately to remove to another. 24 *Oct.*, 1718, *Paris.* *French.* *Copy.*

T. Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 15. Brussels.—Yesterday I had the first letter from Mr. *Flint*, with his paper enclosed, and returned it to-day with some few amendments. He writes with a great deal of life but sometimes is loose and unguarded in his expressions. He has laid down the instructions for his rule and has observed them pretty well, with two small variations. One is he might have spared or abridged several paragraphs, another he writes

with too much fire, which is not always the way to remove prejudices in enemies. Had I been with him, I could have advised him to temper those matters. However, I have taken notice of these matters, but very gently, being a stranger to him. But in the main, if he can find means to publish it effectually, it will be very useful at this juncture, especially in the description of the nature of our allies and that of our enemies. It is 6 sheets of large paper, back and fore. I shall send him some materials, which, conform to *Mar's* instructions, may be useful to him in future.

Since I wrote last, I have seen a letter from one of those who went from this to the Hague to negotiate the Barrier Treaty. He says that the States of Holland have signified that the other potentates who press them to enter into this new alliance have each a peculiar view of benefit by it, whilst they have none, but must endanger their commerce, for which reason they insist on a guaranty for their commerce to the Baltic, and for what loss they may sustain that way, but he says that last Saturday the deputies of the Province of Holland were to meet, and he believed they would be satisfied on that point and he hoped the rest would follow their example. This seems to differ from the account which came the day before by a very good hand and I cannot depend entirely on this last, for, though the author certainly knows perfectly the state of that affair, he speaks by conjecture. The demand for a guaranty seems not easy to be adjusted. People immediately concerned in the management of an affair are frequently bound up from giving all particulars and even the person, who showed me the letter, told me he believed his friend knew more than he had signified. When I get any further advice, you shall hear from me, and, to obtain it more effectually, I have got the gentleman, who showed me the letter, to write to his friend, letting him know that one from M. de Prié had given different accounts.

Lord Ailesbury is returned from Paris. He saw by chance a friend of yours (Lady Mar) and endeavoured again to make a visit, and was sorry he missed your friend. He tells me that those who call themselves the King's friends at Paris are very angry with his marriage. They call it a Huguenot match and none but Scots and Huguenots will profit by it. This was told him by several people, especially Mrs. Townley, mother to a Popish gentleman, who was at Preston, who converses much with the St. Germains people. He answered, that, though the ladies, who were gone there, were married to Scotsmen, yet they were Englishwomen, and he did not doubt, if other English ladies had offered their service, they would have been accepted. These people report that Lady Mar is sent over by King George's advice and by her father's to be a spy. I need make no paraphrase on these matters; these people must even cool in the skin they heat in. 2 *pages.*

LORD STANHOPE to GENERAL ST. SAPHORIN.

1718, Nov. 4[–15]. London.—Refuting the reasons which persuade the Emperor that he ought to release the Princess Sobieska, as he wishes to do. (There is a draft of this letter in the Public Record Office, *S.P. Foreign, Germany, Vol.* 37.) 2½ *pages. French.*

CHARLES LEYBURNE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 16. St. Germains.—Thanking him for his letter of 22 Oct. and begging his protection for an old domestic of more than 40 years standing, who never before importuned the late King or Queen or his present Majesty, and, were it not that his hard circumstances force him, neither the King nor his Grace should receive this trouble.

JAMES III to CARDINAL BUONCOMPAGNO[NI].

1718, Nov. [16 ?]. Rome.—I have received your letter of the 12th about my precipitate departure from Bologna. The sudden resolution I took of going to Rome as speedily and as secretly as I could prevented me from communicating it to you before my departure, but I shall not forget your civilities at Bologna. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 279.

MONSIGNOR ALAMANNO SALVIATI to [? DAVID NAIRNE].

1718, Nov. 17. Pesaro.—Thanking him for the obliging message by the writer's secretary.—I shall continue to give you proofs of my friendship for you by my conduct to M. Magnani. If there shall be means of sending him to Gubbio in March, I will do it with all my heart, but I can promise nothing.

I congratulate you on the King's safe arrival at Rome. I much regretted his hurried journey by Tuscany, since I had not the honour of renewing to him the assurances of my profound respect here. Enclosed is a letter received from Avignon for Sir W. Ellis. 3 *pages. French.*

SIR H. STIRLING to SIR H. PATERSON.

1718, Nov. 6[–17].—I received yours of 2 Sept. with the enclosed from *Mar* and that of the 23rd by *Jerningham's* means as likewise that of 25 Oct. with the prints, and you'll easily guess the reason I have not thanked you sooner, though, I believe, it will puzzle you a little more, as it does me, to find a good reason for the delays in *Görtz's* return, about which you are misinformed; since by the last accounts from *Stockholm* of a very late date, *Görtz* was there, waiting, as is said, *the King of Sweden's* approbation, which was, however, not doubted of, to put a final conclusion to *the treaty.* Some people here are of opinion that that approbation has been given some time ago, but I think I have reason to believe otherwise, but at the same time I think *the peace* will get its

business done, else *the Czar* is deceived and will be much disappointed, and what makes it the more probable is the measures taken by *the Elector of Hanover*, who in my opinion acts like a man disappointed of his hopes as having nothing more to expect from that side and something to that purpose I know has been communicated to his agent here from *England*. Besides what you told me some time ago of the cession made by *the Emperor* to *the Elector of Hanover* shows plainly the latter has no mind to part with it, while at the same time it must be the ceding of that to *the King of Sweden* that can be the only bait that can tempt him to listen to *the Elector of Hanover*, who, I reckon, will not be the less saucy for his late success supported by such powerful friends.

I am satisfied you judge right when you say that *the King of Spain* would be willing to enter into partnership with your acquaintances, but, if so, why does he not set about it? *Poniatowski* can, I know, receive propositions on that head, and I am surprised *the Spanish minister at the Hague* has not made them, but I hope it may still be done time enough.

People here make strange reflections on the Chevalier's marriage, some believing it was in part concluded by the Czar's interest, and that designs are on foot to make him King of Poland, the present King not being very agreeable either to the Czar or the King of Sweden, but this must depend on a peace between the two last, which nobody can give any certain account of, so much it is kept a secret. Some people even doubt of it, because it's talked Sir John Norris is to go to Petersburg to cultivate the Czar's good dispositions towards an agreement with England and Mr. Jeffreys goes alongst with him to reside there, which a little time now will determine. I hear the D[uke] of L[ee]ds is past Riga in his way to Petersburg and cannot imagine what he proposes to himself there, unless it be to renew old acquaintance with the Czar, who knows him too well not to be soon weary of his company. I reckon you will be sorry to hear that *Dr. Erskine* has been and continues very ill and will be obliged to go to a place for his health, where he can be of no use to his friends, but that will not last long, I hope, nor will there during that time be great occasion. 2 *pages. Enclosed in Sir H. Paterson's of* 16 *Dec.*

COUNT JAMES HAMILTON to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1718, Nov. 18. Padua.—I believe the pity and kindness you have always had for me will not be wanting. I wrote to his Majesty and to the Duke of Mar a month ago but have had no answer. I believe I am thus treated not on account of the merit of my family but for my sins. You are not unaware of the misfortune that befell me at Paris. I beg your pity most humbly, for I am at Padua in a most miserable condition, with no other hope than to beg you to lay before his Majesty my most humble supplication for pardon, having

repented of the faults of my youth, believing them to have been partly atoned for by the misery I suffer. 2½ *pages. French.*

MONSIGNOR ERCOLE MARLIANI to JAMES III.

1718, Nov. 18. Fano.—Monsignor Salviati having informed me that your Majesty would have taken the way of Loreto was the cause of my losing the great honour of laying myself at your feet before your departure. I would not have failed to have gone to Bologna, had I believed your Majesty was to have travelled by Florence as you actually did. As I am informed that in the present month or early in the following there are to be some changes in the governments, I beg your Majesty's influence with his Holiness that I may be appointed to Loreto or Ancona. 2 *pages. Italian.*

JOSEPH CAGNONI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 19. Leghorn.—Recommending the bearer, Don Francisco de Gois, a Portuguese gentleman, that came yesterday from London, where he has lived 8 years and is strongly recommended by one of his countrymen, a great friend of Cagnoni's. *Enclosed,*

WILLIAM ERSKINE to CHARLES FORBES.

Recommending the bearer, who knows Rome well and will put him on a right way to see the curiosities there and reminding him of his promise to write from Italy; adding that he designs to leave that place for Avignon in 8 *or* 10 *days.* 1717, *Oct.* 27. *Lyons.*

WILLIAM DRUMMOND to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Nov. 19. Bologna.—On behalf of Signor Leglio Navi, cashier of the post office, who for these many months has had the care of the King's letters, requesting him to get the Duke of Mar to say one word of it to the Marchese Monti, that he may know he has done his duty, and at the same time to recommend him to the Marchese's protection.

NOTE.

1718, Nov. 19.—Of the papers and other things packed up by John Paterson at Urbino that day and delivered to the Abbé Buglioni at Pesaro next day.

JAMES HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 8[–19]. London.—The first post after I came from the country I answered part of yours of 17 Sept. The goods in the first paragraph were shipped off before you came, those left behind will soon leave this. I shall send the bills of lading next week.

What you honoured my friend with about the stockings was most acceptable. He returns his most dutiful thanks.

The newspapers come to about 18*d.* a week. During the Parliament the votes will make them nearly double, so to fix a certain price is scarcely practicable. The written letter, which I hope will please the company, is 5*l.* a year.

I forwarded one lately from *Menzies* by way of *Sir H. Paterson*, which I hope will answer your desire, as well as put out doubt, which has been the cause of some evil and what my friend thinks himself not altogether so tenderly used for, notwithstanding he looked on the management of that affair as no inconsiderable piece of service to the company.

As to new addresses, I can say nothing at present, most people avoiding everything that way, being attended with such danger and expense as can't well be foreseen on your side of the water. The old name without a Christian name and sometimes any other name is very good, but *Sir H. Paterson* is best for things of bulk and value.

Deonn (D'Eon), whom I attended in the country, talked sometimes freely on matters, notwithstanding my want of his language, and often assured me his interest was good with *Alberoni*, and that he would use his utmost endeavours for *the King's* service.

I said he could not be insensible that the profoundest heads in *England* were of opinion this was the most effectual way of serving *the King of Spain* and overcoming his enemies, who were chiefly supported by those here that oppose *the King* and that even they, *he* might have known, were far from being the most weighty in *England*, that extraordinary ways were used by them in everything they gained, also that trade and interest of those in *England* were not their present concern, which in time might produce something in favour of *a restoration*. Such who promoted so just and honourable a thing might naturally expect for the future all the good offices and friendship for so great a service. *He* seemed not insensible of this and much more than I was versed in. *Hamilton* hinted as if *the Regent* was the mainspring at present and from whom the greatest danger was to be dreaded. *Deoon* answered they had a way to secure him, and some days after hinted that *the King of Spain* would consent to his being *King of Sicily*, on condition he and *France* would be in the interest of *Spain*. This I thought it my duty to let you know. As to other particulars, *Anne Oglethorpe* may have informed you more fully. This is the first time I have spoke on this business, since I heard of it.

The Parliament drawing nigh, many are doubtful of the consequences of *war* as to *a restoration*, yet endeavours are used to get *the Tories* here. 'Tis certain since the affair at *Scotland* the main expedient in *England* was to embarrass *the English ministry*, and nothing seems to do it more effectually than the affair with *Spain*, which in its own nature is so diametrically opposite to the *trade* and *manufacture* of *England*.

But, if *Spain* should not heartily help *the King*, the generality belonging or interested with *friends in England* [? are indifferent] as to what shall befall *the King of Spain*, for all the interest that has been or will be is on this bottom, which merits some kind returns. By a hint at a distance from *Deeonn Spain* would be very well pleased, if *London* did not concur with *King George* against *the King of Spain*, but, whether this proceeded from *Spain's* inability or a necessity it would bring on *the English ministry* to take other methods, you best can tell, but in all appearance they are bent on it.

Friends in England are not without their fears, but, if *the Queen* and *the King* were once met and settled their matters, 'tis not to be imagined the spirit that would be in those of *England* &c; besides 'twould silence some ill tongues &c. 3 *pages.*

JAMES III to CARDINAL ORIGO.

1718, Nov. 20. Rome.—Mr. Wogan, an Irish gentleman, will deliver you this and inform you at the same time of the object of his journey and of the route he is to take. I flatter myself that, if you can be useful to him in anything, you will be.

All I can propose would be a passport and a packet for the Nuncio at Vienna, which would be a still greater help for his journey, but I leave everything to your prudence. The only thing I ought to warn you of is that this Court is not informed of his mission, not from any distrust in it, but only from anxiety for secrecy, and I should be very sorry to commit you in the least with this Court. So all I ask of you for the bearer is to assist him with your good advice, and for the rest you will act with your usual prudence and your customary zeal for us. *Copy. French.*

JAMES III to LIEUT.-GENERAL DOMINICK SHELDON.

1718, Nov. 21. Rome.—What has happened to *Dillon* was no small surprise and mortification to me, and he did not want so honourable a persecution to recommend him to the world and yet less to me. I hope though he will not suffer by this in his private affairs and I must provide for mine as well as I can, if he be removed, and indeed my consideration ought not to afflict him too much, for, as things now go with *the Regent*, I see little need of a man with him, and as for *England* many ways may be found to transmit letters to *it*. The hurry I have been in of late will hinder me from answering exactly all the letters I have of *Dillon's*. Nothing in them requires haste and *Mar*, whom I expect in a few days, will write at large. One of *Dillon's* of 25 Oct. must, I believe, have miscarried, for I have none by me of such a date. I think *Dillon* does perfectly well to put his papers in *Sheldon's* hands, and, if I write not directly now to *Dillon*, he will easily guess the reason. Pray show him this. I shall

expect with impatience to hear the issue of this affair. I hear nothing now of *the Queen*. We live in hopes till the express returns from England and then we shall, to be sure, know our doom. *The Pope* has writ thunderingly on the subject, but that, I reckon, will not balance the scales one jot. I keep my health very well and write not to *Ormonde*, having nothing more to say than what is here, which you will get communicated to him. 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

W. Dicconson to James III.

1718, Nov. 21.—I had your letter of the 2nd from Bologna and was glad the advice I gave to such as thought fit to apply to the Court of France is approved of, in reference to which I think it my duty to mention what I hear concerning that matter, which though I have it not from those whose business it is to notify such things and cannot therefore be positive, yet by the manner it is spoke of I have reason to believe it true, which is, that at the Duke of Berwick's representation the Regent has granted pensions to such of the Queen's servants as remain here, I mean the principal ones, not quite what they had before but within a third or fourth part viz., to the Ladies of the Bedchamber 3,000 livres a year, but Lady Perth as absent is not included, to the Bedchamber Women or rather to Mrs. Bulkeley, she being the only one here, 2,000 livres a year, to the Princess' Bedchamber Women 1,000 livres a year only Lady Lee excluded, to Lord Middleton 3,000 livres a year, to Mr. Crane and Mr. Caryll 1,000 livres a year, I think, and amongst the rest to myself 2,000 livres a year. Whether these favours are extended any further, I cannot yet learn.

My chief reason for troubling you with this, before I had a certainty of it, was in the first place to assure you from Lord Middleton and myself that we never made or had any design to make any application to the Court of France for any such thing and secondly that we shall not accept thereof, unless you think it proper, and therefore beg your orders therein.

As far as I can gather the Duke has solicited this ex motu proprio as not only a popular but a charitable act, and, I believe, has procured something likewise for Mr. Kearney's list, but I know no particulars yet. As soon as I do, I shall not fail to mention it, it being necessary you should be apprized who are in any kind provided for, in case it should be in your power to do anything for others.

I shall do my best to preserve people from starving according to your charitable order, though our difficulty in getting anything towards the arrears will render it exceeding hard. I shall also dispose to the best of my judgment of the things in the confectioner's and upholsterer's hands and give Mr. Brierley what will be necessary to clothe him and keep him alive.

I am sorry I did not know sooner Mr. Sheldon's intention of not going to Italy, for I could have sent the strong box you desire much more securely in one of the caisses with the

plate &c. than trust it alone by the common voiture and I scarce believe any one will go to Italy this winter, but I shall lay hold of any occasion that offers, or, if you would have it sent the common way, I will get it packed up and recommended the best I can. 2½ *pages. Two copies.*

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 21.—Some time ago you wrote to my sister to recommend Father Græme to the General, which she did and succeeded. A letter of cachet has since been sent to remove him, which was immediately obeyed and he ordered to go to Nantes. My sister has taken care not only to have that order revoked, but to have him sent back to Boulogne and in a short time, I hope, he'll return to Calais, if it's absolutely necessary. He has leave to come to Paris, as he desired. She told the Father Provincial he was useful to the poor Roman Catholics. He answered that might be, but 'twas the King's friends that desired his banishment. She assured him it was without the King's participation and promised to prove it. Therefore in your next you must write a paragraph in French to show him, approving of what she has done and that you will be still more obliged, if the Father Provincial lets him go back to Calais. On such a letter I don't doubt he'll be sent back. I send you his to my sister. The poor man is so persecuted that he ran the risk of being very ill used, had he been sent to Nantes. The Nuncio is in his interest, as he desires.

I received a letter from the Doctor (*i.e.* Lord Ilay), which, as it's only of private business would tire you. I'll only copy the part which regards you, "Since you're alive and alive like to be, I'll begin looking over my conjuring letters to see where I left off, believing I shall have occasion often to scribble to you on that subject, therefore pray take care of your health, that my correspondence may continue."

I'll endeavour to obey, not but, should I take a voyage to the other world, I don't doubt you'd easily find a more convenient way to continue the commerce between you.

They talk mightily here of the war with Spain. The M[arquis] continues of the opinion it will never come to that. The English would fain make up with the Spaniards and dread the meeting of the Parliament. M. de Monteleon has carried the money he owed for the Duke of Ormonde's house to the government. Methinks that's very mean. I say nothing of my sister's journey, she having given an account of it. M[ezières] goes to-morrow for his country, so I'm in a hurry. Our family is united but in one thing and that is our zeal for our master, which is hereditary. I embrace Lady Fanny. The Chevalier bids me assure her he'll always be her knight errant. 3 *pages.*

CHARLES BOOTH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 21. St. Germains.—I received a letter some days past from a friend from Paris saying Lord Craven desired I would go to Paris and dine with him, that he had compliments to me from friends in England. I was a little surprised, never having any knowledge of his lordship. He made me a very kind reception, had a vast deal of beef and bacon, of which I made a hearty meal. Seven young, brave Jacobites, men of estates were there, Mr. Dawes, Sebright, Oldsworth ; the other names are jumped out of my old noddle. There was but one half Whig, but he had so many King Jameses, Ormondes and Mars and the like crammed down his throat, that he soon shuffed the pit, but left it undecided if it was the healths or the great quantities of wine caused his retreat. My lord told me Lord Gower, for whom he seems to have a great regard, desired him to see me and make me his compliments. He had a young brother with him, a tight lad. My lord is a brave foxhunter, about 19. He says he will stay in this country till he is of age, then will go back to do the illustrious house all the mischief he can. He showed a great mind to see St. Germains, which made me offer him a supper. Accordingly he came with the same crew. They all seemed highly pleased with the dinner but more with the wine, it being certainly better than what they get in Paris. A great honour they did me, but I never was covetous of that drug, and hope I shall have no more such, for one lord's dinner cost more than will maintain my family fifteen days, so that, if those foxhunters will let me alone in my den at St. Germains, I'll be hanged if I go to unkennel them at Paris, though my lord made me promise to go once a week to dine with him all the time he stays there.

I gave Glendarule to-day all the information I could of what the Duke of Berwick has done for the families of the Queen and Princess in order to inform you. But I hear since that Lady Strickland, Mistress Strickland and Madame Molza are not provided for, it being said that they, leaving this place, can provide for themselves.

As to their menservants they say only Lord Middleton, Mr. Dicconson and Mr. Crane are provided for. I shall inform Glendarule of what comes to my knowledge, knowing he has a constant correspondence with you, and, if he removes, if there is anything worth your attention, will trouble you myself. I am told by one the King knows to be an honest man, but who will not have his name made use of, that, seeing the King's servants not mentioned, knowing the Duke of Berwick to be his friend, he made application to him. The Duke said with some heat, I will not believe but that the King will pay his own servants. The other said, No doubt but he will, if he has it. The Duke made as if he took no notice of the words, If he has it, but repeated, You may be sure the King will pay his own servants.

I had forgot the main point. Lord Craven ordered me to make his compliments to the King in the best manner I could and I had the same orders as to your Grace. *Over* 6 *pages.*

JOSEPH CAGNONI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 21. Leghorn.—Again recommending Don Francisco de Gois, as in his letter of the 19th.—By a French barque from Malta I have received a letter dated the 3rd from on board the *St. Ferdinando* from Admiral Camocke containing nothing but his desire to have a letter forwarded to the Duke of Ormonde, which I enclose.

MONSIGNOR ALAMANNO SALVIATI to DAVID NAIRNE.

1718, Nov. 21. Pesaro.—Acknowledging his letter and expressing his regret at not seeing him as he hoped, which has been increased by the sudden departure of the Duke of Mar with his family, and begging him to represent to his Majesty not to think of answering his poor letters.—I cannot be indifferent to the hope of his Majesty's powerful protection and the more so, as my present condition is so poor and uncertain, especially on account of the news of the indifferent health of his Holiness. I pray God without intermission to glorify Himself by the protection of the most worthy monarch He has given to the world in our days. *Italian.* 3 *pages.*

MRS. MARGARET ABERCROMBY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 10[–21]. London.—I understood by your letter that the King had recommended to the Queen that an allowance might be settled on me, which she did, of 25 livres a month, but I only received four months of it when in Flanders and none since I came here and Mr. Gordon writes he has none since April but 50 livres to send me. I beg your Grace to represent my miserable condition to the King and I hope he will not suffer me to want bread, for I have nothing else on earth to rely on and that you will give Mr. Gordon orders for paying what the King is pleased to allow me. Notwithstanding the best management in my power, I find such difficulties in subsisting on my allowance, as it is improper to trouble you with. 2 *pages.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 22. Paris.—I hope this will find *Mar* and his friend safely returned to *the King* and wish that the latter's new hopes concerning *the Queen* may be well grounded and have the desired effect. *The Duke of Berwick* parted hence the 17th for *Bordeaux* and expected to meet *Nancré* on the road to receive informations from him of *the King of Spain's* and *Alberoni's* disposition to adjust matters. I am told he is to proceed afterwards to *the King of Spain's* house and 'tis believed he has more *advantageous proposals* to make than

the former. You may depend he'll leave no measure untried in order to engage *the Queen of Spain's* compliance to what is required by the *Duke of Hanover* and *the Regent* by so much the more that he knows better than another how gratefully his *success* would be *recompensed.* Before his departure he had several long conferences with *Dubois* and *Stair*, which gave occasion even to indifferent persons to find fault with his behaviour on that score. Mr. *Dicconson* will, I suppose, give an account of what this gentleman obtained for some particulars at *St. Germains.*

The Regent continues his fair promises in *the King's* favour, but not the least performance as yet. As to *Dillon*, 'tis most certain he'll be removed hence, but can't be positive as to the manner. 2½ *pages.*

ANNE, LADY CARINGTON, to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 22. Paris.—As your letter of the 2nd gave me abundance of joy so your last of the 14th mortified me proportionably. I am sorry my sister Nithsdale having so good a friend within her reach would make any step without his advice. I hope she'll be better advised for the future.

I am not less concerned there should be a misunderstanding between you and my nephew. All I can say for his rashness is that misfortunes often raise the spleen, which is more frequently vented on our best friends than on those that deserve it. I am very well satisfied of his fidelity to his master and the service he has particularly for you and beg of you to treat him more with regard to that than to anything that may be the effect either of his misfortune or want of experience. A kind letter now and then with your advice would be of the greatest use to him. If I were not very certain from my knowledge of him from his infancy that he has all the principles of true honour and worth and that he is as grateful in his nature as any can be, I would be far from making any such request, nor would I do it, if he were not in a manner as much yours as mine. He has told me the money your letter mentions was wholly out of his power. I am much obliged for making me acquainted with what relates to him. I have forwarded your letter, but he is gone to convey his lady to the seaside, she being near her time.

Though my many disappointments from those here in the affair I have been so long soliciting might discourage me from relying on what they tell me, I wait a little longer for that fair promise, but the season, which is not so proper for crossing the sea, is a principal motive. When the rub that's in the way of the affair that's of the greatest concern to us is removed, I hope you'll honour me with your commands. 3 *pages.*

SIR H. PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 22.—Sending him the enclosed print, which has been dispersed there.—It is my opinion and that of others

that it ought to be answered as it justly deserves, which, if transmitted here, shall be published and dispersed as this has been. It is likewise in English, for I hear it is in some of their newspapers. It is judged to be wrote by some of *Bolingbroke's* emissaries and I wish that some at *Paris* has not had a hand in it. I think it will be proper that *Mar* send to *H. Maule* what he thinks proper to be said to this paper and the sooner, the better. Everybody must see the malicious intent of it. It's said the Parliament will be further prorogued.

HUGH THOMAS to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 11[–22]. London.—His Majesty's fast friends, Sir Rowland Gwyn, Mr. Anthony Murray, Sir John Guy,* the Dukes of Devon and Argyle have sent his Majesty a whole sheet of proposals against the sitting of the Parliament, which is to meet to-morrow, of which these are the heads :— 1. To give a free pardon to all that followed the Pretender, especially to all that petition for it. 2. Not to meddle with the Emperor's quarrel and that he is put upon it by the Ministry in order to ruin him. 3. To take in leading men of the old Whigs and moderate Tories, to break both parties and to leave all their mismanagement at their door. 4. To settle the trade with Spain on a better foundation. 5. To propose to build Whitehall in order to employ the poor and to build hospitals in every parish for the lame and the blind, and every parish to take care of them and to appoint commissioners for the work and not the overseers of the parish, to prevent the misapplication of the money. 6. To take off the taxes as much as he can from the landed men, and to share the employments equally between the country gentlemen of both parties that are of birth and good estates, to open the eyes of the people to see that what was hitherto done was not his fault but his ministers'.

Yet last Council night war was resolved, though the Prince and his party declare for peace. But a new order is come out, forbidding all persons the Court that have visited the Prince since his coming to town, and, though the Tories will join the Prince, it is not doubted we shall have a war. Though this quarrel between the father and son be of old date, I think it will not be amiss to let you know its true foundation. The Duchess of Munster, knowing Lady Anne of [? Bellomont] to be a person of great integrity and to be very much in favour with his Majesty, hoped to prevail on her to persuade him to publish their marriage, for which end, when he went last to Hanover, she wrote her the following letter by one Plunket, " J'ay donné votre lettre au Roy et lui parlé de votre dette en France. Il m'a dit qu'il donneroit ordre a M. de Bothmar d'en avoir soin. Si vous etes en etat de faire le voyage d'Allemagne avec moy, je vous donneral un apartement de ma yatch (?) et payerai tous vous frais," to which she answered,

* cipher names undeciphered.

" Je ne crois pas que j'aurai assez de forces pour entreprendre un voyage si penible. J'en suis fort faché, parceque j'aurois l'occasion de vous servir en parlant au Roy de l'affaire dont nous parlames lorsque j'ay eu l'honneur de vous voir." Both these letters coming to the Prince's hands some time after gave birth to that fatal quarrel. These letters were given me by Rogers (*i.e.* Plunket).

James III to Cardinal Aquaviva.

1718, Nov. 23. Rome.—I have just received the letter your friend wrote you and am always extremely sensible of the good intentions your master and your friend appear to have for me and venture to flatter myself with reason that I shall experience the effects of them in due season. Since I am assured they are thinking seriously of my interests, and do not require the assistance of any person on my behalf, I should never have thought of sending one to them. However I should tell you, I have just received a letter from the Duke of Ormonde informing me he was on the point of leaving for Spain with the utmost secrecy. You will easily judge after what has passed between us that I would never at present have advised such a step, which has been taken without my orders, but which ought not to surprise you or be taken in bad part by your people, having regard to present circumstances, which do not always allow those entrusted with my affairs to wait for my precise orders on unforeseen events. Mr. Dillon, who has for some time managed my affairs in France, at the instance of the present English Government is on the eve of being banished or arrested by the Regent. In another direction what has happened at Innsbruck declares clearly enough what is to be expected from the Emperor, and the whole together certainly leaves no choice about the step the Duke has taken, his liberty being as necessary for my interests as his presence would be in case of another enterprise and his person being therefore suspected by all my enemies. He could find a secure and suitable refuge only in Spain and I doubt not that he will behave there with so much secrecy and prudence that his retreat will only secure his liberty, without giving the least jealousy elsewhere or embarrassing the secret measures, which I have reason to suppose are being taken among your people in my favour, for if by any unforeseen accident they should believe themselves obliged to make him leave Spain, I tremble for the consequences that might follow from the umbrage that would be caused to my friends in England, whom I never cease ordering to take in everything the side most to the interests of the Catholic King; and I doubt not my orders will be executed in the approaching session, but I must tell you with my usual frankness that, if I have not wherewith to sustain their fervour by something more than

flattering words, it might soon diminish and that the least éclat against the Duke's person might throw a chill over everything. I shall most pressingly recommend the Duke to keep himself as secret as possible in that country and, as I know not as yet his address, and it is of consequence he should hear from me as soon as possible, I beg you to send the enclosed packet to your friend that he may forward it to the Duke, whose residence will certainly be not unknown to him ; and I doubt not that after that, he will be ready to follow in everything the advice your friend will give him for the common good of the interests of the Catholic King and my own.

Having thus explained my views on this head, I ought as openly to lay before you my situation and that of so great a number of my brave and faithful subjects. One of the great reasons which make me in so little favour with the Emperor and the Regent is their conviction of the close union between the Catholic King and myself, and I doubt not that it is chiefly for that reason that the Regent has withdrawn the pension of 600,000 francs a year which he gave to the late Queen and that of 50,000 crowns which he gave me on my coming into Italy and these pensions were my only resource either for my own wants or to supply those of others, so that we are all in the utmost misery, and, if a large number of my faithful subjects are not speedily assisted, they will find themselves under the cruel necessity either of returning home, thereby exposing themselves to all the fury and malice of their enemies or of dying of hunger in exile, either alternative appearing to me to be equally prejudicial to my interests and to those of his Catholic Majesty, which, I hope, are and always will be inseparable.

I therefore put my trust in the kindness and personal friendship of the King of Spain, and I confidently hope he will not only give us speedy assistance in our present pressing necessities but also that some favourable circumstance will soon occur to induce his Catholic Majesty to take my cause in hand openly as the best or rather the only means of accomplishing his designs, which have been hitherto carried on with so much prudence and success. I venture to flatter myself there will never be the least doubt of my lively and perfect gratitude, which has and will have for its ground so many motives of honour and interest, but I can add with truth that, finding myself now abandoned by the present government of France, it will be to his Catholic Majesty to whom I shall believe myself indebted for the immense obligations I have to the royal family of Bourbon.

To render as light as possible the burden which the Catholic King is asked to take upon him and to render it still more useful for his service, I would propose to form six foot regiments and four of cavalry and dragoons, that is, I can give to his Catholic Majesty officers in sufficiently great numbers for

that purpose, who finding themselves in his service with power to raise regiments of their nation would doubtless in a little time attract, either from my kingdoms or from France or elsewhere so great a number of soldiers that the said regiments would be soon completed. Past experience of Irish troops shows clearly that this is not a chimerical plan, and several of the officers I would give having been formerly in the service of England would not fail to attract many of their countrymen either from the garrisons near Spain or from elsewhere as opportunities should occur, to which may be added that, in case the King of Spain were to receive me in his dominions or were to declare certainly and openly for my interests, there would be every reason to believe that the bulk of the troops of my subjects now in the French service would find little by little means to go over to the service of his Catholic Majesty and in the same case an undertaking would be given to bring over from England itself a number of other good officers dismissed by the present government, who are only waiting for my orders and would make it a point of honour to sustain in conjunction with Spain the true interests of their nation against those who tyrannise over it. A plan which tends so manifestly to the advantage of his Catholic Majesty requires no argument on my part and the great insight of his minister will easily discover its importance, but, whatever may be their decision on this question, I flatter myself that the Catholic King has too much friendship for me and too much religion and love of justice to abandon us absolutely in our misfortunes and our present necessity, which will reduce us to the last extremities, if not speedily assisted.

The English fleet, as far as I understand, is to winter in the Mediterranean. I cannot refrain from mentioning to you again Admiral Camocke's project. Perhaps it might have been of service during the last campaign, and it would certainly do no harm to try it before that of next year. I beg you to communicate the contents of this letter to your Court. My confidence in your friendship and in that of your friend is complete, and I hope soon to experience the effects of them.

Postscript.—Monday, the 28th. You will see in my ostensible letter my strong reasons for not giving to your friend a sort of power from me to make the Duke of Ormonde leave Spain. I also could not avoid adding the last two articles. That which regards me personally is very pressing, as Monsr. Lucci will tell you, and you cannot insist too much on that, though I believed it unfit to enter into too much detail on that head in an ostensible letter. The last article is so manifestly for the King of Spain's interest that it is not so much a request as a plan for the good of his service. The packet for the Duke of Ormonde will be sent you to-morrow. It will be in cipher and addressed to Mr. Onslow. 7 *pages. French. Draft with many corrections, some by the King himself.*

James III to Cardinal Aquaviva.

[1718,] Wednesday evening [Nov. 23].—M. Lucci has just communicated to me the note with which you entrusted him. It is oracular, but one must have patience and it would certainly be to spoil everything, "si je voulois forcer des mesures qu'il n' appartient qu'a l'interest ou a la necessité de faire prendre ; ainsi vous jugerès bien de l'embarras ou je me trouve sur la nouvelle que je viens de recevoir que le duc d'Ormonde est, c'est à dire, devoit, partir le 5 de ce mois des environs de Paris pour l'Espagne ; vous n'aurés, je croy, pas de la peine à estre persuadé que cette demarche à esté sans ordre de ma part, mais en égard au passé le C[ardinal] Al[beroni] en sera certainement bien surpris et pourroit avec raison s'en prendre à moy, si je ne luy fasse scavoir la verité, et de l'autre coté j'ay de la peine à laisser echapper a qui que ce soit, que le dit duc ayt agi entièrement de sa teste ; mais il faut que le bien essentiel du service l'emporte, quoique j'y voudrois epargner autant que je le pourrois le duc, sans me faire tort à moy même. La matière est delicate, et je vous prie de me conseiller ce que je dois faire scavoir a vostre cour par vostre canal sur ce sujet, car il me semble que je ne dois pas tarder à en escrire quelque chose. Je dois adjouter ici, que Mr. Dillon se trouvant dans les embarras dont Lucci vous informera, le duc aura pu raisonnablement apprehender pour luy meme, et je croy que le seroit lâ la meilleur excuse pour son voyage, dont je ne vous puis rien apprendre que le fait, cela estant tout ce qu'il m'en escrit, mais je suppose qu'il se tiendra fort secretement dans ce pays la jusqu'à ce qu'il en informe vostre cour. De mon coté n'ayant point d'adresse pour luy escrire je ne puis luy envoyer aucune ordre que je ne scache de ces nouvelles d' Espagne. . . ." *Holograph.*

Cardinal Aquaviva to James III.

[1718, Nov. 23.]—Memorial sent by Cavaliere Lucci. It is proposed for the better service of the King, if he approves, that he should write to Cardinal *Aquaviva* a letter, which could be forwarded in the original to Madrid. His Majesty might show himself satisfied with the proposal of the Catholic King and of Cardinal Alberoni's good will to serve him without naming the latter, hoping he will have occasion to experience the effects without entering into other details. He might at the same time express the pain he has felt at the Duke of Ormonde's having, without waiting for his orders, set out for the Court of Spain, which he believes is the consequence of the Regent having ordered Mr. Dillon, who transacted his affairs in that Court, to leave immediately under pain of arrest ; nevertheless he hopes that the Duke will behave with so much prudence as not to give the least disturbance to the plans the King of Spain may have formed and yet, if Cardinal Alberoni believes that the Duke's stay at that Court,

could be prejudicial, he should order him in his Majesty's name to leave it. Thus it will be known that the Duke's journey was not due to an order from his Majesty, but to a reasonable apprehension of being arrested or from too exalted a zeal for his service. *Italian. Enclosed,*

Cardinal Alberoni to Cardinal Aquaviva.

The dispatch has just come to my hands, which your Eminence received from the friend. You may let him know I have no want of any confidant of his or any instructions, and you may also tell him that he has only to think of preserving his own health since he has one who thinks of his interest and advantages, which is as much as I can say to your Eminence on this particular. October 24, 1718. *S. Lorenzo. Italian.*

Father Archangel Græme to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 23. Beauvais.—I have been in this convent these 12 days being ordered by our Provincial to remain till I receive his further commands. Just now he has sent me leave to go to Paris, where he says we may agree together on my new dwelling. I owe this to Madame de Mezières, who resolves to leave no stone unturned to get me sent back to where I came from, but, if it be true I was removed at the request of *the King* and one of his principal managers, as our monks give out, 'tis no matter what becomes of me, since I cannot but think myself the most unfortunate man on earth and the most unjustly dealt by, for he can never find anybody more willing nor more faithful, but I am afraid this stroke was levelled not so much at me as at *Mar*, and, that you may know my grounds for this suspicion, I enclose letters just received from England, wherein you'll see what villainous measures are taken there to traduce either *Mar* or Mr. Primrose (? Lord Oxford). No wonder after that, if I be treated as the worst of men. One of the three enclosed is from Dr. Wellton to me, and the other signed Beaumont from I don't know who to the said doctor, who comes far short of the character given him of a bright man, though never so honest. I pray his unknown friend, who wrote these two letters, may not prove a wolf in lamb's skin. Geordy Hay has not lost his post, as was reported, on the contrary, I hear he was never in more favour with his superiors, which is more than I can say of mine, but I hope you'll soon get me rid of them and cause take our Provincial through hands for treating me thus, when he arrives at Rome. I send on the back of one of the enclosed a copy of the letter he received from M. d' Argenson, by which you'll see he might have sent me to Boulogne, since the Court lays no restrictions on him, provided he makes me leave Calais, but instead of sending me to Boulogne or any other convent he orders me to Dreux. If I ever hear of *Mar's* enemies having weathered their point,

I shall infallibly ask not only to go to live at Dreux but even at La Trappe, that I may be for ever buried to this ungrateful world.

Postscript.—After ending my letter I received the enclosed from Madame de Mezières. It appears evident to me that your enemies, especially Mr. Hooke, are resolved to spare nobody they think may be of any use to you, and have for that reason represented me to my superiors as a man *the King* suspects. 3 *pages. Enclosed,*

J. Maud (Dr. Wellton) to Father Græme.

Had you seen my weakness, when I wrote last, it would have removed your surprise that I gave you but a hint of what I will now open freely. Not above two days after I was carried ashore, the bearer told me a fine gentleman was come to his house and desired him to bring me word he must speak to me on matters of the greatest importance and withal to name Father G[ræ]me to me. I found him one whose air and conversation bespoke him a gentleman of condition. He told me he had a secret to impart relating to myself, one of the last consequence not only to me but the person who sent it. Said he, I am a country gentleman and have some votes at my command in several counties, which I have ever disposed of in the honest way, which has made me live so uneasy in my country that I have taken lodgings in the City, where meeting an old schoolfellow, he gave me to understand that, though his principles were the same with mine, he was forced by his friends to accept an office under Sec[retar]y Cr[ag]gs, by which all letters and informations from foreign spies and mercenary villains employed by those who manage here, came first into his hands, out of which he collected what was material and then delivered it to the Sec[reta]ry, so that he has the first view of everything of that nature and gives it what turns he pleases. Then to my great surprise he particularized some facts relating to myself, not only those of common conversation but some that could never be discovered but by one person, with whom I should have ventured a thousand lives. He mentioned indeed several articles as facts which were mere fictions, I suppose, of these secret mercenaries to gain credit with their paymasters. But one truth of a real secret known to be betrayed after this manner will outbalance a thousand forgeries. He assured me the said Sec[reta]ry had a week past ordered out his warrant to apprehend me and that one of the messengers offered this unknown friend of mine 20 guineas to assist him to come at me, but that he had ordered the matter so that, though their instructions were to wait for my return at the mouth of the river and seize and rifle me there, so that, if possible, a pretence might be found at least to make

a noise and under the notions of a plot, which at this juncture would be of infinite service to them, especially to sacrifice me, he had deferred giving them the instrument, till he had information of my being safe and he had done this at his great peril, for, were he discovered, it would not only cost him his place, but he would be in great danger of perishing for several services of this kind he has done, and therefore he hoped a gratuity might be sent him proportionable to his hazard and services.

The purport of my replies was that I could not but think myself obliged to any gentleman for his good intentions, but, as I have ever avoided being let into secrets of any kind, especially relating to public matters, I was under no apprehension. Nothing but private business called me over, and I should, when in health, readily submit to their summons, could I be secured of the fundamental privilege of my country, viz., to be admitted to bail.

The next thing he told me was that several fellows on t'other side of the water were entertained as faithful friends to the [King's] cause, who were in fact the veriest rascals. He mentioned Mr. Avery particularly and condemned me of incautiousness for my conversation with him and one more at Dun[kir]k. But, said he, these are not the men that have done the mischief. There are some, but one especially, a great man entrusted in matters of the greatest moment, without whom nothing is transacted of the highest concern, who has been all along a Judas and has betrayed every circumstance entrusted to him. You will be amazed when you hear his name. This is what I am chiefly sent to find you out for. I have taken great pains to come at a way to acquaint the D[uche]ss of O[rmonde] with it and I hope 'tis not too late. But, when you come to my friend, he'll communicate such strange things as you'll conclude to be of the greatest consequence. To this I only said, I was sorry there should be such confusion, bloodshed and treachery in the world. I was in no condition to concern myself in anybody's matters, but, if it pleased God to restore me, I should be very willing to serve any honest man, and, if I recovered, to meet him in the City. On asking him, if he had any acquaintance in town with any persons of distinction he replied 'twas his business to conceal himself as much as possible.

This discourse surprised me, and may, I presume, induce you to look on yourself as well as every other honest gentleman as betrayed. However, I declined coming near him till I could find out some way to come at his true character and name, if this of Beaumont be not so. On my delays he sent me the two letters I enclose, that, if you may have seen the hand, you'll put me into some light. If not, pray return them by the bearer, as perhaps they may help me to some insight concerning him. I have not spared the

utmost freedom in opening this affair to you. At least it will be a strong motive to us both to be particularly cautious against those by whom sycophants and prostitutes are encouraged.

Tell poor Dick Sare (Sayer) he must be sure to keep his distance, for I am too well assured Capt. G——n's perfidious kinsman has done his business. You cannot but have heard that story, as also of poor Macnamara's unfortunate seizure and confinement. Oct. 27[–*Nov.* 7]. 4 *pages.*

William Beaumont to Dr Wellton.

I have sent several times to the coffee-house for your promised letter, but finding none makes me fear your illness is increased or you have lost my directions, wherefore I give you the trouble of this, having somewhat of great moment to communicate. That you may be sensible how your affairs came to light, 'twas Avery's loose talk over his cups amongst those whose business it is to take cognizance of every passage. Please direct to me at John's Coffee-house, Mitre Court, Fleet Street. On the back is another copy of M. d'Argenson's letter calendared ante, p. 546.

The Same to the Same.

On his friend's behalf requesting him to let him know if he may have any expectancy from him and his friends, and asking for a private interview. Oct. 8[–19], 1718.

Madame de Mezières to Father Græme.

(*The purport sufficiently appears from Fanny Oglethorpe's letter of the* 21*st calendared* ante, p. 554.) *Nov.* 20, 1718. *French.*

George Jerningham to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 23. *Danzig.*—I have not written to you since 23 Sept. not being able to contribute anything satisfactory by way of business and what occurred of less moment I regularly communicated to *Sir H. Paterson.*

The little sunshine which appeared on my going to *Petersburg* was soon clouded when *the Czar* found that his offers to *Görtz* in favour of *the King* did not visibly advance the *negotiation* on foot, for, although I had adjusted my measures with *the Czar's ministers* to have gone to *Reval* and found that the same at first was agreeable to him that I should wait there the issue *of affairs*, yet, as soon as his *plenipotentiaries* met him from *Aland*, representing some new difficulties arising on that head that *Görtz* would not *declare* anything *of* his *master's* intention *in* regard *to* us, *the Czar* sent *me a pass signed* with *his own hand* desiring *I* would conveniently withdraw to his *frontiers* and wait there the success of *affairs.* I arrived, 30 August, at *Mittau* and stayed

there till 11 October, during which I *wrote* to the principal persons concerned in the *negotiation of affairs* without being able in all that time to draw any answer from *them*, but found by others that my stay even at *Mittau* was not agreeable to *the Czar*, on which I came on to *Danzig* and have waited here five weeks without receiving any advice from those above.

The season is now so far advanced that 'tis scarce practicable to go back and [by] the manner by which they carry on *the negotiation at Aland* I do not apprehend that the issue *of that affair* will demand an immediate return.

Who can account for such delays, which light heaviest on themselves? We have seen that *Görtz* has taken true pains throughout the whole to bring those things to the wished for conclusion and *the Czar* is perfectly well persuaded of his good intentions, yet he labours at home against these difficulties, which generally attend a man in favour. I wish this present *negotiation* may not prove unfortunate to him. Whilst *affairs* stand thus, I do not see, supposing they had all the good will in the world to us, they could render *the King* any *service* at present. This I mention so freely, because I think it a misfortune to be flattered out of season. What time may produce in regard to their own particular interest may likewise produce fresh motives for advancing *ours*, which is the more to be desired that those two *princes may* have the honour to perfect so happy a work who are disposed of themselves to wish *the King* so well.

I am persuaded my longer stay would be only a charge without any real service to *the King*, for which consideration I propose this week to set out for *Holland*, where I'll wait to know what further commands *the King* favours me with.

Mr. Sheridan without loss of time from thence will go straight to *Paris* to wait there *the King's orders*. As soon as I arrive in *Holland*, I'll trouble you again and may by that time know something more of *affairs*.

Since *the King* ordered *Dillon* about the remittance, I have heard nothing from him, which proves inconvenient to me. 4 *pages with a duplicate sent by Sir H. Paterson and enclosed in his letter of* 16 *Dec.*

Hugh Thomas to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 13[–24]. London.—Last Tuesday his Majesty came to the House of Lords, where he made a most gracious speech declaring the great necessity of giving a check to the Spanish power and the many good alliances he has entered into, after which both Houses entered into a debate about the address. "In the House of Lords there was a majority of eleven Lords against a war but when, they came to vote, they found the Lord Chancellor had secretly entered 25 proxies before prayers and then, for fear the Tories should enter any proxies, called for prayers half an hour before the usual time

by which good management we had a majority of 14. The Tory Lords insisted upon entering 15 proxies but were answered with the rule of the House that no proxies could be received after prayers ; then they urged that those proxies were illegal as entered before they knew what his Majesty would say, to which they were answered that they ought to have made their objections before they were entered and that now it was too late by the rule of the House, upon which some of the mad Lords rave against the Chancellor for clandestine proceedings, which will be all they will be able to do. The noble Lord Carthwright (Carteret) first moved for the Court, upon which there were several very hot debates, the most violent opposers were those of the Prince's party as the Lords Cowper, Townshend and Orford &c., which last stood up and said he never was an orator in his life but he could not forbear expressing himself as well as he could, when he saw his country's ruin, and that whosoever advised his Majesty to this unjust war were enemies to his Majesty and the kingdom and that it must terminate in the utter ruin of the nation. Cowper also called it an unjust war began by a public breach of faith and so did several others, but however we carried our point.

" It is to be observed that Lord Stanhope is against a war in Council but for it in the House of Lords.

" In the House of Commons the debates were much more violent. There was present 370. Of this number 215 voted for a war and 155 against it so that we carried it by 60 votes, 184 members being absent. Of these 128 were in the country, the other 56 were Tories that went out of the House, otherwise we should not have carried it by above 4 voices and [they] boldly give out that we were not able to make 5 votes more in all England, having forced every one of our members up upon pain of forfeiting their employments and pensions, but you know their tongues are no slander. The noble Lord Hinchingbrook first moved for a war and was seconded by good Lord Tyrconell *alias* Sir John Brownlow. Mr. Craggs laid before the House all the new alliances his Majesty has entered into since their last sitting. One of the members stood up and insisted that they should be turned into English, Latin being a strange language, upon which Mr. Craggs said, Sure he would not say Latin was a strange language to any member of that honourable House, upon which General Webb stood up and said he was not ashamed to own his ignorance ; that he was never brought up in a University but in the Army ever since he was 16 and had never looked in a grammar since and that he did not understand one word that was read, and therefore insisted that they should be turned into English and not be forced to vote for what they did not know ; upon which Mr. Craggs answered, that it was a thing usual as all the letters of Count Gyllenborg, upon which Mr. Walpole stood up and told him his memory was very short and that

those letters were legally printed both in English and French for the use of the members and insisted upon a translation and that they should lay upon the table to be considered by the house till Thursday, in which they were also over voted, but the men that gave us most trouble were Walpole, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, Mr. Methuen, Bubb, Spenser Cowper, Compton the Speaker and that party, though Shippen and Hungerford were not wanting, but the former called it by all the foul names of a barbarous, blood, wicked, unjust war &c.

"Rogers (*i.e.* Plunket) is desired by 3 or 4 members to let you know that we are fitting out 4 men-of-war with provisions and all naval stores for the use of our fleet in the Mediterranean and that they will set sail by the latter end of this month, but pray keep this as a very great secret as being of the greatest consequence in the world for, if the Spaniards should intercept it, it would be a handle for the Prince's party and the Tories to fly in the face of the Court and to accuse the Ministry of mismanagement and oblige his Majesty to recall our fleet home at this critical juncture. We are also fitting out 20 men-of-war for some secret expedition upon the Spanish West Indies." 2 *pages.*

JOHN MENZIES to LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON.

1718, Thursday, Nov. 13[–24].—I am in pain to know if my late letters have come. We are always soon jealous here of the tricks of our Post Office. They come sudden and unforeseen, whenever there is any bustle or any occasion for curiosity.

Our ordinary prints have nothing material in them at present. The enclosed are what chiefly employ our attention.

"The Parliament met on Tuesday, though many reports were spread to make it uncertain; enough to make the Tories delay their coming. His Majesty's speech shows you what is to be their business, and the other paper will show the objections against the administration and the measures pretty plainly.

"After reading the Speech in the House of Commons, Lord Hinchinbrook proposed an address of thanks and to concur with the King and support him in the prosecution of his designs as expressed in the Speech, and against Spain.

"Before they went further, Mr. Craggs by order laid before the House a good many treaties, but he had brought them in Latin and this created a warm and long debate. (Account of it as in the last letter.) Mr. Hern said this was like the Roman Catholics saying their prayers in an unknown tongue, which we blamed so highly.

"They went next to the main question, approving the measures and supporting the designs &c.

"This debate lasted till 9 o'clock at night. Mr. Walpole opened the debate, and spoke long and pointedly against the

Ministers, against the measures, against the action of Sir George Byng, against the war with Spain, &c. Mr. Shippen spoke often and well and with temper, having been convinced and better advised than last year. Sir William Wyndham and several others of that side spoke well, and none better than General Ross. The 3 that bore the heat of the day for the Court were Craggs, Bladen, and Lechmere. The Court thought it fit to let the debate go on, because some considerable Whigs had joined that side, who could and would have made a terrible noise, such as Sir Joseph Jekyll, Lord Molesworth and others.

"But at last the question being called for the Court carried it by 60 of majority, 215 to 155.

"So now a war against Spain is certain, and it is said it will be proclaimed next week. We have this great advantage, that we knocked them down at first, and before they would imagine what would be the case. Those foreign Courts have strange short-sighted ways of thinking, and especially as to England.

"The Jacobites universally are as glad in their hearts at this war as the Court is, and so for once these two agree.

"In the House of Lords things went in the main much in the same manner, very long and very strenuous debates, but at last the Court carried it there also. Whilst they were in a Committee of the whole House, the majority was but 14. But when the House was resumed and what we call the full House, and where proxies take place, the Whigs had 20 proxies more than the other party, so that the majority was really 34.

"The Tories are highly pleased with Mr. Walpole and his behaviour in the House, and they are brought to a better understanding than formerly by pains and good advice, but we are pretty long a seeing what is the prudentest part in this country too.

"The Commons' address is just now come out, and here it is.

"All, together, will give you a plain idea of our situation. Pray send all forward."

Postscript on a separate piece of paper.—I did not remember to tell Mr. *Dillon* that in the House of Peers some very considerable Whigs left the Court, viz., Lords Orford, Cowper, Lonsdale, Lowther, &c. Townshend very warmly against the Court and the war. Orford said, he had rather cut off his right hand, than consent to this war. 3 *pages.*

DAVID GRAHAM to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 13[–24]. Dundee.—Expressing the obligations his sister-in-law and her children and himself are under to his lordship for the late bounty and favour conferred on them by his means.

The Abbé Buglioni to John Paterson.

1718, Nov. 25. Pesaro.—Sending his seal which in the hurry of departure he had left on the Abbé's table.—As I believe you want a good gun and a good sword, Mr. Mendre, Vice-Lieutenant of the Cuirassiers, will bring you those you entrusted to me. He will leave Urbino next Sunday with his whole brigade. He could not take charge of my lord's box, so I am writing to-day to the Marquis Monti for permission to send it by the post free. I hope you and Mr. Maighie are safely arrived in the capital of the world. I am persuaded you will be satisfied to stay there this winter. The Lombardy post is not yet arrived. I expect it impatiently, for it is said that the Princess, who was at Innsbruck, has been compelled to leave for Vienna. 3 *pages. French.*

George Flint to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 25. Calais.—It will, I hope, be more wondered at how I have been able to do anything than how this happens to come so late, because, owing near 500 livres, I have received but 208, and have not nor can get a shilling from England, so I have been obliged to apply to many other things besides its passage to and from Brussels, whence I received an excellent little treatise, a copy whereof, I presume, you have had from the author. I copied it and sent it to England with another copy of the enclosed, with another piece to preserve Mr. Leonard, all ready prepared for the press and, as I hear Parliament is prorogued a fortnight longer, I hope they will be dispersed in good time. In the enclosed, as I take it from my instructions, I was obliged to support the character of a converted Whig and, as I have reason to believe that my last, which, I hope, came enclosed in mine of 21 Oct., and which Father Græme sent to London, is stifled there, I have not much altered some part of this from some part of that. Some remarks of Mr. *Bruce* have caused some alterations, for which I beg you'll pardon the blottings.

Without abating my proceedings on *England*, I am meditating a like endeavour on Mr. Coke (? Scotland), if leave and instructions be given me. 3 *pages.*

Col. Harry Bruce to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 25. [Received at Rome.]—It's a long year since I saw you in passing and I have not heard from you since. I gave you a line from Sens last March, but know not if it came to hand and if you answered it or wrote to any about me. I have remained all the summer here since the end of May in a menage with some of our own people, which is now like to be broke up by some going away. It's a sweet retirement, but not so easy living as in other parts, but travelling is expensive. (About his circumstances and his having

waited on the Duchess of Mar, and expressing his satisfaction that the King keeps his health so well and hoping to hear of the Queen's safe arrival.)

The enclosed note is about my two sons who are now ripe to pass their trials in the world. I desire your friendly advice. (News of the trials in Scotland as in previous letters.) I have here with me Mr. Graham of Ballgowen, my nephew Kinnaird, a pretty youth, and Capt. Barclay, a pretty gentleman and a good officer. I regret honest Mr. Blair, who is a hardy, good man and an able physician. 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

I am very much obliged to Sir John Erskine for his friendly advice and concern about my family. He wrote to his friends at London to speak to the Directors of the East India Company and got a return they would take care of my son. My second son is ordered away in that Company. My eldest son is passed his course at the College and is going 20. *He is a strong young fellow and restless to be abroad. I have writ for him to come over and stop in Holland, till I hear from you. I would have him into France to learn the language, and, if I could, get him put to the Academy for his riding and exercises.*

Sir William Ellis to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 25. [Received at Rome.]—I received here by Lord Nithsdale your letter of 29 Oct. and have given him, pursuant to the King's order 300 livres. I had advanced him 15 Spanish pistoles at Urbino besides his pension for November and December, he insisting that he and his lady could not otherwise possibly make their journey. When he gave me the said order for 300 livres, I pressed him to be contented with my making up the 15 pistoles 300 livres, but, he asserting he had advised you of the 15 pistoles and that it was intended I should give him 300 more, I let him have it, choosing rather to hazard the 15 pistoles as lent on my private account, in case the King should not approve of what I had done.

I send a letter from Mr. Butler written by the Duke of Ormonde's order with a copy of my answer. His Grace pressing the dispatching the servants away, I venture to do it, without staying to know his Majesty's pleasure. *Enclosed,*

Richard Butler to Sir W. Ellis.

I received your account of the money you paid the Duke of Ormonde's servants from 15 *May,* 1717, *to* 3 *Sept.,* 1718. *He is much obliged to you and will order what is due to you to be paid to Mr. Dicconson or whom you please for your use. In June,* 1717, *he sent Mr. Dicconson* 70 *louis d'ors to be returned you for the servants, and would be glad to know how that money was disposed of. He desires you to continue to Mr. Mara and one footman*

their usual allowance, to pay the coachman and the other footman 30*d. a day for six weeks and what you think reasonable for their journey to Paris and that you will procure them passes and recommendations, if necessary. He desires you to give the coachman and footman he sends for* 200 *livres besides the* 30*d. a day and to direct them to say they are going to Liége.*

He will immediately pay 2,500 *livres to Mr. Dicconson for you, and whatever is due, as soon as we receive your account of the* 70 *louis and of what you have advanced since* 3 *Sept. Pray dispatch away the servants as soon as you can. Oct.* 10, 1718.

Sir W. Ellis to Richard Butler.

The account you received was not sent by me. Had it been, I should have credited his Grace with the 70 *louis. It was sent by Mr. Mara, who only asked me to certify what he had received for himself and the rest of his Grace's servants. As to what was paid above the value of the* 70 *louis or has been paid since or what I now pay to the servants, I need give you no account, for the King has ordered me to receive nothing from his Grace and Mr. Dicconson has the like orders.*

Lady Anne Lytcott to James III.

1718, Nov. 26. Paris.—I would not lay my case before you, which may be different from the rest of your suffering subjects, could I live without your assistance. My father was ordered by the late King to follow him into France with a promise that neither he nor his should ever want. He lost an estate in land of 2,500*l.* a year besides a great sum betrayed into the hands of the Prince of Orange.

My mother and I were afterwards imprisoned for seven months, after which his Majesty ordered us to come over. My father lived on something he had left of his own without being a charge to his Majesty.

When I was to be married to Sir John Lytcott, his Majesty promised to take care of both me and my children, if any, and 2,750*l.* he owed Sir John was settled on me on my marriage with his Majesty's consent and he promised, till he could pay the money, a consideration should be given for it.

When Sir John died, the Queen gave me 1,200 livres a year, till the unfortunate affair of Preston, and then she asked me, if I could shift with 900 because of the great numbers that came. I answered I would make any shift rather than a suffering subject should want bread, so I have had since but 900 a year. The only favour I now beg is that the 900 livres a year may be continued to me, after the arrears are paid, which will enable me to educate my son, who has been some years in a college. 3 *pages.*

J. Menzies to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Saturday, Nov. 15[–26].—I trouble you with the two enclosed because I have no other way to send them and the persons concerned do not doubt of my care. From these you will have the Speech and the Addresses and the remarks on Craggs' letter, which was the bottom and model of the Speech. I sent you some of those papers by way of Mr. *Dillon* with a brief and plain account of the beginning of this Parliament.

"The Court has carried it in both Houses, both as to thanks or approbation for what is passed, and for support for the future.

"Yet there was a great struggle, and many strong though not scurrilous speeches against the Ministry and the measures. The Court did not run into passion nor anything immoderate, but let the debates go on, both because their tail was really so deep in the well, and then several of their best Whig friends left them in this affair of a war with Spain and they were not willing totally to lose them. Such were in the House of Lords, Lord Cowper, Lord Orford, Lord Lonsdale, Lowther, &c., though this last named is a present Lord of the Bedchamber to the father, but not expected to be long so. In the House of Commons Sir Joseph Jekyll, and even the Lord Molesworth, though a most violent Republican Whig, &c.

"Of the Tories a great number absent, as is usual and unaccountable, yet there is a pretty handsome number present. Of them several spoke very well against the management, against the Ministers, and against our being hurried into a war with Spain or indeed any war, when we are not able to stand upon our own legs. Some compared it to the delirious heat and strength of a poor man in a high fever, of which he is shortly to die.

"But as to preventing this war into which the Court is running, they managed that point somewhat more tenderly, and struggled as having a mind to be ravished, and you would wonder to see the Jacobites as glad of this war as the Court is, which indeed they are heartily. So for once they and the Court agree.

"Mr. Shippen spoke often and well to the nature of the thing but no personal reflections. In short has taken wise advice not to go to the Tower again.

"Mr. Walpole spoke wonderfully home and well, no way extravagant neither, and he has got the esteem of the Tories for what is now past these two or three days, and there is like to be a good understanding as to what relates to the public good, which is all that is necessary, and in that there was never nor can there be any inconveniency. I told you how unacceptable such advices were last year, but præstat sero.

"The Court will carry their main design, which is war, by which the Emperor may be served and aggrandized, and many of themselves get more money. But there may be

frequent disputes and struggles in Parliament as to the supplies and other material points, especially if more Tories come, and those that are here do stay, which no man on earth can answer for.

"It is the common belief that the war will be proclaimed next week. I leave it to *Sir H. Paterson* to give you a particular account of the slowness of the Dutch to come in with us in the alliance and of several other particulars which he sends hither to my hands and I have made some very good use of them. Whatever he sends is judicious and clear and candid.

"By this time you have had full correspondence with *Anne Oglethorpe*, who went on a most important errand, and therefore I need not touch a word on that now. It seems as if Providence itself were bringing that matter about, and, if these people who ought to be our friends for their own sakes, are not pusillanimous and infatuated, they have the best game on earth to play.

"*Ormonde's* going thither is, like other things, already no secret, but we have done what is possible, pour donner le change and start another scent.

"I know nothing why not to be extreme sorry for *Berwick's* going thither. C'est un coup de son oncle.

"As to *the King of Spain*, I do not at present distinctly remember if I gave you a full account of his factor here, the chief one, and his inclinations. Long ago *the Duke of Shrewsbury* asked me with great concern one day, if I had any dealings with that factor. I told him, none at all, and gave him some reasons. He was very glad and counselled me never to have anything to do with him. For beside, said he, that he is four hours every day shut up with *Marlborough* and often with her too, he has come frequently to myself lately and with all the sacred professions of friendship advised and prayed me to join in partnership with *King George*.

"I defended myself, said *the Duke*, with my ill state of health, and all other excuses I could well think of, but still he renewed his attacks, and at last he told me; Peut-etre vous vous amusez d'une certaine esperance, comme beaucoup d'autres, mais croyez moy que tout ça ne sont que chimeres, et que personne de bon sens, particulierement de notre côté, n'entrera jamais dans une telle avanture, qui n'a nul fondement.

"*The Duke*, after this, could never endure him, but ordered me to give only general hints to our friends if I saw danger of any intimacy, but not to give the full reason.

"It may be of use to take the proper means now to give a true idea of him in *the King of Spain's* family, as at least as being no friend of ours, whatever he may be to his own Directors, though in my humble opinion these two interests are now not only linked by a visible Providence, but in all good and solid sense inseparable. And it is not reckoned that factor's fault to err in good sense and sagacity."

In my plain though laconic accounts by the way of Mr. *Dillon*, I give you always the substance of the present situation. A faithful miniature gives the face as well to an intelligent eye as the largest picture.

I thought often to have made a step nearer you, to have the more safe and speedy opportunity of giving you a true account of the infinite difficulties and defects and inconveniencies that the affairs of our Company labour under, which would naturally confound and sink any interest in the world in the human way of doing business. Providence can do it a shorter way as it did once before, but wise men are not to sit still and expect miracles. 3 *pages.*

James III to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Nov. 27. Rome.—You will easily believe what a surprise it was to me to find by yours of the 4th the journey you were going to begin and your saying so little on the subject the more embarrassed me that I received at the same time the enclosed note from Cardinal Aquaviva, by the contents of which you will see it was impossible for me to avoid declaring that you had made that journey without my precise order. But I turned the matter in such a manner and the present conjuncture is such, that I cannot but hope that your journey will turn to account. You have been all along acquainted with all my proceedings in relation to Spain and, that you may have a clearer insight into those matters, I send you the copy of the letter I write to Cardinal Aquaviva to be sent to Spain, which may serve as a sort of instruction for yourself. 'Tis certain I am very much in the dark as to the King of Spain's resolutions, but I hope you will be able to see clearer into them and even to determine them on the right side. After this you cannot certainly keep yourself too private in Spain and on the footing I am with Cardinal Alberoni you must in great measure be guided by his advice. He is a man that must be taken in his own way and 'tis vain to think one can force him to what he will not do of himself. I heartily wish you success where you are and, as I am sure your zeal for my service carried you there, so I should be the more concerned, did you meet with any disagrement on that account. Sir P. Redmond is a perfect honest man, but I think him very unequal for great affairs, and not capable of nice managements, which will be your great business. You will be surprised at the date of this letter, but, after what has happened at Innsbruck, all my friends in these parts advised me to come here, where alone they thought my liberty could be secure, and I have taken care that my friends in England should be advertised of the true reason of my coming to this place. I know no more as to the Princesses at Innsbruck, they are still prisoners there, and where that matter will end, God knows. When I know anything more on that subject, you shall be sure to be acquainted with it.

Since what's above, I have heard from the person about whom I cautioned you. He's certainly very indiscreet and not fit to be trusted with secrets, which I could not but hint here, the rather that I perceive by himself that he is not very well with *Alberoni*. *Over 2 pages. Draft. Enclosed,*

Cardinal Alberoni to Cardinal Aquaviva.

(*Calendared ante, p.* 563.) *With note that this is a translation of what Cardinal Alberoni writes in answer to the King's proposal of sending a person into Spain to manage his affairs at that Court.*

Anne Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 27. Paris.—This is to give you an account of the safe arrival of the last cargo, which, arriving after my departure I was uneasy about the fate of, but I had taken measures, that, in case any should come in my absence *Menzies* should receive them, pay what was asked and dispose of them.

I cannot express my concern about the fate of our Princess. It is so great that it will expose me to pretend to give you my thoughts of ways for her release. Prince James, being a son of a King of Poland and a Prince and Palatine there now, if we are well informed in England of Polish affairs, the Palatines stick one by another, and encroaching on one is to attack the liberty and property of all. This being the case, if Prince James should send to the Diet desiring them to look on the private affront to himself as meant to them all, in short saying all that can be said on that subject, and desiring the Diet to make an address to the King of Poland to redemand the Princess of the Emperor, and, if possible, to interest the Diet so much in that affair that they may not grant either money or any bill to the King's liking, unless she was restored to her father.

The Parliament has voted thanks for the Speech, but where, you may depend on it, *the Elector of Hanover* will be balked is, when the money bills must be voted for executing the engagements. 3 *pages.*

Charles Chilton to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 28. St. Germains.—I should sooner have answered your letter, had it not been for our concern and trouble on the King's account. I could not but be extremely sensible of the honour you did me by your letter that gives me so agreeable an assurance of his Majesty's good intentions for me. I had some thoughts of writing some account of what passed in regard to what the Duke of Berwick has done in relation to the late Queen's servants, but did not, being assured you would have an account from better hands. Whatever motives the Duke had, which seem obvious enough, I cannot

but be glad so many of the Queen's servants are provided for, but I know not why the two Commissioners that are provided for in that list should disown having had any knowledge of it till it was done, since the Duke was long alone with both of them here the day before he was to see the Regent at St. Cloud about it. It seems they do not think there is any matter for them to be vain of in it. I think it were to be wished that Mr. Dicconson would not so entirely rely on Mr. Nihell's solicitations at Paris as never to go there himself to solicit the payment at least of the arrears, since Mr. Nihell has so many other affairs to follow as well for the regiments he is agent to, as all the Duke of Berwick's business and now this new employment the Duke has procured him for these late settled pensions, that it may be believed he will hardly make it a principal affair to solicit what regards the King's particular service, especially the arrears he has so little succeeded in hitherto. I suppose you know that almost all those that are provided for now by the privilege our Treasurer has of paying whom he pleases, are advanced all their arrears, while few of the King's servants are paid any further than to August, 1717.

His Majesty knows that, in the late King's time and a great part of his own till the death of Mr. Conquest, his Majesty's payments and the Queen's were in different hands, the King's being always managed by Sir John Sparrow or Mr. Conquest, that were clerks of the Green Cloth. Mr. Dicconson got them both into his hands since. He is now provided for by the French Court as the late Queen's Treasurer. I know not, if he will continue to manage what may regard the King's service. I have been always cautious of meddling in his Majesty's affairs without commission for it, and am still reserved of speaking my sentiments of them to anybody here, but what is addressed directly to your Grace I hope wi'l be received according to the good intention I have in it. 2½ *pages.*

Sir Peter Redmond to Clanranald.

1718, Nov. 28.—I have yours of 25 Oct. and the 5th instant and at last the sample of the goods I advised. To me the round part appears very heavy, being heavier than two or three of those in use here, and those are strong enough, but of that you are best judge. I shall do all I can to have them disposed of to best advantage and, as the Court will be in town this week, I shall have better occasion to treat with the merchant about them, than I had following him these several months up and down, though I found him and indeed almost everybody here well inclined to favour my pretensions. The season, and till we hear of the resolutions of the English Parliament, keeps all things inactive at present. As soon as I fix your affair, I must return home for a while, but I shall insist you be admitted to oversee the making of the goods,

so am of opinion you should prepare to come hither at a short warning, though your coming will have one inconveniency, that you must furnish the money, whereas, if my chapman undertakes to get them made himself, he'll advance the money, and perhaps our friends are not too flush. I shall do all in my power to have the affair finished or at least fixed on a secure footing for you to manage easily afterwards. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Nov. 29. Rome.—I arrived here the 24th, where I found a great bundle of yours, viz., those of 29 Oct. and 1 and 8 Nov., and most of what they contained surprised me not a little and makes me long the more to hear from you again. By what you tell me I thought it not quite safe to write to you by the old address, at least till I hear from you again, and then I may see the storm against *Dillon* is over. *The Regent's* proceedings grow every day more unaccountable and in place of his being a secret friend to *the King*, as we still hoped, he is now liker an inveterate enemy. The gentleman, for whom I sent you two letters to deliver concerning *the King's* affairs with *the Regent*, acts, it seems, a handsome part, but I fear all he will be able to do will not be of force enough to make *the Regent* perform his promises, and even a delay of his performing his promise will even be as bad as breaking it, for, while the grass grows, the steed starves. I have lamentable accounts from people in all the parts where they are scattered of their sad condition, having had nothing since June last, and by this time, if they have got nothing more, they must be much worse, but I hope before this some more of what was due is paid.

Should *Dillon* be obliged to leave *Paris* or it be made impracticable for him to look after the affairs he formerly did, I see not how his place could be supplied, for in a month or two the same objections would be made to any that should supply him as are now against himself. I heartily wish he may have overcome his difficulties and be at liberty to go on as he did.

I do not wonder that *Ormonde* was desirous to get from *Paris* and the thought of his going to *Spain*, as things stand, was very natural. *The King* and *Mar* believe though that he would not have taken that step without good reasons and a certainty of a good reception, and suppose that neither he nor *Dillon* would have been for this without some encouragement for it from *the King of Spain's* man with you, but *the King* is a little surprised that neither of them has explained that matter to him. *Dillon* refers it to the other, who in his letters barely mentions it and pretty overly, so that *the King* was at a loss what turn to give it to *the King of Spain's* man where he is, with whom it is so necessary to keep well. What makes them more afraid of *Ormonde* having no good reception when he gets to *Spain* is that the very day he had *Ormonde's* with

the account of his going, he had a return from *Alberoni* to a proposal he had sent to him some time ago of sending one there privately from him in order to concert some necessary things and the return is absolutely refusing it, and he fears that *Ormonde's* being there would be still less liked by *Alberoni*, if he went entirely of himself without any encouragement for his journey. *The King* could not avoid giving *the King of Spain's* man with him an account of this step of *Ormonde's*, which he has done the best way he could and that letter is to be sent to *Alberoni*. He has also wrote to *Ormonde* by the same canal, which makes him au fait of all, and it will go to him safely. I wish that *Alberoni* may have some immediate project to put in execution which could not wait concerting with *the King*, and that he may have called *Ormonde* to be employed in it, but I fear this is not the case.

I found here a strange letter enough of 10 Oct. from Sir P. Redmond. He had not then got the one I sent you for him, which I wonder at, and is very angry at not hearing from me. He is in a manner fallen out with *Alberoni* and is working by other people, the consequences of which I leave you to judge. Before he left *Italy*, he had a great mind to be a minister, which was thought not at all advisable in the general sense, though in the particular he was employed in he could do no hurt and was equal to it, but now he has erected himself into a minister for everything there, and takes it very ill that others will not look on him as such. I'm afraid he has played the fool, and am now very glad I have been so sparing of my letters to him. Thus it comes, I see every day the more, of employing those little conceited people in anything. He tells me he was obliged to go to his family but would soon return and that you knew how to address to him. I do not see he has come any speed in the particular he was sent about, but that, it seems, he thought was too small a thing for him, though, had he got that done, it would have been of more service than all the great projects he has been busying himself about. I intend to write to him next post and shall send you the letter.

We know nothing more yet of *the Princess* but are in expectation every day of a courier's returning, whom *the Pope* sent to *the Emperor* with a pressing letter on that subject, and *the King* has sent Mr. *Wogan* to *the Princess* and her father that the affair may be brought to a conclusion one way or another, as is highly fit, and not hang much longer in suspense.

You have a way, I suppose, of sending to *Ormonde*, so I hope you'll forward him what I sent you for him in my last. He has sent us no address but promises to do it, as soon as he comes to his journey's end. If you have occasion to write to him, you may give him an account of what I have here told you. When anything new occurs and I know how to address, I shall not fail writing to himself.

I had a letter the other day for him from C[amoc]ke, which I enclose and pray forward it when you find a way of doing it.

I want to know if any new conveyance is settled yet for our letters to and from *England*, which I hope *Ormonde* and his little friend would take care of, and there's the more need of it now that lately the skipper, who has sometimes served *Capt. Ogilvie* for that, has been taken up, searched with his ship and examined, but they were not much the wiser for him, and he had been left off for some time before, and can never now be employed again. There's another reason for a new conveyance. Poor Father Græme is ordered from Calais and 'twas he who got most of our letters sent over this twelvemonth both for *the Bishop of Rochester* and others, as well as theirs brought over, so his being sent away is really a great loss to us and we are little obliged to those who occasioned it. I have some reason to suspect the same person for this, who, I fancy, had some hand in *Dillon's* being lately made uneasy at *Paris*. 5 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Anne Oglethorpe.

1718, Nov. 29. Rome.—But a few days since I came here to attend my master, who came some days before, as was thought absolutely fit for him to do and to continue no longer where he had been in expectation of a thing which, I fear, will still draw out into some further length, which is vexing enough and the more that the disappointment has been occasioned by the mismanagement of those on the other part, though again and again forewarned of the very things that have happened, if they used not great secrecy and dispatch. There's no help now but patience, and, if it come not right, there are more of the kind in the world to supply the place, which must be thought of.

On my arrival here I found yours from Calais and the packet from *Capt. Ogilvie.* What you tell me of letters and what they contain being for some time known on the other side before they arrived surprises me and the more that for these twelve months I have never sent a packet for *Lord Oxford* but by the way to *Capt. Ogilvie* I send you this, save one about a year ago that I was necessitated to send the way I believe you suspect all the rest were sent, and of the contents of that one letter I was forced to give some account to the person I sent it. As for some people's indiscretion in talking in coffee-houses, it is what I nor nobody can help, but sure I am they had no ground for it from me nor indeed from anybody else.

I heard of a skipper's being taken up and examined and some odd questions asked him, but, thanks to *Capt. Ogilvie*, they were little the wiser for him. I fear the hand of Job was in that matter. It is hard that some, who pretend to be friends to the cause, should push their private resentment so far as to hurt the interest by it, as I fear was the case in this, but whatever we know of this is better to be overlooked, as you

advise in other things, than to hunt after it, and we to take another course in future, so I very much approve of *Lord Oxford's* precaution about *Capt. Ogilvie's* removing to another station for some time and changing his name &c. as I have now wrote to him and I leave it to you and him to determine the place.

I see by *Lord Oxford's* letters that the affair of *Capt. Ogilvie* was but the least part of your errand. His referring us to the accounts you are to give of it, makes us, you may be sure, long to hear again and further from you. You say nothing of your going to *Paris*, but, by what *Lord Oxford* writes, I presume you are gone there. I very much fear that both you and he will find there's no good to be done at present with any of that family, but I shall be glad to be mistaken.

The King, I believe, will now winter here. He wishes you his compliments, and will long to know the goods you buy up now you are at the mart. Pray make mine to *Lord Oxford*, when you write, and let him know his letters of 8–19 Oct. are come safe.

I believe *Menzies* has given over corresponding with me. It is high time for him though to dally no longer with a thing which concerns his own reputation so nearly as what I have so often wrote to him of and, though there's nothing more to be said of it there, yet it behoves him not a little to acquit himself here. 4 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Capt. John Ogilvie.

1718, Nov. 29. Rome.—On coming here a few days ago I found your packet of 28 and 29 Oct. I fancy you are a good deal changed, for I never before perceived you were suspicious or jealous of your friends. Had I thought my not answering in particular the things you inform me of would have made either you or Mrs. *Ogilvie* so, I would not have been so short. If you think your free way of writing was not well taken, you do me much wrong, for I always look on it as a proof of your good will towards me. I see though that your being jealous of me does not make you alter your way, so, were I not your friend, I were much to blame, but you shall ever find me so to the best of my power. Put an end therefore, I beg of both you and Mrs. *Ogilvie* to your suspicions and jealousies and, if at any time I have any objection to you, I will tell you of it myself. The informations you give me may be of use, but it would be to no purpose for me always to write you back my thoughts on them. I will not fail to write to you on any particular that is needful, but you must not expect I have time to write of them all. For this time, though, I will go through the heads of your two letters, as far as I can remember.

I am exceeding glad all the packets I sent you are safely arrived owing to your care and poor Father G[ræ]me's and that there was nothing found by seizing the cipher. *Anne*

Oglethorpe's letter from your parts indeed surprised me. I knew before she was angry with me though I had given her no cause. *Menzies* has a hand in it, I know, but of all that you must take no notice. I have answered her this post and suppose I shall hear from her a good deal more, *Lord Oxford* referring to her, but she tells me enough to see that you had other affairs to manage than the removing of *Capt. Ogilvie* from his old station.

I am obliged for your accounts of things you apprehend to be in agitation against *Mar*, but he's very easy on that head, and, whenever *the King* can get his business better done, will very willingly give it up. You may depend on his making no bad use of anything you tell him and will always take care you shall not suffer by it. He is in no correspondence with Mc[ghi]e. He has a faint remembrance that some time ago he had a letter from him, which he answered and, if he did, he has a copy of it, but this is so long ago and he thought so little of it, he is not sure. Had he had any dealings with him, you had known it.

By what you now tell me, he looks on him as no better than a k[nav]e, so is to be guarded against. You thought, I see, of changing your addresses before *Anne Oglethorpe's* arrival and indeed 'tis absolutely right to do so as well as your abode since *Lord Oxford* desires it ; for the last perhaps some have some other design in it, but I would have you disguise your suspicion and do as is proposed to you for some time, and then we can easily place you again where you can be of most use. I wish you had another way still of sending to *Lord Oxford* than by the two you mention, and you must contrive it.

The letter you mention from *Mar* to M. le Colonel I wish you had explained further, for he has entirely forgot it. I desire you may do so still. As to *Dillon's* messenger pray do not mind it, and it signifies nothing to you or Mrs. *Ogilvie*, but taking notice of it may breed mischief.

Mar is obliged to Macna[mar]a and desires you may return him his thanks. I am sorry to hear that some uneasiness has happened to him since he went over.

Mrs. *Ogilvie's* suspicions of *James Murray* are wrong, and there is no occasion for anybody's jealousy of *Mar's* having too great an opinion of him. *Anne Oglethorpe* was wrong in saying he laid the story of the picture on *Capt. Ogilvie* or Mrs. *Ogilvie*, for he did not, but she's picqued against him and, when some of the sex are so, they will stick at few things to be revenged. If one would mind all their little quarrels, there's no living.

I long for that book of ciphers you mention from Holland. I suppose it is from *Lord Oxford*, though neither he nor anybody else has writ me anything of it.

I see *Anne Oglethorpe* has a mind to make you angry with *Mar* too. She should speak truth though, which it seems

she did not to you in one thing, for *Lord Oxford* in his letter you now send approves extremely of nobody's having the name of a place.

The story of *Mar's* courting *Ormonde's* friends of late and neglecting his own is groundless. He has all along been as civil to the first as he could, but neglecting his own, so long as they behave as they ought, was never his fault.

The apprehension of *Capt. Ogilvie* or Mrs. *Ogilvie* being spirited away ought not to be despised, for 'tis practicable and would be of pernicious consequence, so you must take care to make people easy about that by doing what they advise as to his abode.

As to things and packets being known on the other side before they arrive and *Lord Oxford's* name being spoke of in coffee-houses, it is what I can neither understand by all that's yet told me nor help, but I see *Anne Oglethorpe* suspects that all the packets have been sent by *Dillon's* canal, which, save one I was forced about a twelve-month ago to send that way, you know not to be so, and I wish those stories may not come more from her own people than others.

H[oo]k's designs are as much against *Dillon* as *Mar* and I apprehend he has done some unaccountable things that way already. I shall in a little time see what the lady is negotiating with him, for *Lord Oxford* has writ so that she'll be forced to tell it us, so till then I'll say no more but only wish it may be for *the King's* service, which I very much doubt.

You'll easily believe that money is a scarce commodity with us just now both here and with our friends at *Paris*, besides I see by the skipper being discovered, any you shall constantly employ will soon be discovered also, therefore there is no more thinking of the ship you mention and 'twill be better to find other occasions, when we have packets to send, which may be done as you did with the three last I sent you or by sending them to Holland, which perhaps is the surer way.

We are obliged to Mr. T[albo]t for the offer of that ship and you must return him many compliments for it, but now he may employ her as he thinks otherwise fit.

James Murray was far from giving any bad impressions of Mr. *Cæsar* and indeed 'tis in no man's power to hurt him with *the King*, and *Mar* knows him to be an honest, worthy, active man.

It seems the lady is very vain of *the King's* writing to her at his landing in your parts and angry he has not since. The occasion was his having by accident her address then and no others, and he thought she would be sure to give his friends an account of it, so he could not on that occasion have wrote to a more proper hand, but since then he thought *Mar's* writing to her was enough.

My compliments to poor F[ather] G[ræ]me, who, I am very sorry, is ordered away and I am persuaded it comes from

[Hoo]k. I will do all in my power to make him easy both on his own account and ours, but I'll write more of this to you afterwards. I thank him for his caution about G. Mc[kenzi]e, but I fancy he's mistaken of him, and I believe I know him better than he or any he heard speak of him. Poor C[ock]ly (Colclough) is grown old and dazed. *Mar* never did anything to disoblige him, but he takes the Master of S[inclair's] word for everything and, when 'tis from no better hand, *Mar* is very indifferent.

S[eafor]t[h] is so touchy there's no being sure of him. I answered not long ago a very odd letter from him, to which I expect a return and then I shall know more of him.

Macmahon is not now so frequent in his correspondence with the lady as formerly; however, what you say shall be minded. Westcomb, I believe, is an honest man, but is not employed in any correspondence with us. He once was with *Ormonde* for a year and a half. He can be of no service, but likes to be meddling, but you had best have nothing to do with him.

You would hear of *the Queen's* being unluckily stopped by the fault and delays of her own people after all the pressing we could to the contrary. We know not yet what will be the issue, and must have patience, but, if she comes not soon, there are more women in the world and it cannot be expected she will be long waited for. *The King*, I believe, will pass the winter here, which is a much better quarter than he had last year.

Lady Mar and her little one are come safely here.

In case *Anne Oglethorpe* should suspect you had informed me of anything you had discovered from her, I thought 'twas fit to let you know she knows not the least thing of it from me and neither she nor any one else ever shall, so you may deny it boldly. I have indeed mentioned some business she was to do at Paris, but that is taken from what *Lord Oxford* writes us, who refers us to accounts of it she is to write us. 8 *pages*.

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 29. Bologna.—I arrived here with some difficulty the 27th at night, the roads in Lombardy being extremely deep and stiff. I saw the Cardinal next morning and delivered him his letter and then showed him that to the Nuncio. After some discourse I found him so very hearty in *the King's* service that having orders from him to have no reserve for the Cardinal I showed likewise *the King's* letter to *Prince James Sobieski*, which he much approved and told me he was convinced before of the absolute necessity of some such method in this conjuncture, and, as I was referred to him for counsel in the method of my proceeding forward and speaking with freedom to *the Princess Sobieska* and *the Princess Clementina* by the way, I am obliged to him for putting me on an

expedient that I believe will prove pretty secure, at least better than any yet proposed.

We agreed that thorough puckling would not do in an affair of this nature, nor indeed can it ever do in business that requires access and speech and is to be drawn into any length farther than just slipping a packet or a message; there must be some outward plausible show made to carry on one's reserves the better. Wherefore the Cardinal, knowing that the *Rector* of the *Jesuits* at *Innsbruck* had already done all the good offices in his power to *Princess Clementina* and *the King* by way of handing of *letters* between 'em, as a certain gentleman before now arrived at *Rome* may have informed *the King*, judged it the surest way to have me recommended to that *Rector* by the other here, whom he absolutely depends on as to secrecy, which he is no farther entrusted with than in point of my way of travelling to *Germany*. By his means I can have probably as much access as I please to *the Princess Sobieska* without any suspicion and can have my *letters* safely transmitted, since I pass in the main for a gentleman that designs to pass the Carnival at *Vienna*.

This way appeared so safe and practicable that I could not but embrace it. In business of this intricate nature, which I am pretty well acquainted with, 'tis certainly needless to give particular instructions and a man must be left in good measure to himself. I have got my pass and an open letter of friendly recommendation to the *Nuncio* at *Vienna*.

The *Cardinal* will send you his news, which are of different kinds. One that *Princess Clementina* is to be shut up in a *convent* at *Vienna*, the other that she is to be *set free* at the pressing instances of *the Elector of Bavaria* and *the Elector Palatine*. I shall have as much entertainment on the road in projects of *escapes* &c. as ever I had in six months in a certain tower not far from St. Paul's. I told Will D[rummond] here I was going to Spain, how he'll swallow it I can't tell.

I enclose an additional cipher as I found room in mine. I think it would not be amiss to send beforehand a letter of credit of 50 or 100 pistoles to Augsburg or Vienna. I shant make use of it without occasion. 2 *pages*.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Nov. 29.—I write every week to *Mar*, but had no news from him these last two posts. I hope my next letters will bring an account of his being safely returned to *the King*.

It has always been my opinion that no judicious measures should be omitted for the security of *the King's* person, yet in this case great care should be taken to distinguish betwixt the *appearances of danger and not to give a rise* to *suggestions*, which perhaps might not be thought of, and, though there is no *depending on the Emperor's* generosity, where his *interest* is concerned, however the world will scarcely believe him

capable of so *enormous a crime as seizing the King* in *other dominions*, such a step being infinitely *more inhuman* than *the Princess' arrest*, which is looked on as a *base and most cruel action*. Both those points have been much talked of here for some time and what I mention is the general notion of the most thinking people.

The King's sudden journey to *Rome* in this conjuncture occasions various discourses and many imagine he has but little or no hopes of success in *the Princess'* affair. Others believe he is gone to procure *the Pope's* earnest solicitations for his friend's liberty. I think there can be no inconveniency in letting everybody judge their own way of this voyage and neither have nor will acquaint any, except *Sheldon*, with the true motives, till I have *the King's* or *Mar's* further directions.

The Regent has determined nothing as yet about *the pension* notwithstanding his reiterated promises of prompt succour and God alone knows when he will.

I presume *Ormonde* is at present with *the King of Spain* and that *he* gave *his* friends with *Italy* an ample account about family concerns. I wish *him* good success and was always of opinion *he* should have compared notes with *the King* before *he* began the journey. I am persuaded however *he* must have solid reasons for undertaking it.

Dillon's particular affair is still depending and by my best information *Dillon* will be removed from these parts before the beginning of the New Year, but where or in what manner I cannot yet learn.

We have no news from the North but what the public papers mention and I have had no account from *Jerningham* these two months past. Though the English post be not yet arrived, I am told that Stair received an express with the Speech made to the Parliament last Tuesday and that both Houses voted Addresses of thanks, wherein they promised to support the Government with their lives and fortunes. 3 *pages*.

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1718, Nov. 29. Paris.—Pray tell the Duke I am in advance for Charles Forbes near 7,000 livres, whereof I shall send a particular account by my next. In the meantime I beg his Grace would order Mr. Dicconson to pay me about that sum.

Our poor people here for the most part have had no subsistence further than June so that most of them are starving.

John Ker to John Paterson.

1718, Nov. 29. Paris.—At Mr. Walkinshaw's desire addressing the enclosed under his cover.

Don Ramon de Perellos y Rocafull, Grand Master of the Orders of St. John and the Holy Sepulchre, to James III.

1718, Nov. 30. Malta.—Acknowledging his letter on behalf of the Chevalier de Bethesy, in consequence of which he had granted him several favours, some of them considerable. *French.*

Theophilus Oglethorpe to James III.

1718, Nov. 30. Malta.—Thanking him for his letter in favour of the Chevalier de Bethesy and congratulating him on choosing a young Princess to be their Queen and wishing he may have a fruitful offspring worthy of his line.—

The 23rd Mr. Camocke rejoiced for your marriage and gave a royal salute, wearing your Union flag at the maintopmast head and went hence the 28th with five clean ships and a bomb ketch. He desires me to assure you he is your most dutiful and faithful subject.

Theophilus Oglethorpe to the Duke of Mar.

1718, St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30. Malta.—Enclosing the Grand Master's answer to his Majesty and expressing his joy at the King's giving them at last a Queen.—Mr. Camocke made a rejoicing and an entertainment on the good news of the King's being married, hoisting the Union flag at his maintopmast head and the Spanish ships gave a royal salute both of great guns and small arms and all the ships were covered with colours. The King's and the new Queen's healths were drunk and at each a royal salvo, which very much mortified the German faction here.

Mr. Camocke says he wrote to the King from Corfu and desired me to assure him of his duty and loyalty to him.

Saturday the Chevalier d'Orleans arrived here in eight days from Marseilles. He is received as General of the French galleys. He says the Duke of Berwick is laid aside and Marshal Besons sent in his room.

'Tis said here that the 21st the town of Melazzo was taken by the Spaniards but not the citadel.

Camocke, having careened his ships, sailed hence the 28th. He assured me you shall hear of him in ten days and desired you would direct for him to Marquis Patiño, Intendant General of the King of Spain's forces in Sicily.

As soon as I can get that part of the briefs the Grand Master has granted, registered, I shall take the first opportunity of getting to Rome. 2½ *pages.*

Brother Gioachino da Parma (?), a Capuchin, to James III.

1718, Nov. 30. Pesaro.—Expressing his regret at not having found him at Urbino on his return from the Holy House of Loreto and his desire to go to Rome to serve as his chaplain. *Italian.*

FRANCIS BAKER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 30. Paris.—Some four months ago I wrote to you, but did not receive an answer. I served the late King as captain in Lord Montgomery's regiment before the Revolution, and on the Revolution went with him through France into Ireland, where I served as captain of Grenadiers. I have been on all the expeditions since for his and my present royal master's service, and especially in the last in Scotland. I was several years on the late King's and Queen's list. On her death I lost all and have not received a farthing since 1 April last. The officers and gentlemen that came out of Scotland are still paid on the New List and, as I have the same pretensions as being one of those, I hope you will speak to the King and send your orders to Mr. Dicconson to put me on the list of those that came from Scotland. If I have not your protection, I must of necessity starve, which I hope you will prevent by giving your speedy orders to Mr. Dicconson. 2 *pages.*

JOHN ENGLISH and JAMES KAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

[1718, Nov. ?]—Petition in the same terms as that of 26 Sept., 1718, calendared *ante, p.* 325, but stating that now 5 months subsistence was due to them.

SIR W. ELLIS with GIOVANNI ANGELO BELLONI.

[1718, Nov. ?]—Account showing how the 2,500 crowns for July, August and Sept., 1718, were applied, the last payment being of 14 Nov.

CAPT. JOHN OGILVIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 1. Calais.—I thought not to have troubled you again so soon, but this enclosed came to me the last day from *England.* You will see by it how the Devil and his instruments are at work. The letter is from a person of a good sound judgment and very considerable both for his estate and interest. I have had all my thoughts at work since I received it, and my opinion is that perhaps M. le Blanc may have had a hand in this affair of Hook's, for, since the Court of France has lost their intelligence they used to have from their spies at St. Germains, they are mad that they are all in the dark as to what relates to *the King,* so they fancy, were *Mar* but removed, their own creatures would be the persons that would be trusted, and so M. le Blanc would know everything to make his court to *the Regent.* My reason for this is since Hook and Capt. Maghie are creatures of M. le Blanc's, but I hope God will direct *the King* and preserve him from being imposed on by his enemies. You are timely warned, therefore do what will be best both for *the King's* interest and your own safety and to crush your enemies. *Anne Oglethorpe* is still at Paris, so that I cannot learn what steps she has taken as yet, but, when she returns, I will use my best endeavours to know, and you shall be advertised of all that

comes to my knowledge. *Anne Oglethorpe* lodged near a fortnight in a private house in Paris before she went to her sister's.

I sent a copy of the enclosed letter to Father G[ræm]e, that he may show it to Mr. *Dillon*, that he may see their villainy. I have also letters I have seized of persons whose handwriting *Dillon* knows as well as his own that will convince him he is attacked as well as *Mar*, but I scorn to court his favour. If you please to acquaint him, you may, and, if he writes to me, I will prove what I have said. This I would not acquaint him of, but it may perhaps serve my friend, *Mar*. 2 *pages. Enclosed,*

——— *to* CAPT. OGILVIE.

I would have answered yours of the 2nd ere now, but till within these few days I was not at the bottom of what I thought most material for you to know. In your last you seem pretty much satisfied that our politicians at Paris had given over their plotting and were ashamed of what they were about, since they had reason to believe our master was advertised of their projects. But the affair is far from being over, for, since they believed themselves found out, they have pushed their villainous practices with more diligence than ever, for, as those people had the impudence to embark in such an affair, they'll go through stick, till they either undo themselves or those whose characters they have attacked. In short, there's lately sent from your side a relation of a certain person at Paris, who was once employed in the Rye House plot, but, when he found it did not take, he threw himself at the King's feet and discovered the whole affair, on which, being in danger of having his throat cut by his fellow creatures, the Presbyterians, he was forced to fly to France. He has been employed of late years in one affair or other, being a very pragmatical fellow, but never was known to discharge with honesty or even conduct what he was trusted with. He has raised himself by villainy and, I hope, is in a fair way to fall by the same. His kinsman is very busy here, whom I have made it my business to trace as much as possible, and I have found out most of his haunts and the company he keeps and the persons he's most intimate with, for he applies himself to persons of both sexes, knowing that the ladies are easiest imposed on, and the fittest tools for propagating either what is false or foolish. However some of the gentlemen he's addressed too ought to know better things, whom I blame extremely for going into such measures. I'm hopeful this spark will soon by his own mad conduct overturn the projects of the party, for what wit he has is a perfect flash, without so much solid sense as to keep his own counsel or that of those he has to deal with ; so much his kinsman and he are of a piece. However it's surprising how much his villainous insinuations take with some people, who have more sense

than honesty, and how much they startle others, who have the largest stock of the latter, for none that has common sense or any notion of the King's good judgment can ever apprehend he would be so unjust either to himself or others as to lay aside the Duke of Mar, after what he has so bravely attempted or so generously undergone, for a little inconsiderable party, who are unable to serve him to purpose even if they were willing, which I am well assured they are not, for all that some of them aim at is making their court to his greatest enemies at the charges of himself and his best friends. I am entirely of the opinion of some very worthy people I have discoursed with on this head, who protest that, if ever we should be cursed with so unhappy a turn of affairs as the Duke's being laid aside and those villains brought into play, and our Master once more into the old channel, they would, if it were not possible for honest men to live easily under the present government, sell their estates immediately, go abroad and despair of the restoration, and I should be one of the first to take that method. However I fear nothing of this kind and lose no opportunity of undeceiving others on the head, though I am told some of the party seem so very sure of success, that they begin already to lay wagers that the Duke will not keep his post a month longer, but I hope God will prevent so great a misfortune, for, though I have no more interest in him than in another that were the King's minister, never having seen him, when I consider his character and what he has done, I cannot help thinking that parting with him would be the finishing stroke to our King's destruction.

The rascal Hook sent over has been with a clergyman of the Church of England, who is really a loyal, honest man but is very much imposed on by this fellow, who has taken pains to persuade him that the King has all along been betrayed by a certain great man, as he terms him, who is privy to all affairs and informs the government of all that passes on this side and yours as to what concerns the King. It's strange this story should take as it has done with this poor man, who is in great concern about it and, I suppose, has his wits at work how to get the King to guard himself against this great man. Next post I shall write you an account of my own affairs. In the meantime beware of some with you, who was lately in the cabal at Paris and now pretends to have no more to do there. However those people are cursed with bad secretaries, for few Irishmen are blessed with the retentive faculty. 1718, *Nov.* 15[–26]. *London.* 2½ *pages.*

Dr. P. Barclay to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 1.—Being out of linen and other necessaries and not having any subsistence to expect till January, requesting him to procure him a supply.—His only way of

living at Urbino was engaging in a menage with persons who had greater funds than he either had or could expect.

G. H[ome] of Whitfield to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 20[–Dec. 1]. London.—The Court are to give in to the Commons an estimate of the next year's charges and then the House proceeds on the ways and means. It's warmly rumoured that the Land Tax and Malt Duty will be the two principal funds. A State lottery is also designed and the Bank appears inclined to lend great sums on a parliamentary security. Time can only discover how the supplies will be raised. The detachment of Foot Guards sent to several garrisons are returning, they being relieved by others. The Princess is forbid to visit her children, as she was accustomed, and that difference seems to increase. Eight men-of-war are going with all expedition under Capt. Hardie's command to carry stores and provisions to Gibraltar and are afterwards to join Byng's fleet. More ships are fitting out. The merchants are stepping aside daily. The news of taking up ships confounds all. Some persons need an Act of Indemnity, and it's believed this may produce one more comprehensive than the last. Princess Sobieska's seizure continues to make a great noise and stocks continue to hold much about one for a long time, and it's believed the sources of their support will soon run dry. The enclosed paper is very much spread abroad and is exceedingly grating. Every night are narrow searchings for one or other. There is a shrewd suspicion that the Barrier Treaty is signed and lodged in Cadogan's hands and is to be of no effect in case that republic does not accede to the Quadruple Alliance within a limited time and they are told the Emperor will take other measures in case of their refusal. *Sent by way of Robert Arbuthnot and with note by him that he got the packet under a Frenchman's cover.*

Hugh Thomas to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 20[–Dec. 1].—The account I last sent you I received from Mr. *Harvey*, in which I found afterwards he was very much out. The following is what *Lord North and Grey* gave me in his own handwriting to send you :—The question moved in the House of Lords was of a very complex nature being the substance of the whole Address. It was objected to on that account and because we were required to approve treaties we had not seen. Those treaties were produced, but, the same objection remaining as to the consideration of them for want of time, it was desired and moved that the Address of thanks might be general and a longer day appointed for the consideration of the Speech. The Court pressed for an immediate resolution and, notwithstanding the offence to the dignity of our deliberations carried it by 59 against 45 present. N.B.—They not being satisfied with a majority of

only 14 called for proxies, which is never done but by the minority, therefore the Tory lords, who had proxies, absented themselves and would not answer, when they were called over, so they had a further majority, as they say of 25, the Lord Chancellor having taken care to have all the Whig proxies entered betimes in the morning and excluded the entry of ours by going abruptly to prayers at least an hour and a half before the usual time. N.B.—Near 40 peers of the Tories were absent as per list.

Yesterday the House of Commons voted 10,000 seamen for the service of 1719, and 3,500 addition for the summer service including the half pay officers. The Earl of Oxford and all the lords of his party are still out of town. All here are very uneasy to hear something about the Princess Sobieska and how the Chevalier takes his disappointment &c.

The following is part of a letter written by the Princess Sophia's own hand to Lady Anne [? Bellomont] in the time of the late Queen : " Les demarches de la Reine et les ministres donnent lieu de croire qu'elle a dessin de me duper et, en faisant justice à son frere, elle veut se faire honneur aux depends de ma maison. Si je suive votre conseil, je ne serai pas la dupe, comme ma chere L. A., que suis resolû d'en etre quitté avec honneur, et que je n'en aurai pas le dementis, car je serai la premiere à faire ce qu'elle a dessin de faire, quand l'occasion se presentera." You had had this before, but that it did not come to my hands till of late. Rogers (*i.e.* Plunket) wrote the letter for Lady Anne, which occasioned this answer, by which you may see what a condition we had been in, if the late Queen had lived a little longer. A small sum had then bought her off to betray us all. Rogers is of opinion we should be served the same manner now, were his Majesty's dominions in Germany in any distress. Rogers designed to have brought this and other matters himself to *the King*, had not the late Queen gone off, as she did.

The scoundrel Kerr of Kerrsland has moved the Court of Exchequer for a detachment against the Duchess of Munster, but it was refused, he being a Scotchman and having no estate in England, till he gives security for costs. This being contrary to the Union, he designs to move it to the House of Lords. The Prince was so busy that he sent for a copy of this fellow's bill, of which I believe his Majesty has had an account before this, but certain he must have some great men secretly to encourage him, otherwise he would not be so bold. No doubt Rogers will make good use of it.

We have no war proclaimed yet, and some think we shall not, because our moneyed friends seem very much against it. 1½ *page.*

The Duke of Mar to the Duke of Ormonde.

1718, Dec. 2. Rome.—The enclosed is a duplicate of what was sent you t'other day by another canal. I wrote to

Ormonde the day before I left Bologna and to *Dillon* since, who, I presume, will give you an account of it.

I heartily wish *Ormonde* good success where he is gone, but, unless he had some certain and good encouragement before he went, for the reasons I wrote to *Dillon* I much fear his not having so good a reception as I could wish. I shall be overjoyed to be mistaken and I wish that *Alberoni* may have some project to put suddenly in execution, which required *Ormonde's* presence and that he gave him privately an invitation. *Dillon* refers to you for an account of your journey and says you were to write fully when you came to *Bordeaux*, where we'll long to know you are got safe, but I suppose your stay there will not be long, and may you soon be where it will be more agreeable to you than it was with *France*.

I had yours of 3 Oct. and delivered that for *the King*. I wish *the Queen* had been there, that I might have given *her* that for *her* too, but we know nothing more about *her* yet and, since the determinations about *her* seem to depend on the returns *the Emperor* is to have from *England*, I much doubt of *her* being with us soon, though I hope *she* will at last, but even that in my opinion must not be too long waited for.

Anne Oglethorpe is come to *Paris*. I see it is about some business but what it is I know not as yet. When I do, I shall give you an account, but I have no expectation of great good from thence.

I do not at all wonder at *Ormonde's* being weary of the place where he had been for some time and it was very natural of him to think of *Spain* and I hope there may be soon a good occasion for our meeting him there.

The King having nothing further to say than what you will be informed of by the enclosed does not write. He is very well. *Lady Mar* and her little one are very well and had a good journey.

Dillon is still uncertain about his own affair. His being removed would be a very great loss and I scarce see how it could be made up. Perhaps he has given you an account of a fine pamphlet, which is far from sparing *the King* more than others. It could not have been done without the assistance at least of some who might have been thought to have had more regard for *the King*, but their private resentment seems to have got the better of their duty. They have shown their malice by it, but it is too simple to do much hurt or give uneasiness to those it was aimed against.

I hope soon to have an address how to write to you safely.

It is odd that *Alberoni* did not come into the project your friend C[amoc]k made to *the King* last April. No time was lost in laying it before *Alberoni*, but he gave little or no answer to it and without him nothing could be done. Perhaps he repents it ere now, but there's still time for it as C[amoc]k wrote to me t'other day. *Alberoni* is reminded again of it

and one would think he will not neglect a thing which may prove so much for their service. The papers relating to it have been ready ever since a little after it was first proposed, but there was no finishing them nor sending them to C[amoc]k, till we had a positive answer from *Alberoni*, which, I hope, *Ormonde* may have an opportunity of forwarding.

A letter came to me some days ago from C[amoc]k to *Ormonde* which I forwarded to *Dillon*. C[amoc]k and poor R[enn]y Mc D[onnell] are fallen out, which I am sorry for.

Since writing I had a letter from *Sir H. Stirling*, of which I enclose an exact copy, and I heard from *Holland* two days ago that *Jerningham* is gone to *Danzig*, but have not heard from him since his coming there nor what he intends doing. I would still hope that some good will come from those parts and, if *the King of Spain* and *the Czar* make a perfect friendship, I think there are good grounds to think so, not doubting that *the King of Sweden's* and the former's agreement is fully as far advanced. 5 *pages. Copy.*

SIR H. PATERSON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 2.—I received last week the enclosed letter, too late to go by that post, from *Menzies*. The other for *James Murray* is from some of his friends at home. That you sent me some while ago for Mr. Simson*. I hope is with him before this. This to *James Murray* was sent me by *H. Straiton*, who longs extremely to hear from *Mar*.

I have sent you several letters since I had any from you. Since my last of the 22nd I have not been well, so could not visit *the Hague* to give you any of its news and have had no accounts from your parts that could be depended on since yours of 18 Oct., which makes us all impatient, though we would hope by some reports here, that the misfortune you wrote of may have a happy issue. It is a great affliction to *the King's friends in England and Scotland* and the more that they are concerned for the uneasiness it may give *the Princess*.

In my last I sent you a paper in French which had been dispersed here. I hope you'll give it such a return as it deserves. Several of the facts it mentions are not so very well known here in order to answer it particularly, but it was so much published, that I thought it proper to make some general answer to it, without waiting to hear from you and I am getting a friend here to do it, and shall send you a copy, if I can, next post. I only intend to show this general answer to some friends and not to print it, till I hear from you. It is to be in French. Whoever is the author, some of the stories in it are much the same with those that have been laid in young L[esle]y's name. I have written to a friend at *Paris* to know what L[esle]y says about it, and that he ought to answer it, else he will be believed to be the author. *Bolingbroke* is generally believed to be the author, and I suppose has

* Perhaps Lord Sinclair. Simson in the key to Sir H. Paterson's cipher means Lord Townshend, which cannot be right here. Capt. Straiton in the last volume, *p.* 353, calls Lord Sinclair Simson.

published it the better to merit what he wants *the Elector of Hanover* to do for him. I have not heard from *Dillon* for above four months. *Jerningham* complains of his not answering his letters. I hope he has sent him the credit he wrote for. He had not got it, when I heard last from him.

I heard lately that *Dillon* had been made uneasy by *Stair*, which perhaps may be the reason of his not writing. I suppose you have heard of *the Parliament's* proceedings, with whom *the English ministry* has had some success, though not without a good deal of opposition. *The Spanish ambassador to England* has been here some while and *the Spanish minister here* and he are very active and will gain their point, for it's not believed that *Holland* will meddle with *the treaty* and *Cadogan* and *the Emperor's minister* are both going home very ill pleased. I have not heard from *Jerningham* or *Sir H. Stirling* since my last. I suppose you know the first is at *Danzig*, where he proposes to stay till he know the result of *the Czar's* and *the King of Sweden's business*, which people are still in the dark in here, the success of that affair being so variously reported that no accounts the public gives of it can be credited. *The King of Prussia's* proceedings give great umbrage and it's not doubted he will be concerned in *the peace*, if it happens.

I hope you got the letter I sent you from *H. Maule* with the other along with it that I had from *H. Straiton.*

Postscript.—I have since heard from *Jerningham* dated the 19th from *Danzig.* There is nothing of consequence in his letter, only he says he intends very soon to set out for *Holland*, finding his stay there of no use and that affairs at *Petersburg* are not like to come to any speedy conclusion. I am of opinion notwithstanding that *the peace* still goes on and it's probable *Jerningham* is kept in the dark about it, for it's thought that it's intended that affair should be kept as long as they can from being known. *The King of Sweden* makes great efforts upon *Norway* and has had some success there. 3½ *pages.*

GIOVANNI FRANCESCO SUANTI to [? DAVID NAIRNE].

1718, Dec. 2. Urbino.—Requesting him to intercede with his Holiness to procure for him the benefice of S. Giorgio in Foglia, vacant by the death of the Abbot Ottavio Antaldi. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MAR to ADMIRAL CAMOCKE.

1718, Dec. 3. Rome.—When at Bologna with *the King* I had yours of 21 Sept. but had left my cipher behind me, so it was some time before I could read your letter, but when I did, I was not a little pleased to know you were safe and well.

I would not have been so long giving you a return, had I not been obliged to go to Milan, and I delayed writing till I could receive *the King's* commands here. When I arrived here a few days ago, I found yours of 15 Oct. and *the King* showed me yours to him of the same date. He is very much pleased with your

zeal and is far from disapproving of your advice, which he has endeavoured to follow as much as he can. The tune you recommend I very much approve of and shall be glad to dance to it.

(Explaining that he had not written about executing the project proposed by Camocke last April because *the King of Spain* and *Alberoni* had not come into it, but he hopes soon to have an effectual answer from them.)

We are longing extremely to know the part *the King of Spain* will take at last, for there seems to be no certainty as yet of his taking measures to repay 50 (? Duke of Brunswick) in his own coin and I have reason to believe he waits to see how 136 (? the English parliament) will behave on his coming to town, which we shall know ere long and all possible pains have been taken to make things go right with him, which, I hope, will not be without effect.

I am very glad you are thinking to be soon with *Sicily* for then I hope to hear often from you.

A letter of yours was sent me the other day for *Ormonde* which I forwarded to 105 (? Dillon) to be sent him.

Ormonde would have been with us ere now, had he not delayed, thinking there might be occasion for him more usefully elsewhere. I perfectly agree with you as to friends pulling all one way and I can assure you *Ormonde* and *Mar* do so, and though the last be of 416 (? Scotland) he thinks himself now equally concerned for *England* and is very sensible that it is *England* must do the business.

You would hear, I fancy, of our friend's being about 292 (? marriage) and of an unlucky accident which has put a stop to it for some time, which still continues, but I hope it may go off in a little time, and if not, there are more 1st g,n,p,u,o (women) to be had and will be looked after, if the stop continue some time longer.

I am sorry *R. MacDonnell* has not behaved to your liking, but I hope he will see his error and amend. I did not think he had so great an itch for politics and 'tis a little odd he could expect your consulting him that way.

If you have any opportunity of trying any of those about whom you made the proposals, I hope you will not neglect it in the meantime, though we be forced to wait *Alberoni's* answer, before you can be enabled to do it effectually.

You're right in thinking that it's others than those in *the King's* circumstances, who ought to make caution their chief rule, and I wish an opportunity may soon offer for showing courage and activity and diligence is not and will not be wanting.

I shall be glad to hear how affairs go with *Sicily* and if you think *its* affairs can be settled this winter. We know not where *the English fleet* is ; pray inform us.

Your friend and mine will continue here all this winter, if something do not offer to make his presence necessary elsewhere.

If z,k,s,w (Brig)[adier] py (Mc) x,n,o,&,q,x (Donald) have occasion to write to me, pray let him have the use of my cipher. I do not mean r,&,o,c (K (mistake for R) any). 3½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Brigadier McDonald.

1718, Dec. 3. Rome.—Explaining his delay in answering his letter of 4 Aug. congratulating him on his deserved promotion, thanking him for his accounts of affairs with him, hoping to hear from him sometimes and mentioning he has written to Camocke to let him use his cipher.—I am very glad of your information of that minister's being so well inclined and you may be sure nothing's neglected by my master for getting those folks to assist the affair you wish well to. (About the delay in the King's marriage and regretting that the Brigadier's namesake has been a fool to fall out with the gentleman he has been with this summer.) 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Panmure.

1718, Dec. 4. Rome.—(Excusing himself on account of the unsettled way he has been in for not answering sooner his letter of 24 Oct. and about the stoppage of the Princess as in other letters.) The pains the King's enemies have taken to hinder this match show how much it is his interest to be married, which he's resolved soon to be to one or other, and, if it should be below his own quality, what has now happened will take off what objection there might have been to such a match, but I would hope there will be no occasion for this by the Princess coming hither to conclude the marriage we so much wish for.

Castel Gandolfo being found too cold for the winter, the King resolves to pass it here but will, I believe, go there in spring, if there be not occasion for his going elsewhere.

You have certainly heard of the Regent's declaring he will continue the late Queen's pension no longer than her death and the arrears of it have been so ill paid that the King's people everywhere are in great straits. So long as these arrears last and are paid his Majesty has ordered his allowances to his people to be continued, but that will not hold out long and what will become of those poor, worthy people God knows. The King is doing all he can to find some way for their support. A great many of them are out of humour at the slow and irregular payments for some months past, and, when they do not consider the occasion of it, no wonder at their being so, but 'tis to be hoped they will see it is none of his Majesty's fault nor of those employed by him either here or in France. He does all he can to help it, but cannot do impossibilities. 3 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to General Hamilton.

1718, Dec. 4. Rome.—Excusing himself for not having answered his letter of 24 Oct. received at Bologna.—I laid it before our Master, who is very sorry it is not in his power to make his allowances to his people and you in particular better paid of late. You know from whence he was enabled to give any allowances and, when they do not pay, it is impossible he can, which has been the case these many months, and that is the reason his people everywhere have been so much behind. It grieves him very much and he has done all he could, but to no effect for anything we yet know, and, what is worse, the person from whom he had reason to hope for assistance has lately declared he is no longer to give what our Master's late friend had. So long as the arrears of that fund hold out, my Master has ordered his allowances to be paid to his people as the money comes in, which is but slowly, and those who used to pay them are so far in advance that they have no more credit to get the allowances further advanced before they receive the money of the fund. I'm persuaded our good acquaintance, Mr. L[a]w does what he can to get them made easier, and I would hope that Providence will yet find some way for their support. By this you'll see the irregular and slow payments are not particular to you and that all are on the same foot.

I remember very well what you said to me at A[vigno]n, in relation to your own allowance, and what I told you then was very true, but such have been our Master's circumstances ever since, that no other regulations were ever made but the payments continued by that scheme Sir William and some others made, and I wish there was wherewithal to continue them. (About the interruption of the marriage.)

I told our Master of Mr. H[oo]k's good intentions as to his compliments in our friend's affair, which he received very well, but thinks he has no cause to doubt of a letter from himself being acceptable to him, and I have often told you I was far from conscious of having ever given him cause to think his letters were not agreeable to me. I wish he may soon have an opportunity of showing what you say of him effectually. (About the King's intention to winter at Rome.)

My friend told me what you said to her. I thought what I had said to you on that head had convinced you that what you suspected to have been wrote me had made no impression, as I now again assure you it does not and you suspect poor *Ogilvie* without ground, for you yourself would not have been angry with him for all he wrote to me, had you seen it.

Whenever I think I have any reason to complain of you, you'll be the first I tell of it, and I never was without giving attention to what concerned you as you seem to think I have lately done, which, I can assure you, is without ground.

We hope to hear some good news in this part of the world soon, and particularly from home, where they seem not to be in a very easy way. 4 *pages. Copy.*

COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARULE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 4. *St. Germains.*—Having stayed some time at *Paris* and finding the expense of that place, I came here, where I live with some of our own people and where I resolve to continue, till I have your return to my last letter of 1 Nov. concerning *Tullibardine.*

On the 22nd I received a message from *Lord Seaforth* from *Paris,* telling me he was come there, but was to be incog., that he was extremely glad I was in these parts, wishing I might step in for a night or two to see him, which I immediately complied with, having had no communication with him for a long time. At our first meeting little passed, but he desired me to meet him the night after, when I found him in an odd way of thinking and full of doubts and jealousies with respect to *Mar's* real friendship toward himself. He asked me a good many questions on that head and desired my sentiments on several other points, but all in such a way as I soon perceived most of his notions proceeded from the informations of some discontented foolish folk. I could not but tell him I was sorry to find him in such a way of thinking and, since he desired my opinion, my being his relation gave me so warm and natural a concern for his family, that I would with great freedom tell him my mind ; all which I did, but it would take up too much of your time to trouble you with half of what passed at this conference, for it continued above eight hours, so I need only tell you that he took my freedom in so good part that he opened himself to me, I think without much reserve. He told me that *the Earl Marischal* and he had been together several times, since he came to that place, and that they had corresponded for some time, but that he never went into any of *the Earl Marischal's* projects though he gave him civil returns without ever fixing with him in anything. He found in the plainest terms by *the Earl Marischal* there never would be a reconciliation nor any real friendship betwixt him and *Mar,* that, when *the Earl Marischal* was giving him the worst possible notions of *Mar,* he having answered that he always received most kind and friendly letters from *Mar, the Earl Marischal* immediately took him up and said that signified little and that he had also such letters from him, though all the world knew on what terms they were, and I think he said he showed him *Mar's* letters. I could not but tell *Seaforth* that *the Earl Marischal* was most ungrate to *Mar* in that as well as other things, that all men knew the many obligations *the Earl Marischal* was under to *Mar,* most of which I repeated, and told him withal I was convinced that *Mar* had the goodness to forgive him, and that those letters he wrote him proceeded from a sincere intention to

reclaim him, and that I was sorry he persisted in his folly and requited *Mar's* good intentions with so much unkindness, and that I hoped he was too wise a man to have anything to do with *the Earl Marischal* nor trust one guilty of such notorious ingratitude, and what returns could he or any man expect after the part he had acted to *Mar*, for it was not very easy to find opportunities of doing him such services as *Mar* had done.

Seaforth mentioned a picquish letter or two that had passed of late betwixt him and *Mar*. I told him that *Mar* was a man of that probity and honour that he could never bear to be once suspected by any he professed friendship towards, and that I thought it wrong in him to write in that manner to *Mar*, who was his true friend and with whom he might still make up matters, and that their relation was so near that I was persuaded *Mar* would be ready to pass all his escapes. To put an end to this matter, he declared, before we parted, his resolution to get into a firm friendship with *Mar*, and that, after he had thought fully of all that passed betwixt us that night, he would send to me to come a second time to *Paris* to meet him.

Seaforth has had the misfortune to correspond for the most part, ever since he left *Paris*, with such as gave him very unjust accounts both of men and things, and, as I hope in my next conference to find him in the same good disposition I left him in, I feed myself with no less hopes that *Mar's* goodness will be such as to entertain the first advances *Seaforth* makes towards him and I know, it being *the King's* interest it should be so, it will prevail on *Mar* beyond all other considerations.

All that can be said for *Seaforth* is that nothing has been left undone by *the Earl Marischal* and his emissaries to make an irreconciliable break betwixt *Seaforth* and *Mar*, having endeavoured to persuade him that *Mar* was in all things his real enemy. In short malice could suggest nothing but what was advanced, and they have taken the very same measures to carry him off that they did with *Mar's* faithful friend, *Tullibardine*, a good time ago and I hope they may have as ill success with the one as they had with the other, if he will, as I am hopeful, stand firm to his last resolution.

A right comical adventure happened on *Glendarule's* last meeting with *Seaforth*. They met in a tavern *the Earl Marischal* frequented and whether by mistake or design, neither *Seaforth* nor *Glendarule* knows, but both were pretty much surprised to find *the Earl Marischal* come in upon them, just as Mr. Suth[erlan]d, *Seaforth's* cousin, who had brought them together, was retiring that they might confer with more freedom. *The Earl Marischal* appeared mightily out of countenance, and looked silly enough. He pretended it was the mistake of some servant of the house. *Seaforth* was also surprised, for he owned he had no mind *the Earl Marischal* should have found *Glendarule* and him at so close a conference

at that time. *The Earl Marischal* soon perceived that neither *Seaforth* nor *Glendarule* wanted or expected his company, so he went away without once sitting down. Mr. Suth[erlan]d told *Glendarule* afterwards that this accident would give *the Earl Marischal* such a jealousy of *Seaforth* that he believed it would put an end to his expectations from *Seaforth*, so that he judged he would make no more applications that way. Mr. Suth[erlan]d told me also he had written himself some time ago to *Mar* in his own vindication on a particular that he heard he was blamed in, but had not yet any return.

I find in Mr. Suth[erlan]d all the good disposition imaginable to have a firm friendship made betwixt *Mar* and *Seaforth* and I could wish he were encouraged by a line from *Mar*. *Glendarule* is not acquainted with the lady at *Paris*, who is *Seaforth's* good friend, but *Seaforth* is to carry him to her the first time he goes there. 4 *pages*.

ELIZABETH SACKVILLE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 4.—My charge of six children without any help but Mr. Sackville's salary made her late Majesty grant us our arrears, so that since her death we have lived on credit. My most humble petition to his Majesty is to order me some relief, and if, in consideration of my great family, he should favour me out of the common rule, till matters are settled, it may be no precedent. As Mr. Sackville is a stranger to you, I am obliged to be longer in making him known to you. May be General Sackville, his father, was known to you. Mr. Sackville was ensign in the Guards in his father's regiment at 10 years [of age] and was on duty when his Majesty was born. Soon after the Revolution he was made page to his late Majesty and outlawed on being at Calais with his late Majesty, which put him in the necessity of passing for a Frenchman when taken in the Salisbury or he had certainly been the victim, as appeared by the messenger being sent down to stop him on some notice two hours after setting sail. That did not hinder his zeal, when your Grace set up the standard, being to embark with Gen. Dillon. He was besides Groom of the Bedchamber, since the King was first put into men's hands. I have another most humble request. I hope his Majesty remembers he promised that one of my sons should be one of his pages. I renew the request to her present Majesty, who I trust may be restored to the King, for, though she may not live in the splendour she ought, the more incognito, the more pages are necessary. I got my eldest son page to the Elector of Treves by Princess Sobieska's favour, and, though he has cost me more than by being at home with journey, fitting and keeping constantly in linen I don't grudge it, in hopes it may make him more capable of serving his Majesty hereafter. If his Majesty refuses, it may make the Princess think she has protected one undeserving of her favour. Naturally Mr. Sackville ought to have given you this trouble,

but his Majesty's disappointments with the affliction of being from his Majesty and incapable of serving him casts him down so much he has not the heart to represent his condition. My little fortune as well as my sister's, Lady Murray's, was begged by the Marquess of Carmarthen in the Prince of Orange's time. 4 *pages.*

JOHN ENGLISH and JAMES KAY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 4. St. Omer.—A letter was sent from Urbino by Col. Clephane dated 16 Sept. to Mr. Blackwell (Ord) at Boulogne, which came not to us till 22 Nov., signifying that his Majesty and your Grace think we should serve in the French troops. If his Majesty commands we should serve, we implore he will order us to the service of Spain.

PRINCE JAMES SOBIESKI to JAMES III.

1718, Dec. 5. Ohlau.—"Rien ne me pouvoit estre plus glorieuse que de voir Votre Majesté rechercher mon alliance. J'ay taché de repondre a cet honneur par les empressements et les soins que j'ay eu de faire partir la Princesse Clementine. D'abords que vos sentiments, Sire, m'ont eté connus, je n'a hollande point ballancé a contribuer aux interests et au genereux desires de V. M. Je prevoyois cependant touttes les raisons qui s'opposoient a un dessein que je vois etre approuvé par tout ce qu'il y a des personnes equitables; c'est contre leur attente et la mienne que la Princesse Clementine est a Insprug. Depuis j'ay travaillé a remedier a cet inconveniance. J'espere d'y reussir, pourvu que V. M. y contribue, comme je n'en point. L'intention de l'Imperatrice mere a toujours eté et est toujours que les epousailles se fassent per procuration meme avant le depart de la P. C. C'est pourquoy pour me mettre en estat d'agir efficacement dans cette affaire il me semble qu'il est necessaire que V. M. envoye a Insprug un personne munie d'une procuration pour cet effet, ou, si elle n'y veut envoyer personne [à cet] egard, [au] moins qu' elle y envoye la dite procuration avec le nome de qui l'on remplira de celuy du cavallier qui aura l'honneur de faire cette fonction au nome de V. M. et, a fin qu'elle soit dans les formes, vous obtiendrez, Sire, aisement du Pape un pouvoir pour Francois Tichi, prevost de Saint et archipretre du diocese de Breslau, qui est a Insprug avec la P. C., a laquelle je l'ay donna en partant d'ici. J'etois resolus selon les conseilles qui m'ont insinué de Vienne d'aller m'aboucher avec le Comte de Zinzendorf, Chancelier de l'Empereur, mais je differeray mon depart jusqu'a ce qui V. M. me fait l'honneur de m'asseurer que les epousailles sont faites en secret, comme je l'ay toujours mandé a la cour de Vienne, laquelle sans doute se reglera sur cela a notre faveur et moiennant cette asseurance je m'engage a remettre la P.C. entre les mains de V. M. en quelque maniere que ce soit, sans quoy je ne puis agir, car l'on me

forcera de la faire en fin revenir d'Insprug." 2½ *pages. Copy, probably of an original in cipher, which would account for some mistakes.*

The Duke of Mar to Roger Strickland.

1718, Dec. 5. Rome.—When I came here, I found yours of 25 Oct. and one of Mrs. Strickland of 2 Nov. His Majesty ordered me to tell you he had no objection to your going to England and making the necessary application to the government, if your friends think that may contribute to the recovery of your estate, being sure that will never lessen your attachment and allegiance to him. I spoke also to the King of what Mrs. Strickland wrote to me concerning your sister, though I wish we were surer of having the Queen with us than we now are, and, had her friends followed the notice and methods given them by his Majesty, the marriage had been long since happily concluded. He ordered me to tell Mrs. Strickland that, were people to be employed about his Queen, when he gets one, in such places, there is nobody he would sooner choose than Mrs. Stafford, but that he has resolved that nobody should have the name of a place about her, so long as he is in the situation his hard fortune has now put him in ; so he hopes neither Mrs. Strickland or Mrs. Stafford will look on his not complying with what is desired as a slight. Since I was writing to you, I thought it needless to trouble Mrs. Strickland, so I beg you to communicate this to her.

(About their hopes of the Princess' arrival and the necessity of the King's marrying some one else, if she did not come soon as in other letters.) 2½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Dec. 5.—*Ormonde* arrived at *the King of Spain's* 1 Dec., where he received *the King's* of 2 Nov. I am very glad to see by it that he has heard from *the Princess* and that *she* and *her* partners keep to their resolution of going on with the joint trade and that their losses do not in the least dishearten them.

Since *Ormonde* arrived, he has been very kindly received by *Alberoni*, who invited him to pass some time with him and assures him that he and *the King of Spain* are very willing to do everything that can be reasonably expected or asked of them to forward the match between *the King* and *England.*

The King's compliments were made to *the King* and *the Queen of Spain* and to *Alberoni*, who would acquaint the above-mentioned persons with it. By the next post I shall be able, I believe, to inform *the King* of something concerning his affairs, that will be satisfactory to him.

The Duchess of Ormonde shall be acquainted with *the King's* goodness to her. *Ormonde* has not seen *Sir P. Redmond* and does not design it. *Ormonde* is private by *Alberoni's*

desire. I believe *the King of Spain* and *the King of Sweden* will join stocks. By my next I shall say more on this subject.

I have the paper of news *the King* mentions, but have not shown it where it can do any harm. 5 *pages.*

LADY SOPHIA BULKELEY to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 5.—Thanking him for his letter of 15 Sept. and entreating him to present her most dutiful thanks to the King for the 100 livres a month he is pleased to give her till he could do more, though it was far short of supporting her and her youngest daughter, who is wholly on her hands.—But the Regent has given us, that are remaining at St. Germains, small pensions, which, I suppose, Mr. Dicconson has given an account of, which in these terrible dear times will enable them to live, who are not overwhelmed in debt as I am, and I shall hardly be able to live upon it with what his Majesty allows me, for it will be impossible to live without giving my creditors a share, wherefore I intreat you to move the King to allow the continuance of the 100 livres a month.

(Expressing her grief at the new disappointments the King has met with.)

As I have thought one must endeavour to live at this time as little a burden to his Majesty as possible, I hope you'll let the King know in order to it that, having his leave and the late Queen's last June five years to endeavour to go to England to recover what is there my due, she ordered Abbé Gaultier to try to get me a licence, but he assured her Lord Oxford would not consent to it, so I have no scruple to have done anything in that matter now, seeing I had leave so long since and that Mr. Dicconson has told me the King gives us liberty to help ourselves all we can justly. This being, when Stanhope came from Spain, the Duchess of Berwick desired him to get me a licence to go for England to enjoy what I have so just a right to. He said he would serve as much as in him lay. In order to it, I sent the copy of the enclosed paper about six weeks ago to one who undertook to have it delivered to Stanhope, but hearing nothing since makes me conclude he has not the heart to do any one good deed, which will deprive me of doing the little good I should have endeavoured.

I desire you to observe that what the Regent pretends to give us is but 3,000 livres a year, 770 livres less than the Queen gave after all retrenchments, which we had much ado to live on, and, considering that all things are a fourth part dearer, I hope his Majesty will not grudge that 100 livres a month continued to me. 4 *pages. Enclosed,*

The SAID PAPER.

Lady Sophia Bulkeley on her marriage in Charles II's reign put her portion of 5,000*l. into the Exchequer, for which she had* 300*l. a year on the Exchequer and also*

200l. a year on the Duchy. She enjoyed both till the Revolution, having patents for each during her life, the first was about 3 or 4 and 40 years ago, and that of the Duchy soon after Lord Crofts' death, who enjoyed it before. She came out of England the end of December, 1688, with a licence and followed the late Queen Mary, one of whose Ladies of the Bedchamber she was since 1685. After the death of her sister, the Duchess of Richmond, she went to England to receive her legacy and examine the validity of her will. On her arrival she went to the Earl of Nottingham, then Secretary of State, and acquainted him with the reasons that brought her over and produced her licence for going to France, supposing it a sufficient warrant for return, but, because she had not a new pass, she was ordered to leave the kingdom without delay. Queen Mary being dead, she begs leave to return and enjoy the 500l. a year annuity she has given valuable consideration for and hopes Lord Stanhope will intercede in her behalf, and the more, that nothing can be alleged against her but following Queen Mary, whose domestic servant she was, and consequently obliged not to abandon her, and, having never meddled in state affairs, she hopes she may obtain leave to pass the rest of her days quietly in her native country. With note that she hopes neither the King nor his Grace will find in the above anything unworthy of a right zealous dutiful subject. 2 pages.

Monsieur de Trappu to James III.

1718, Dec. 5. Paris.—Expressing his sympathy with him in the misfortunes with which God has hitherto overwhelmed him but hoping that as God permitted his subjects to be lost from the fault of one of his predecessors, so his sufferings may cause them to re-enter the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church.—Allow me to implore the influence of your Majesty in an affair of the utmost importance for the whole Catholic Church and particularly for France. I speak of the Constitution Unigenitus. There is no one in the world more in a position than your Majesty to persuade the Pope to annul that unhappy decree, which the destroyers of religion, in other words the Jesuits, have extorted from him. Render him, I beg you, that service in return for all those his Holiness has rendered you, and in anticipation of all those which France would desire to be able to render you, but I am wrong in wishing to engage your Majesty by human motives to a thing whereof God himself can be the just recompense. 3 *pages. French.*

George Flint to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 5. Calais.—Mr. James *Leslie*, who with another of his own name was concerned in a design on *the Tower*,

whereof a cousin german of your Grace assured them that *the King* and *Mar* were beforehand apprised and consented to, is arrived here with another who ventured his life for and along with his friend. He says the design on *the Tower* is still practicable. I welcome them as well as I can, but 'tis hard for me to conceal my extreme poverty. No more in 18 months but 208 livres and nothing out of England save 5 guineas given my wife to disburse here. 'Tis now 6 months since my even then desperate circumstances were first made known to you. Too well I know the cause of my want to be my master's misfortunes. Mr. Gordon writes to me he has been these two months in arrear above 10,000 livres and expects no help from Mr. Dicconson, though his own credit should perish. He writes to *Capt. Ogilvie* that he is 12,000 livres in arrear. *Capt. Ogilvie* advised me to represent how impossible it is for me to subsist without my debts paid and a settled regular allowance, which has occasioned you the trouble of this.

I have as yet heard nothing of the success of my letters to *England* but hope I shortly shall. I have been reflecting on a late discourse of *the Elector of Hanover* to *the Parliament*, but so many things force my application from it, that 'tis at present impossible for me to move as I would in my proper sphere. 4 *pages.*

Charles Wogan to James Murray.

1718, Dec. 5. Bolzano (Botzen).—I do not think it possible to find worse roads than those of Lombardy near the Po, but, as bad as those are for heavy clay, these are for rocks and stones, so I am forced to rub through with your heavy chair and three horses and yet cannot advance as I was wont. I can't come at the cipher, and, if I could, have no great matter to tell you, but that I was stopped at the great frontier, surrounded with waters and this very morning had a troublesome encounter with a roguish Count, governor of a certain town whose Council, you know, has utterly condemned you and yours (*i.e.* Trent). I could have wished for half an hour there had been neither town nor council. All this was owing to my chicaning about two horses instead of three, and I came off with a defeat and an examination to boot, so that for the future you must be easy, if I don't spare horseflesh. They are there and in a day and a half I hope to be there and to make what shift I can to see them. You had an agreeable journey but hot weather; mine is to be made not to say in fear and trembling yet with a certain chillness, which does not give much pleasure or ease, where every fellow is thus busy about examining and cross-interrogatories, but, as you observed I have certainly French enough for these Tramontanes. When I got great with my Count this morning, he gave me very wise cautions about the place I am next

to go to, that I should first go to the Post and not enter anywhere beforehand for fear of giving unnecessary jealousies. I am resolved to obey his instructions and hope by the way to out-trick him, but all these things are more than I can answer for. Be not surprised if you don't hear from me in a post or two, for my way of working requires odd cautions. 1½ *page.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Dec. 6. Rome.—I wrote to you last 29 Nov. and the 1st I had two of yours of 15 Nov. (About the delays of letters sent by the Lombardy post.)

We hear now frequently from *the Princess*, who by the last letters was still where they have been for some time. *She* continues very firm and they are still in hopes all will go well. We must have patience for some time, but, if there appear not then a certainty of concluding the affair soon, it cannot be expected *the King* can wait for it longer.

The Pope has wrote another thundering letter to *the Emperor*, whose express was returned from *England* with thanks for what he had done, but what it said as to what was expected of him in future, we are yet ignorant of, but nothing new having happened to *the Princess* on this looked not ill. We have some reason to apprehend that *the Princess'* father insists on some kind of reparation by *her* being sent away with some kind of eclat, but I wish *she* would come any way, and sure *Wogan's* going there must put an end to it one way or other, as soon as he arrives.

Nothing being further done in *Dillon's* affair, when you wrote last, I would hope there will be no more work about it, but will long to hear the certainty of that from you, as well as if *the Regent* has the grace to do anything handsome as to *the King*, of which I confess I very much doubt.

The King of Spain's friend here having an occasion of sending an express, I wrote to *Ormonde* by it and sent him therewith duplicates of what I mentioned in my last, the originals having been sent by the post enclosed in the factor's packet to *Alberoni*, so that one or other of these will be sure to come to him. I also enclosed him a copy of the last *Mar* had from *Sir H. Stirling* and I enclose another copy to you and by it I have still good hopes from those parts.

I see by Sir Peter R[edmon]d's you sent me, that he had got mine and was going home, so there's no loss in my not writing to him this post as I intended, and I had so many letters to write that I could not well overtake it, nor can I that of Glendarule, which pray tell him, since he writes me he sees you sometimes.

I had a letter from *Anne Oglethorpe* on the road for *Paris*, by which I see it was some business that brought *her* there, but what I am yet ignorant. I suppose I shall hear from *her*

again. I am not much surprised that *Dillon* is not very pressing to make more acquaintances in that family.

The pamphlet you sent, a copy of which I had also from London, is too silly to give anybody much disturbance. If it was wrote at London, it is plain the materials have been furnished from Paris, and being much the same with the discourses of a certain club I formerly mentioned shows that they are not quite free of it. You observed, I suppose, that they mentioned *Jerningham* by his cant name by which, I presume, his true one is not known, which I am very glad of. He wrote some time ago to address no more to him by that cant name nor to use it in any letter, so it seems he has heard of its being spoke of. What will Lord M[? iddleto]n's son, who is so honourably mentioned in it, say to it? On the whole, whatever might have been their resentment against D[uke] M[ar], had they been friends to the K[ing], they would not have used him at the rate they do in their malicious silly papers and D.M. is obliged to them for coupling him so much with his master.

What you wrote of *Berwick* answers what I expected of him, though I doubt much yet if *the Regent* will venture to proceed in that undertaking himself with *the King of Spain*, however he may hound out others against him. Pray let us know what is passing as to these matters.

Alberoni waits, I fear, to see what *the Parliament* will do. Though that gentleman may, I believe, be a good deal out of humour, yet by-ways and means may, I fear, be found by *the Elector of Hanover* and *his ministers* which may prevail with him in some measure at least to do what they have a mind to, and that *Alberoni* will yield then to what is demanded of him, and there's nothing by which I can think otherwise in view but *Alberoni* having agreed matters with *the King of Sweden* and *the Czar*, as I hope he has, and they together may indeed play a fair game.

I wrote t'other day to your friend C[amoc]k, who by this time, I believe, is with *Sicily*. We have again reminded *Alberoni* of his proposal and it is wonderful he has not yet come into it and adjusted matters with *the King* for setting about it, which, I confess, gives no great hopes to expect things going there as we wish. C[amoc]k and Renny [Macdonnell] have fallen out. 5½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl Marischal.

1718, Dec. 6. Rome.—The King has ordered me to acknowledge your letter to him of 28 Sept. He approves of your design of going to serve in Spain, if a war break out with the Elector of Hanover, but in that case he hopes there will be more of us in that country. A little time will now show what will be in that matter and you shall be informed of his Majesty's further resolutions in that event.

(About the stoppage of the Princess and the necessity of the King's marrying elsewhere, if she is not soon released, of his intention to winter at Rome and of the Regent's intention to discontinue paying the Queen's pension as in other letters.)

Lord William Drummond tells me you design to pass the winter at Avignon with the Duchess of Melfort and M. Castelblanco, and that he believes you are now there, but, not being sure, I choose to send this to Paris, whence it will be sent you wherever you be. If you be with that good company, I beg you to make them my compliments. I long to know if Mr. Keith went where he intended and if that is answering his expectations. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

JOHN PATERSON to the ABBÉ BUGLIONI.

1718, Dec. 6. Rome.—Acknowledging his letter of the 25th and giving directions about the forwarding of the two sealed boxes with the papers &c. to Rome and also of the trunk with the clothes, if it be not already parted. 3 *pages. Copy.*

SIR JOHN O'BRIEN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Dec. 6.—*Mr. Dillon* received last post yours of 14 Nov. with one enclosed from *Mar* to *Ormonde.* He also had two letters from *the King* dated the 15th *at Rome. Ormonde,* whom we *believe in the King of Spain's neighbourhood at* present, shall be duly informed of what is intended for him and *Dillon* has very *good reasons not to write by* this *post* either to *the King* or *Mar.*

Nancré is here those eight *days* past. *Mr. Stanhope parted Madrid* 16 Nov. and the 442 (*i.e.* pass, probably mistake for 142 *i.e.* Duke) *St. Aignan* intended *to do the* same the 25th, so *that conjuncture seems favourable to facilitate Ormonde's access near the King of Spain and Alberoni.* 'Tis said now *that the Duke of Berwick will not go to Spain,* as it was strongly reported *before* his *departure* for 18 (Bordeaux, so keyed, but according to the cipher Admiral, Swedish). You have enclosed what English news we have; the remarks on Mr. Craggs' letter are well worth your reading.

LORD SEAFORTH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 6. Paris.—I am honoured with yours of 14 Oct. by my aunt Carington, by which I perceive you are not pleased with my last, and, to be as free as possible, I am as little with your Grace's. You seem to charge me with a breach of friendship, where I can find none. I take friendship to be founded on the notions two persons entertain of each other's merit and a disposition to apply their laudable qualifications to their mutual support with seasonable regard to their lawful pleasure and advantage. On this I lay a further supposition viz., that there can be no breach but by discovering that the notions

entertained were false or by some mistake, which may occasion suspecting them to be so, the latter of which should go for nothing, when it is found to be imaginary. Having endeavoured to square my little time in the world by this rule, I never broke with any I contracted a friendship with, except my worthless cousin, whom I believed to be truly loyal and honest, but, finding by undeniable evidence he is neither, I declare my aversion to him. I make a great difference between a breach of friendship and an expostulation, for this I take to be a means of securing friendship by removing mistakes, for a thousand things daily happen, which may bear a face of, at least, an indifferency, for which satisfactory causes may be assigned on an expostulation. I take this to be our case. Your not answering my letter of grievances, which I supposed you had received, made me suspect a neglect, which your letting me know you had not, clears at once without occasion of apology or reproof.

I am so far from importuning the King to his inconveniency, that I had rather lay out a pound on his service, could I afford it, than put him to the expense of a shilling in his present circumstances, and rather wonder he's able to do what he does than that he does not do more. I can beg without being ashamed, when my fellow sufferers will do the like, but, while we are on the same errand, if they should ride, I would not be fond of following on foot.

If the money you twit me with so often were in my power, I would neither beg nor starve till I delivered to his Majesty what should remain after defraying my journey to kiss his hands, which I would gladly do, if there's no view of my doing him service by remaining in these parts, though I should have no other means to do it than a long staff and a pouch. I have writ oftener to others about that money than you have done to me, and the only answer I can yet obtain is that it is lodged where it cannot with safety be come at. When I can command it, it shall be to his Majesty's behoof.

Since you seem not to like my way of application for redress of grievances, suppose yourself in my place and me in yours, which I never expect to be nor think myself qualified for it, and tell me how you would proceed, that I may, if I can, go the same way to work with my friend. My nature forbids me to fawn and my principle to dissemble. I am mighty sorry at the King's disappointment, but I hope soon for the happy tidings of the Princess being released. 2½ *pages.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1718, Dec. 6. Paris.—About the receipt and dispatch of letters.—I am glad his and her Grace with Lady Fanny were in good health. I hope next post will give us account of their being so at Rome, where I hear the King was in good health. Charles Forbes has quite forgot how straitened I was for money, and, though I am about 700 livres in advance

to him for his Grace, I dare say he has not said one word to his Grace about it, though no money is remitted me from England and Mr. Dicconson says he has neither orders nor a fund. I would not say a word of this, if I could afford it, besides, our people here that are necessitous and some starving, plague me that my life is uneasy to the last degree.

CONTESSA VERONICA MOLZA to JAMES III.

1718, Dec. 6. Modena.—Expressing her lively grief at his misfortunes and regretting that she cannot do it with her own voice, and thanking him for his favours and kindly expressions to her at Bologna.—Those three days seemed to me but three minutes from my misfortune in being unable to remain longer, as my heart would have desired.

At present we are in great straits from the Germans, who are in the state of Modena, as heavy contributions are levied, namely the third part of the rents. Count Carlo has only 60 doubloons of rent and has to pay the third part, besides wood, grain, forage and washing. Your Majesty may imagine the misery of all my poor family. We are nine persons to maintain and, were it not for your charity to me at Bologna, my time would pass badly. I therefore wrote to Cardinal Gualterio, whether he was content to hold to my order the 400 francs of pension which the late Queen left me. I know not when so many misfortunes will end.

Requesting his Majesty to give her two lines of answer and to permit her to write to him occasionally. 6 *pages. Italian.*

CHARLES WOGAN to JAMES MURRAY.

1718, Dec. 8. *Innsbruck.*—It's no wonder I have been so long coming hither, having travelled most of the way in a fever, but it's gone with a little physic and ease. No consideration but *the King's* service would have moved me to undertake the thing at the time I did. I have succeeded better than I expected. I did my business with a high hand and by mere dint of unconcern. I could not see poor *Princess Sobieska,* who is extreme ill and what's worse, in a *delirious* way and I fear will leave her bones here, if *the confinement* holds long. "'Tis surprising how Mr. Godfrey (Princess Clementina) bears it. 'Tis impossible to find more constancy, especially when there is an attachment and a desire which he is above dissembling. I find him more *handsome* and more *tall* by some degrees than when I last saw him. 'Tis certainly the sweetest boy living and I have my idea so full of him, being just come from him, that I can't help saying it, as improper as it may seem in me. His spirit is wonderful and he'll undertake anything, but *Prince James* has his fits too and is hugely unaccountable." Sometimes he writes about *an escape,* then he is absolutely against *stirring* till he gives *orders,* though *the Emperor* himself should be content. His last maggot is for having *the marriage*

absolutely here, and that merely on considerations fit only for an attorney's clerk, such as mortality in *the King* before *meeting* &c. In short, all their *heads* are *turned* except *the Princess*'.

"This proceeds in *Prince James* from evil and dangerous *counsellors*, one attached to *the Emperor's* mother, who is absolutely for having the eldest *Princess* first *married*, and others as much to *the Elector of Hanover*, but the chief aim perhaps is to have the *matter delayed*, till *the dowry*, which is *raised*, is wasted among 'em according to custom. Yet *Prince James* need apprehend nothing personal from *the Emperor*, except the refusal he has had to go to *Vienna*, which he drew on himself by asking questions without need. As for *the Emperor*, he hates 'em I believe with some reason, and when he heard that *the confinement* succeeded he tore the *letter* with his *teeth*. His *mother* preaches *patience* but *the Princess Sobieski* is incapable ont, and no one here fit to take a *resolution* but *Princess Clementina*, who unassisted can do *nothing*. *Prince James*' cry is that we are no longer in the time of *romances*—mortality—the *danger* of second *arrest*—infamy of *an escape* without previous *marriage*, and, to mend the matter, has declared to *the Emperor* on demand that *marriage* was not in the case. Here they just talk of *an escape* among themselves, every one likes it, but their notion is, since *the marriage* is not in being, 'twould be a *treachery* to *Prince James* to have *an escape* attempted without his *consent*, yet the *people* of *Innsbruck* adore 'em. Their chief, who is *married* to the *Lorraine lady*, is hugely concerned. He was not here at the time and says he would have *dallied* with *the Council at Innsbruck*, till *Princess Clementina*, *her mother* and *attendants* were *passed*. The *lady* asks ever now and then, why *an escape* does not come into play. I much doubt, whether they *dare send after* them, if it chanced, or, if they did 'twould be probably but one *man post* to *Trent*, who might easily be *stopped* by the *way*, or at least the *ropes* of one *ferry cut*, and so *the escape* might succeed. As for the *short way* from *Brixen* to *the territory of Venice*, which is but *five* of *Germany's miles*, 'tis passable only *on foot* and for many *miles* after, but all this matter, which I own appears *easy* to Mr. *Wogan*, will, I fear, come to *nothing* by the wretched *irresolution* and *delirium* that reigns here and at *Ohlau*. I have so just an idea of it that, if Mr. *Wogan* can't persuade *Prince James*, he will not at least blame himself, but he has some hopes as to the *execution* in Mrs. *Clebuski*, if it came to that.

"The difference between *Prince James* and *Prince Constantine* still holds, I fear. *Prince Constantine*, I believe, keeps at *Breslau*, and there's no making great *court* to him. Mr. *Wogan* is sorry for it, for he would certainly favour *an escape*, if he had influence. In the main there never was such a *cross*, *disunited* little *court* as this on all sides. All are in a word for buying and selling *Prince James* and one *another*. What

pity 'tis to see honest and hearty *Princess Clementina* in such *hands*. I own my *heart bleeds* for *her*.

"'Tis believed *the Emperor's* last *messenger* to *the Elector of Hanover* is come, but no *news* ont here yet. *Hopes* will be doing here as elsewhere, but after all they are ready every one to *hang* themselves for what's past, but all agree that the same *man*, who first *advised* the grand *equipage*, now puts *marriage* into their *heads*, and yet 'tis strange *Prince James*, who fears *the Emperor*, does not reflect that would be the surest way to *vex* him more. However they are all sorry *the marriage* was not done by Mr. *Hay*, without considering the consequences.

"I set out to-morrow and shall be at *Vienna* as soon as I can. My stay there is like to be short. I delivered my *packet* to *Chateaudoux* with an envelope, in which I prayed *the Princess mother* in *the King's* name not to show it to *Prince James*, and yet, such is the way here, that I doubt at least *Chateaudoux* has seen it. There's no help for those things. All I could do was to laugh at Mr. Dempster (*i.e.* an escape) as *impracticable* among 'em, when they talked of him, because there was no trusting them with him.

"I have no more to say but about the letter of credit in case of need. I don't propose much pleasure where I have had bad roads, cold weather and many other difficulties to labour under, besides a great distrust I have that, as I find mankind turned, I shall be able to make but little of my after-game. I grieve more at it, since I saw *Princess Clementina* for *the King's* sake and *hers*, than I think I did at first. I forgot to tell you *the Emperor* has given a rap on the fingers to *the Council at Innsbruck* for *their* strictness and double diligence in some points, so poor *Freebairn* is revenged of them for his enchanted castle." 4 *pages*.

The Duke of Ormonde to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Dec. 8.—*Ormonde* has been very kindly received by *Alberoni*, who is ready to do *him* all the service that can be reasonably expected. *Ormonde* talked to *him* of *his* old friend *Dillon*, whom *he* remembers with all possible affection and esteem, and desired me to propose to *Dillon* his *coming to live* with *Spain* and that *he shall have a commission of captain general, the pay whereof is* 2,000 *pistoles a year as also a government and a commandery and that the King of Spain* will likewise *provide* for his *eldest son in the army* and for his *younger sons* in the *church*.

The King of Spain and *Alberoni* desired *Ormonde* to assure Mr. *Dillon* that they will have a particular care *of his family and desire* that, if *he, Dillon, approves of this proposal not to lose any time* in *coming to them*. *Ormonde* desires the same of you, it will be, I am sure for *the King's good*, and I must press *Dillon* not to *delay coming for reasons that Ormonde cannot venture to tell you*. [?Keep] what you may believe to be the

reason of your being desired to come without delay to yourself. The King of Spain and *Alberoni* are very affectionately *the King's* friends. 2 *pages. Copy in Dillon's hand.*

GENERAL GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 8. Bordeaux.—I could not omit giving you a short account of your friends' circumstances and some other occurrences in these parts. Hitherto means have been fallen on by the assistance of friends which will not hold out any time longer. This with the situation of affairs here makes us uneasy, not knowing what course to take without your directions.

One O'Beirne, who has been some time employed in the North, has kept a constant correspondence with a certain person here of all he knew. His last advice about ten days ago was that the Duke of O[rmonde] was going, if not already gone, over the neighbouring mountains into S[pain]. His friend David [Kennedy], who passed this way, is stopped on the frontiers. Mr. Nicolas (? Brigadier Campbell) will give you a fuller account of those matters.

The disappointment gave us all here no little concern, but at present we hear that that person is at liberty and all well.

I have some time ago advice from Sir P. Redmond that he received the samples of goods sent him from here.

I have advice that R[ob] Roy has made his peace and is to be sent over to this side in quality of a spy.

GEORGE HOME OF WHITFIELD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Nov. 27[–Dec. 8].—Our Parliament goes on vigorously. 13,500 seamen are appointed for this year and 12,000 land forces. 3 shillings on the pound and the malt tax are to be uplifted. Monday the 1st they go on the ways and means to make up what is demanded and it's rumoured that the malt tax will be mortgaged for 30 years to be a fund to repay the money to be raised by a lottery and borrowed from the Bank and companies. The silver species grows daily scarcer and it's thought the gold will be raised to what it was formerly. Commodore Cavendish has two of his ships taken by the Spaniards. Sir G. Byng and his fleet are said to be returning home. There are various conjectures about it. The proclamation to declare war has been in readiness for some days. No estimate is yet given to the House of Commons of the last year's expense for the Navy, and it's believed this will be delayed till their adjournment. No great certainty yet what the Dutch design. We are beginning to expect no great assistance from France. Money due to foreigners since the late war by Queen Anne is pressingly demanded by their agents. The Commissioners for forfeited estates have taken possession of the Duke of Ormonde's lodgings in St. James Square and the Spanish ambassador's servant,

whom he appointed to care of it, continues in the house. The Earl of Arran's lease to the ambassador is not yet expired. Arran has given in his claim to the lodgings and furniture. Lord Annandale is married to a girl of 17. Her father is a Mr. Baudie a trader and worth 140,000*l.*, but, because it was done without his consent, though his only child, he will not give her one groat of portion and begins to say she is not his legitimate daughter, because born before the marriage.

The news is confirmed of the Swede's besieging Frederickshall and coming before Christiania. His army consists of 38,000 divided into three. Our merchants are daily stepping aside. Cadogan is hourly expected. The Court gives us great hope of a sudden peace. Sardinia is to be given to Savoy, Sicily to the Emperor and Spain is to have the sovereign fiefs in Italy. 2 *pages.*

Father Lewis Sabran to James III.

1718, Dec. 9.—Forwarding the enclosed from London, received yesternight from a Catholic Doctor in Physic.

Sir Hugh Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 9. Leyden.—Not an hour ago I received one of the enclosed with another I send you from the same person. I was unwilling to omit sending them the first opportunity and the post being just going I have not time to say much. The other enclosed from Mr. F[rase]r will inform you how little is like to be expected in the affair he was concerned in. However it's not altogether impossible it may take another turn, were *Cadogan* once gone or another event happen, but I hope there has been no hurt in what is done, and these people are now made sensible of *the King's* willingness to enter into measures with them. When Mr. F[rase]r gets a return to what he has now wrote his friend, you shall be acquainted with it.

I received only last night the paper my namesake sent me by *Mar's* direction which came in very good season and those I have shown it to are very well satisfied with it and it clears some things which were by some otherways asserted, of which I shall give you a more particular account.

I promised to send you a paper, but it is not yet done and the opinion of some here is that no return should be given here to that worthy piece I sent you, till we hear from Mar about it, since what could be said to it would be but in general, many of the facts mentioned being very little known here. No doubt you will have had the paper I sent you, so it's hoped we may hear from you something of it soon, and I think *Mar* should write to *H. Maule* what he thinks proper to say on that subject. I sent you a letter from him lately. We long much to know *the Emperor's* resolutions.

W. Fraser to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 9. Leyden.—Soon after my last of 28 Oct. I had a letter from my friend at Y[pres] telling me he could by no means obtain leave to come to *the Hague*, that *Baron de Velderen* who used to press his coming thither, now entreated him not to come or rather forbade it, and that he suspected some hidden reason for his doing so and for his staying so long at *the States of Guelderland*. I was unwilling to give over hopes too soon, but finding *the Baron* kept so long out of the way, when he had so good an opportunity of thwarting *Cadogan*, if he were still as much dissatisfied with him as before, and hearing that *the Baron* was become very intimate in that family, I could not help suspecting that *Cadogan* has made up things with him. In the mean time I reckoned it could not be amiss to desire my friend to take the first opportunity of renewing a correspondence with *the Baron*, because he may at some other time be of use to *the King*, and I send a copy of my letter to him of this day.

I am heartily sorry this affair should have come to so little. When I first heard of it, I reckoned myself obliged to acquaint *the King*, and I am still persuaded something might have been made of it, if the other side had not used means with *the Baron* that cannot well be expected from ours. I have communicated everything with *H. Maule* and *Sir H. Paterson*, as I was ordered, and, had there been any possibility of pushing the matter further, no pains should have been spared on my part. Since what I came for to this country seems at an end, I believe I shall be obliged to think of leaving it very early in the spring. *Enclosed,*

W. Fraser to [the Archdeacon of Tournay].

I deferred writing to you, hoping your friend would have come to the Hague the beginning of winter and that I should have seen you here also. But I cannot but fear now that I shall not have that pleasure so soon, and your letter of 28 *Oct. has made me sensible that there is some coldness on your friend's part regarding that business, since you were last with him. My friend is infinitely obliged to you for your trouble and your zeal and affection for his interests, and I flatter myself you will still take, whenever an opportunity occurs, all the measures you shall find the most suitable for recalling your friend to his former good intentions. As soon as there is any appearance of success, we are ready to give every reasonable satisfaction. Should nothing more come of this, I hope your friend has at least perceived how much he is valued and how ready people are to enter into measures and friendship with his party. French. Copy.*

The Marquis de Villefranche to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 9. Avignon.—Expressing his regret at the delay of the King's marriage and requesting his favour with the King that he may have the reversion of the government of the Chateau of Sorgue, at present held by one of his relations. The pay is small, only 100 crowns, but it is convenient to him. If his Majesty will give orders to speak of it to his Holiness, the business will be done. My cousin, the Abbé de Monchenu, who will speak to you about it, will deliver you the memorial. *French.*

James III to Princess Clementina.

1718, Dec. 10. Rome.—"Quelle consolation pour moy, Madame, que de reçevoir si souvent des marques de votre souvenir, et tant de nouvelles preuves de votre bonté pour moy et de votre fermeté. Le jeune *Chateaudoux* m'a rendue votre lettre du 27 et m'a rendue comte de votre situation. Il m'est bien douleureux de vous voir ainsi dans des si longues peines, et de voir encore que tout semble conspirer a les augmenter, mais c'est au remede qu'il faut songer, ainsi je dois vous dire que pour *engager encore plus le Pape dans* nos interests, je luy ay montré de vos lettres, sur quoy il fait scavoir a l'Empereur que nos engagements sont telles qu'il est obligé de vous relacher, que nous soyons marriés ou non, et il escrit au P[rince], votre Pere, pour luy dire aussi l'obligation ou il est de vous faire passer au plustôt en Italie. Je luy escris aussi dans les termes les plus fortes, et le tout ensemble fera a ce que j'espere qu'il n'insiste plus sur des bienseances mal entendues, mais qu'il consentira enfin, coute qu'il coute, à vous faire venir aupres de moy. J'ay cru devoir vous instruire de ma conduite, et de votre part j'ose vous conseiller de mander a votre Pere, que le Pape et l'Empereur etant instruits des promesses que vous m'avez faites, et lesquelles ne seront pas long temps secrettes, que vous trouvez votre honneur et le sien si fortement engagé que vous ne doutez point qu'il ne consente a votre voyage, y adjoutant toutes les raisons les plus fortes, pour l'induire a vous laisser partir et a le faire comprendre que vos lettres ayant eté veues, vous etes encore plus obligé à suivre mes inclinations. Du reste, Madame, vous jugerez bien de la repugnance j'ay eu a montrer vos lettres, mais j'y ay trouvé presqué l'unique sure moyen de finir nos maux, et je ne doute point que cette demarche aie le meilleur effet, car il me paroit que notre grande resource doit etre l'un dans l'autre, et que c'est principalement a nous memes que nous devrons la fin de nos peines. Parlez donc, escrivez, agissez, je vous supplie, avec la fermeté et le bon esprit que Dieu vous a donné et nous serons certainement bientôt heureux. Prenez soin de votre santé et ne doutez point de ma constance, de ma tendresse et de tous le sentiments qui vous sont, et seront eternellement deues de ma part. J'ay empeché au jeune *Chateaudoux* d'ecrire et defend a *Col. Hay* de

repondre a *la Comtesse Gabrielle* pour de pas grossir le pacquet, aussi *la Comtesse Gabrielle* ne mande rien que requiert reponse, puisque je suis persuadé *Prince Jacques* n'insistera plus sur le papier qu'il voudroit, quand elle scaura mes raisons, et que *le Pape* les approuve, et croit que et vous meme et votre père sans ce papier sont obligés à achever l'affaire, comme je le desire. Ne laissez pas, je vous supplie, sortir cette lettre de vos mains que pour le montrer a votre mère. Son etat m'afflige au dernier point, Je ne luy ecris pas pour ne la pas importuner, mais je luy suis entierement devoué et persuadé et sensible, comme je le dois etre, de ses bontez pour moy. Adieu ma chere C[lementi]ne, je suis mille fois plus à vous qu'à moy meme." *Copy.*

James III to the Grand Master of Malta.

1718, Dec. 10.—Thanking him for having granted the cross of knight of Malta to René Macdonnell and assuring him that he is a gentleman of good birth descended from an old and noble Catholic family of Ireland, and that he and his late father had long served himself and the late King in honourable positions and begging him to continue his protection and favours to him. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 279. *There is also a draft of this letter dated* 14 *Dec. and a draft of a similar letter in Latin.*

The Duke of Mar to Charles Wogan.

1718, Dec. 10. Rome.—I hope by this time you are near your journey's end, where I wish you may find things to your liking.

I have not time to say much, but there is no great occasion for it, because of your being fully instructed before you left this, and your having here enclosed a copy of *the King's* letter to *Prince James*, where you'll find all that has happened new since you went. It is in *Prince James'* cipher, which you may borrow from him, as if I had wrote you this in it, without telling him you have the copy of his. The main point is to keep *Prince James* tight and I heartily wish that the person *the Emperor* was to send to him may not have staggered his resolution, but I hope he is sensible how much his honour is engaged to complete the affair. He has so well begun and not let himself be wheedled or hectored into any other course, and he is the more obliged to this by its being the only way left to retrieve the false steps taken contrary to the earnest advices and desires of *the King* again and again repeated, of which *Prince James* cannot but be fully convinced long ere now by the unlucky things which have happened, which had all been prevented had *Prince James* followed those methods proposed to him. The reasons are so strong against *a procuration* and grow every day the more so, that it is not to be thought of, and indeed it is equally against *Princess Clementina's*

interest as *the King's* and that, I think, may be made so plainly appear to *Prince James*, as it has been to *the Pope*, that he will have no more thoughts that way.

By what we hear of *Princess Clementina's* way of living it seems by no means impossible to bring about an acquaintance with Mr. Grindal (*i.e.* means of escape) and that would be the best as well as quickest way of bringing about what we all so much wish for, and, should Greenshield's (? her family's) consent be wanting in this, it would be very odd in *Prince James* or any other concerned. I doubt not you will do all in your power, and being on the place gives you an opportunity of seeing more and judging better than we at this distance.

This goes by *the Nuncio at Vienna's* conveyance, and you may write to me the same way.

The delay for any considerable time or the uncertainty of *Princess Clementina's* affair is almost as bad as the utter miscarriage of it, for time is precious and, so long as that's a depending, it puts a stop to any inquiry or negotiation about another.

Your brother has been here eight days and talks of going to Sicily soon, where I have reason to believe the gentleman is, to whom you were to recommend him, and I am to write to him when he goes. 3 *pages*.

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Monday, Dec. 11.—Friday the Ambassador of Spain went to M. le Blanc to complain that M. de Monteleon's son and the Abbé Porto Carrero were stopped going to Spain and their papers taken from M. de Monteleon, which he reclaimed. M. le Blanc told him they could talk more à tete reposé at his house, and, if he thought fit, they would go, which they did. The Abbé du Bois went with them in M. le Blanc's coach. When they arrived at his house, 50 musketeers forced themselves into the house after his coach and made him prisoner, seized all his papers and ever since have kept him strictly and are to conduct him towards Spain after to-morrow. This affair proceeds from the papers which were taken, which Monteleon had given to Hodges, an Englishman, who ran away from his creditors. They overtook him at Poitou and in his papers they found a letter which was sent to the Regent, which he read to the Council of Regence. The purport is that the Regent waits here for the renunciation to be signed to end the King's life, but that, as perhaps an accident may happen to the Regent, he waits to know, as the French will be divided then between M. le Duc and M. de Chartres, what party he's to take ; that he is sure of 60 of the nobility and such and such provinces ; that he has distributed the money he had received and expects more and a great deal to the same purpose. The names of the 60 persons are all at length, it's said, but the Regent would not let them be read aloud, saying he would have it in

his power to pardon those who would come and acknowledge their fault in a week, but that they were people of the greatest quality. Yesterday M. de Pompadour, M. de St. Genes and l'Abbé Brion were carried to the Bastille. M. de Magny, Introducteur, M. Didy, brother to M. de Rion, are fled. There is a general consternation and we expect with impatience to have this affair more developing in a few days. Orders are sent to stop all couriers, and they say a dreadful conspiracy is found out here. The Regent was taken ill to-day, but we hope it's nothing. Madame la Duchesse, the young one, is dying. The Duchess of Orleans is very ill. Poor Dorington is dead, which I am extremely touched at. He served me instead of my father. I assisted at his burying this morning. Mrs. Sengelay, Lord Mohun's daughter, is dead. Mr. Jemmy Campbell had warm words on the Spanish war with Lord Hinchinbroke. They fought and he's run through the body. They don't think he can live. Their quarrel began in the House of Commons, Campbell voting for Spain.

You ought to find this letter very full of melancholy news, but, I'm afraid, times will grow worse. It's very happy the Regent was lucky enough to find out this black plot and all those in it ought to be severely punished. Ruth has poor Dorington's regiment.

We are very sensible of your last kind letter. I hope her G[race] will divert herself at Rome. My sister desires she'll not forget to lay her commands on her, whenever she has any for this country. I hope by this time the P[rincess] is at liberty, and then we need not doubt she'll be soon at Rome. I don't wonder at your being fond of pretty Lady Fanny. The Che[valier] is very constant to her. Her first conquest is by making a man break his vow. She begins well. 3 *pages*.

Lady Anne Murray to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 11.—Offering to go to Innsbruck, if his Majesty has any commands from hence, either to carry the new fashions or use her Majesty to speak English, and hoping his Majesty will be mindful of her, as, though she is told she is on a list for something, there is little appearance of anything being paid there at present.

James III to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Dec. 12. Rome.—The accident which has befallen you was such a surprise to me, that on your own account I was almost afraid of writing to you since. I am sensibly touched with it and am anxious to know that the issue of it may not at least affect your private concerns. Pray do not be so much taken up with *the King's* as to neglect them. This new persecution shall be a new title to my kindness and favour now and hereafter. *Mar* writes to you of other matters. *Copy*.

James III to William Dicconson.

1718, Dec. 12. Rome.—The Duke of Berwick's proceedings and his success, which you acquaint me with in yours of 21 Nov., do not in the least surprise me. He has and does give sufficient proofs of his sentiments towards me and therefore all my faithful subjects and servants are to look on him as none of their number. The Regent having appointed him to settle what he could do for the Queen's servants, there was no avoiding his meddling in the matter. I wish he had had more regard to many others and to mine also, but that's past, and I'm heartily glad that at least a few have profited. Lord Middleton's and your being of the number is very agreeable to me. I easily believe neither of you solicited for it, though, if you had, I should not have disapproved, and you must certainly accept it. Would it were more considerable, that I might see these easy any way, whom I would have made so myself, if I could. I wish Kearny's list may have a share in the Regent's bounty, for I am sure they want it. You may send the strong box the common way, well packed up and directed to Card. Gualterio.

I keep my health very well, but have no determination yet about the Princess. A small time now will decide that, which I pray may end well, for I don't believe she has her fellow in in the world. We are now in constant correspondence, which is at least some comfort. *Copy.*

Father Græme to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 12. Paris.—After comparing notes with your friend, who is to send you this under his cover, I can't help thinking my removal from Calais was managed by the intrigues of Mr. Hook, for I am informed he sent his nephew to England on purpose to ruin *Mar's* interest there with *Lord Oxford*, in which I am afraid he has been but too successful, for it's certain he has got in very far with *Lord Oxford*, since his nephew is known to make all his addresses that way. *Anne Oglethorpe* shows a great deal of concern about me, but, as she seems a mighty friend to Hook, I begin to dread some underhand dealings, but this is only built on some words she let drop in passing by Calais. Our Provincial proposes to me to go live at Abbeville, within a few leagues of a sea port called St. Valery, but I have asked time to think on it, in hopes I may soon have your orders and so be able to make a right choice of a new residence. If you think it worth while, I fancy I could obtain a letter de cachet for myself to go back to Calais.

List sent by William Dicconson.

1718, Dec. 12.—Of travelling charges *per diem* allowed at St. Germains to the attendants and Household, of the allowances of wood, of the wax and tallow candles and flambeaux allowed, and of allowances for diet, linen &c.

Hugh Thomas to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Nov. 31 (? 1[–12] Dec.).—The discontents of the people about our new war are inexpressible. Notwithstanding the Address of both Houses for a war not so much as one single town or village in England has seconded that Address, which makes our Court not a little uneasy and the rather because the Duchess Dowager of Orleans has wrote to the Princess that the Regent will not be able to bring the nobility into his measures, but notwithstanding this and the noise of 30,000 sailors being in arms in France we shall certainly come into the war. The Land Tax for 3*s.* in the pound and the Malt Tax were both brought in in one day, a thing never heard of before and the opposition the Tories made was asking, if they had no more? so that it's said they will have finished their business by Christmas. The writs are drawing up for all the sheriffs in England to proclaim war the same day.

Just now Rogers (*i.e.* Plunket) came to me from your countryman, who offers to go at his own expense to Holland to acquaint *the King of Spain's* factor that lately went hence of a glorious East India Company his Imperial Majesty is going to set up at Antwerp by agreement with King George and a woollen manufactory at Ostend into which none but honest men will be admitted, by which his Majesty will have opportunity to oblige his friends, into which some few other foreign merchants will be admitted, and to make Fiume in the Adriatic a free port to encourage traders to come there. We are lending the Emperor 16 men-of-war, of which Lord Forbes is to be admiral, to be fitted out at the Emperor's own expense. Rogers has wrote of all this to *the King of Spain's* factor in Holland, and to his household steward to know if they will give him any encouragement, for certainly it is a trade he may now make great advantage of, if he will communicate it to his friends as usual.

We have great noise of a design the Germans had on the person of the Pretender, of which all people are very uneasy that they cannot hear the truth. Some wicked people having got a wicked woman to swear a rape against Baron Bothmar, he took an action against her attorney for putting her upon it, the woman retracting her words, of which we had a trial in the King's Bench last Saturday which lasted 4 hours, and, though the jury gave the cause in favour of Bothmar, yet the people are so wicked as to believe all things against the Court. It is talked his Majesty will certainly go to Hanover very early in the spring.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Dec. 13. Rome.—I had yours of 22 Nov. on the 8th. What you tell me in it concerning my friend *Dillon* gives me new concern and I long with impatience for the next post, by which you promise me a fuller account. Enclosed

is one from *the King*. *The Regent* delays so long doing anything in his particular that I almost despair of it and I believe 'tis certain he'll do nothing, till he see what course *the King of Spain* takes, so our hopes cannot be great from him.

Berwick's behaviour is odd enough, but that is no extraordinary thing with him. *Dicconson* wrote to *the King* of the particulars you refer to him, and there's an answer to it in the enclosed for him.

We have little news here since my last, only we hear that *the Emperor* was to send one of his principal people to *Princess Clementina's* father for a more particular information of the true state of her affairs, but I doubt much of anything agreeable to *the King* being designed by that.

We are still in a very uneasy way here and shall be so, till we get into a house of our own, which we shall not, I fear till some time next month, they going here bel bello in everything. They are at last about a house for us, which is a very convenient though not a very magnificent one, and, I believe, will lodge as many as the palace where we were last winter. Our good landlord is still in the country and cannot come to town till we leave his house, there being no room for him, besides its having other inconveniencies. 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Anne Oglethorpe.

1718, Dec. 13. Rome.—I told you in my last of 29 Nov. that I would long to hear from you again and last week I had my wish in yours of 14 Nov. though it was longer coming than it might have been. *The King* is very sensible of your continued good will and zeal for his service, for which he would have ordered me to return you abundance of compliments, but he knows you are convinced of the good part in which he takes your endeavours and hopes he shall one day be able to make you his acknowledgements more effectually than by words, so he ordered me only to give you his thanks for your pains in the affair you write of. He is no less sensible of *Lord Oxford's* indefatigable endeavours and very much approves of his taking hold of the opportunities that offer for the good of the company, without waiting directions from him.

What you tell us in general of the affair in question looks well, but *the King* thinks it necessary you should be more particular, that he may understand it the better, and make his actions &c. square with it. He desires to know what the steward's name is with whom *Lord Oxford* spoke and what brought him to the place you left, if he was sent on purpose by his master or his principal factor and if he be returned to them directly and which route he took, if he had any concert with his master's factor at your town and whether he saw the factor, where I suppose you now are, as he passed, what were the particulars he proposed to *Lord Oxford* and what

Lord Oxford proposed to him, in general, all of the affair you know and remember, and, though your memory may not serve to put it in the dress in which *Lord Oxford* put the scheme, yet you will remember the substance of most of the particulars. You will also give him an account of the answer you got to the proposal, which I hope you may have by the time you get this.

I am sorry you left your cipher behind, but I have wrote to Fanny to give you one I have with her, though it be more difficult than yours, so you must be very careful in writing by it. The word she gave you for your last was mistaken and, had it not been for the sense, I should never have found it out.

You need be in no pain for the secret, for, as there is no occasion of telling it to anybody but those you mention, so none else shall be entrusted with it, and, if you think a certain person where you are and whom you name in your letter is let into anything but what is absolutely necessary for his being to act some part in it, you are much mistaken. I need not caution you as to the secret on your side, but it is necessary you should let me know who is let into it where you are and to whom I can write about it there when you go away.

I should make you speeches on your address in the affair where you are, and it really deserves them. I know *Anne Oglethorpe's* brother[-in-law], whom you mention, to be so honest worthy a man and so much a real friend to his country as well as to *the King*, that I am not surprised at the generous part you tell me he acts, and his being intimate with the factor in his town may be of great use. I shall be glad to know how far that factor has been consulted in this affair and how far he is really pleased with *Ormonde*, it being of great consequence that he and the principal factor should be so, and we may guess a little of the last by the first. You should endeavour to find out if either of those factors let their agent where *Mar* is into this affair, and I should not be sorry if they do so, he being a very good man and a hearty friend to *the King*, though that be in private without letting it much appear outwardly, but of this they are best judges, and we shall say nothing of it to him, till either I have a return from you or he speaks of it to us.

The way you took with *Ormonde's* brother was perfectly right, and I should have been glad that you had had an opportunity of discoursing *Ormonde* on the matter. I wish he may have good success wherever he goes. He is a true honest man, and those who are at pains to make him act with a view to their little pitiful interested projects, which abundance are daily busying themselves about, will, I am persuaded, find themselves mistaken. Great industry has been used to make people think he and *Mar* are not well together but there is not the least ground for it, and *Mar*

is so sensible of the use the other may be to *the King* that, had he no real friendship for him, as he has a great deal, it shall be in nobody's power to make him fall out with him.

You desire *the King* to let you know what further he would have done in the affair you are about, but, till you have given him the above particulars, he cannot judge what is necessary and what is not, so he will long to see other accounts from you, which he hopes he shall, before there be time for an answer to this.

I am particularly obliged to *Lord Oxford* for the kind things you tell me from him, and he shall ever find me a real friend. My compliments to him, if you write before you go, and I long for an answer to some things I wrote to him since that letter, to which what *Ogilvie* sent me with yours was a return.

I need not say more of *Ogilvie* now, having told you I approved of his changing his station as proposed, about which I then wrote to him, but how business can be done where he was in future is more than I know and necessary business there will be always there, but that I must refer to you to concert with him. What will make it more difficult is that some people's malice has got poor F[ather] G[ræ]me removed from where he was, which I regret very much and have now wrote to your sisters about it, he having been formerly as well as now beholden to your sister Mezières' good offices, who, I hope, may yet be able to remove this inconvenience.

I am very glad *Lord Orrery* is well, and pray return him my compliments as also to Mr. *Cæsar*, to whom I would write oftener, did I not know that *Lord Oxford* communicates what I send him.

J. H[amilton] who, you say, convoyed the steward, wrote me of it, when he returned, but in very general terms and referred me to you for the particulars. $6\frac{1}{2}$ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Madame de Mezières.

1718, Dec. 13. Rome.—Thanking her for her favours to F[ather] G[ræ]me and particularly for speaking to the F[ather] Provincial to prevent his being sent so far from where he was.—He was very useful there, and, I believe, without giving offence to anybody but such as, by pretending to be friends to my master, do him nothing but disservice. I doubt not the order for his removal was occasioned by some such, but it is not a time for us to complain of such things, since being known to be our friend is enough to make anybody ill used. I should indeed be very glad that he could be allowed to go back to where he was in a little time, but it must be brought about by the F[ather] Provincial without our being seen in it, for, besides what's above, were it known we were the occasion of his going back, it would in a great measure lose the use he might be of when there.

The nearer he be to that place the better, and I hope you'll get the F[ather] Provincial to favour him in it, which will be doing good service to my master.

The good father was misrepresented some time ago to a great and worthy friend, who is now gone, but that was occasioned by some who had private grudges against him, though on that account I left off having anything to do with him, till it was seen clearly he was injured and the thing he was accused of was only a piece of zeal for my master's service turned in a wrong light. I tell you this in case of your hearing of it in the way it was aimed against him and being scandalized at it.

If you could get me notice by whom the order for the F[ather]'s removal was procured, it might be of some service. 3 *pages. Draft.*

The Duke of Mar to Fanny Oglethorpe.

1718, Dec. 13. Rome.—Last post brought me yours of 14 and 21 Nov. and one of the 14th from your eldest sister. (About the mistake she made in the copy of the cipher she gave her and asking her to make her out a copy of the cipher, beginning with the number 50, as in the last letter but one, and about his letter from her sister Mezières and Father Græme as in the last letter.)

I congratulate your second recovery and pray follow the doctor's advice in taking care of yourself on your friends' account as well as your own.

I suppose you have heard your friend Renny (René MacDonnell) is now a Knight of Malta, but he and C[amoc]k are fallen out and parted, for which I am on his account very sorry. I wrote to the last telling him so, and I will do so to himself, when I send him a letter he desires from our Master to the Grand Master.

I have not heard from your brother there since I wrote to him and by this time I hope he may have finished the little Chevalier's business and be on his return. Jamie, I suppose, is gone long ere now or I would desire you to make him my compliments, but pray do not neglect them from me and my family to *M. de Mezières* and all the family with you and particularly those of the little lady to the Chevalier, of whom she very often talks and was much pleased with his remembering her. What you tell me the easy gentleman (the Regent) said to your D[uke] on my master's account is too good news to be true; we have heard nothing yet like it, at least effectually, and I fear we shall not find him easy in that matter, for which he'll meet with his reward in due time.

(About their uncomfortable condition at Rome and their going to remove to a house of their own, as in the last letter but one.)

We hear the D[uke] of B[erwic]k is a great man and got fine things done for some of St. G[ermain]s. We know nothing

yet comfortable about our new German friends, but have still some ground for hopes. *On a separate sheet,*

I'm glad the Doctor (*i.e.* Lord Ilay) continues his correspondence. He has a fine game to act now and I doubt not of his making the best of it. I'm sorry I have nothing in particular for you to tell him, but things will not long stand so, I hope. Forget not my compliments when you write to him and I hope he may have something to give you to tell me. You have never yet told me if you ever mentioned to him a gentleman's lady of his own name I wrote of. The gentleman is forced to be on this side the water, but the lady is at home, who is also a namesake and cousin of his, and it is in his friend's power to make them easy and in nobody's else, he having taken possession of all the gentleman had. The time may come when having done a generous thing of this kind may be of no hurt to him, and I know his friend is capable of doing things of that nature if put in his head.

Pray let me know the folks young F[ury] (*i.e.* Anne Oglethorpe) deals with in your parts and if *Hook* in particular be one, which I have a particular reason to wish to know, and also when young F[ury] thinks of going. *Over 4 pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Colin Campbell of Glendarule.

1718, Dec. 13. Rome.—On coming here the end of last month I had yours of 1 Nov., and have had one since from *Tullibardine* of the 2nd. He says nothing of his own circumstances, but you were right to inform me fully of them.

I represented to our master what you wrote about *Tullibardine.* He has all the regard for him that any of his friends could wish and his father's hard usage of him is far from giving him any unfavourable opinion of him. He has had opportunities to see more odd things of the old man than this and thinks *Tullibardine* the more to be pitied on that account. He is concerned it is not in his power to do for *Tullibardine* what he gladly would, and has ordered me to write the enclosed to Mr. Gordon about him, which is all he could do in the present circumstances, which you'll more fully know by the enclosed copy of another letter I send you to the same lord, to whom that was I formerly sent to *Tullibardine.* I do not now write to *Tullibardine* with the hurry I am in, but you must make him my compliments and acquaint him with what I have wrote you.

We have no further news yet of the Princess, but have still some reason to hope the best. *Sir P. Redmond* writes that the patterns you wrote me were sent him to *Spain* are not come, so you should write to *Clanranald* about it, that they may be inquired after and still sent. *On a separate sheet,*

I desire you to give me your opinion on an affair as soon as you can, but it must go no further than yourself. In

case of *war* happening to meddle betwixt *England* and *Spain* and that the latter would be willing to employ *the King's subjects* by way of *troops*, what way would you advise to employ *the Clans* who are *in France*? As to our other friends there's a project for making *officers of them* for *six regiments of foot, two of dragoons* and *one of horse* and that they could soon get *men* from home and elsewhere. Now I am difficulted how to model the clans, though they would get men, I fancy, more easily than any, because none of them would be pleased with less than a regiment, and that could not do. I enclose a list of those I mean and pray send me back as soon as you can a scheme about them.

I know not yet if any such thing will do, but, if the war happen, it is very likely it would be the most useful way they can be employed and the easiest for getting a handsome maintenance for them.

Booth writes of some things he told you to write me, which, I suppose, I shall have soon from you. *Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to William Gordon.

1718, Dec. 13. Rome. The king desires you to be as punctual as you can in paying *Tullibardine's* arrears, and, when any money comes in, that you should give him besides 1,000 livres for the necessaries he at present wants and, if you cannot give it all at one time, that you should do it as you are in cash. You may show this to Mr. Dicconson.

The situation of the King's people is cruel, but he is endeavouring all he can to get them some relief and I hope by this time more of the arrears are paid, which will be some relief.

Glendarule, who will deliver you this, will give you what further account of *Tullibardine* is needful. *Copy.*

Lieut.-General Dominick Sheldon to James III.

1718, Dec. 13. Paris.—*Sheldon* showed *Dillon the King's* letter, who was in pain he had received none himself. He seems extremely obliged to *the King* for his opinion of him, and I think his greatest trouble now is that he can be no longer useful, for as to his own concerns there will be no great alteration, for which *the Regent* pretends he has no small obligation to him.

"This town has been in an extraordinary ferment these four days past, with a plot, as they call it, contrived by the Spanish Ambassador who had guards set upon him the 8th and is to begin his journey this day towards Spain guarded till he is out of the kingdom. The discovery they say comes from an information they had that the Ambassador had sent the Abbé Portocarero into Spain with papers of great consequence, who being overtaken at Poitiers and stripped, they found sewed in his clothes a letter plainly written, which discovers the whole design, and which the Regent has promised

shall be made public. In the meantime 'tis reported an insurrection was to have been made in four provinces at the same time, viz :—Normandy, Brittany, Guienne and Languedoc, with other monstrous designs which fill people with fears, every man taking the liberty of making what construction he pleases of that which few yet understand. The Council of the Regency has met twice since the discovery was made, but as yet I have heard of none that have been sent to the Bastille but M. de Pompadoure and a natural son of the house of Navailes, now extinct, who is but a reformed colonel in Spar, though 'tis reported that abundance of couriers have been sent into the country, and that 'tis certain the Regent has declared that he had a list of twenty that were engaged, whom he had comblé de bienfaits. Skelton told me this day, that all the answer the Spanish Ambassador made M. le Blanc and the Abbé du Bois, when they showed him his letter, which he owned, was, Messieurs, le poison est excellent dans la medecine et la medecine est excellente pour la santé.

"Lieut.-General Dillon is commanded into Dauphiné and is to be there by the beginning of the next month. We buried M. Dorrington yesterday morning, as he had ordered it himself in his will, in the churchyard of St. Sulpice. He had been extreme ill of the gout for 3 weeks, and but a quarter of an hour before he died his doctor declared he was in no danger, and he believed so too, upon which I left him, but, when I came back two hours after, I found him dead and laid out. He had none of the rites of the church, but being a man of good life and a great benefactor to the poor during his life and by his will, which is most to charitable uses, I firmly hope God will have mercy on him. It was the gout that got into his stomach that killed him in a moment, for he gave but one groan and so expired.

"T'is reported here that *Princess Clementina* continues *her* journey which possibly they may have heard from Evans (*i.e.* England) since it depended so much on him. I shall long much to know the truth.

"Just now my landlord tells me he came from the Maréchal de Villeroy, who came from the Regent, and that he told him this plot was a very serious business, that the proofs were plain, and that their brains must certainly have been turned who had contrived it in the manner they had done.

Postscript.—Just now I am told that M. de Magny was gone away but has been overtaken, and that the Regent had a fit of ague last night." 2½ *pages.*

William Gordon to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 13. Paris.—By the last post I desired John Paterson to acquaint you with the deplorable state of the gentlemen subsisted by his Majesty, most of them having got nothing these six months, except such as Robert Arbuthnot,

Robert Gordon and I have advanced to, which has put us all so much out of pocket that we know not where to turn and I am wearied out of my life answering their crying letters. Mr. Dicconson has little expectation of getting any money from the French Court, yea some say he told them the Regent had countermanded the payment of some money formerly ordered, so, if there is no other fund of relief, most of them will starve or beg. I have no advice of any money from England on your or the Duchess' account.

MONSIGNOR ALAMANNO SALVIATI to DAVID NAIRNE.

1718, Dec. 13. Pesaro.—Excusing himself for not having answered his letter of the 26th sooner and thanking him, and desiring him to thank his Majesty for having delivered a memorial from his own royal hands into those of the Pope, and expressing his joy at receiving a letter from his Majesty, which he had never deserved.—Signor Magnani without so great a protector as your honour would never have got beyond fifty other gentlemen so as to begin where others finish. He is certainly diligent and able, but all the fifty who are left out believe themselves as diligent and able as he is. As regards his daughter, she is in a good convent of ladies of much merit and virtue, but a husband must be found for her. A courier is passing on his return from Vienna to whom I shall give this letter and my answer to Mr. Murray, which is herein enclosed. I believe he was dispatched about the arrest of the Princess Sobieska and seeing him return so soon, I am afraid he does not bring good news. 4 *pages*. *Italian.*

ROBERT GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 13. Bordeaux.—Informing him that he purchased for him one hogshead of best Margaux claret and one of white wine, which he had dispatched to Agde to be shipped to Civita Vecchia or Leghorn.—I had a letter lately from one of the managers of the estate of the late Capt. George's children and I understand they are willing to pay the 100*l.* sterling due of the ship's price and what is due of the seamen's wages, but I see little appearance of recovering anything else. The said ship has been taken in the West Indies by the pirates and I lose a great deal I would have got by the voyage.

I am now at my wits' end to know what to do with our people here, having about 36 in my list. They have got nothing for six months but what I advanced them. I have taken care none have suffered hitherto, but I cannot hold out long, and many, who have no other resource, must be miserable if no relief comes. I believe several would incline to go into the Spanish service, if they thought it would be approved of. Mr. Sinclair is here since last week waiting for a ship and hopes to be at home next month. Sir Peter [Redmond]

received the sample of goods some time ago. Preparations are making here to attack Spain, but scarce anybody believes a war will happen. The Duke of Queensberry passed here a few days ago in his way for Angers, where he is to pass the winter. 2 *pages*.

CLANRANALD to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 14. Near *Bordeaux*.—Excusing himself for not having answered his letter of 18 Aug. because he had had nothing to say.—I laid aside all thoughts of stirring from here, since you signified my master's pleasure I should continue where I am, till the issue of the Knight's (*i.e.* Sir P. Redmond's) negotiation be known. I had no occasion to correspond with him before I had yours above mentioned, but we have corresponded duly since. Though I don't doubt you have accounts from him, I think it incumbent on me to inform you of what he has communicated to me of that affair. By all his letters till of late the business seems to have been in suspense. I enclose the last I had from him two days ago, which, though the most positive, is not very decisive. The first alternative he mentions embarrasses me a little, not knowing whom to address myself to in such a case on so sudden a warning as he speaks of. I am the more uneasy that my master's orders are positive, that I should go when called, and to go without the necessary funds will be to no purpose. I therefore humbly request you to honour me with a line, as soon as this comes to your hands, to resolve my doubts. To prevent loss of time I have written to *Glendarule*, now residing at *Paris*, to insinuate the case to *Dillon*, and to know from him what orders he may have in such an event. If they be such as will enable me to go on, I will answer the first summons, and nothing shall be wanting that depends on me.

I had a great deal of joy at the account you sent some time ago to *Tullibardine* of *the King* and his affairs. Though it be somewhat paled by what has happened since, yet I hope Providence will bring that affair to have its full effect in due time.

I render my hearty thanks for what you are so good as to promise in behalf of the mother and sister of the widow *Clanranald* and doubt not you'll insinuate their case in due time. Your commands to the widow were too great an honour not to acquaint her of it till she came over. I have therefore embraced the first opportunity to obey your orders and had a letter from her the day before yesterday by which she seems extremely sensible of the honour you do her and commissions me to assure you she'll always value it, as she ought. I believe she may be by this time at her mother's, for she expected to be there the end of last month, and advised me to address to her for the future at *Paris*.

I am hopeful the new reasons, that obliged *Tullibardine* and *Glendarule* to leave this neighbourhood, will not extend

further, though, if those that procured it be ill-minded, they cannot be ignorant of each in particular, for by the loose tongues of some of our own folks here all of us are as well known to all of *the Whigs'* kidney, of which there are not a few here, as we are to one another. This makes me mention with regret that I am afraid a person, who in everything else is of unquestionable integrity and honesty, might have dipped a little too far in those indiscretions, I mean, *Brigadier Campbell*, and the reasons I have are that I find several people wiser in the affair that brought him and me to *Bayonne* last year than I could wish them to be. One thing above the rest convinces me, to wit, the part that *Barry* acted, I mean his criminal correspondence, has been indicated to me of late by a person I thought entirely a stranger to it, and this was a secret to all others except himself and me. I would be the last man to say anything reflecting on this good man, did I apprehend no other consequence from it but what might concern my own particular, for such escapes might be imputed with greater appearance of truth to me than to him, but I don't think I can be answerable not to communicate this affair to you, since I judge it for my master's service, for it is my opinion that such affairs are not to be communicated to any but such as we are authorized to impart them to.

I beg to know, in case there be no occasion for my service in *Spain*, if I may go where I proposed in my last letter to you.

I should have told you that I saw the sample mentioned in the Knight's letter. It had indeed the fault he mentions, but it is soon helped. I doubt not but those which he mentions are in use where he is might be made useful with a little alteration, for he sent *Tullibardine* a description of them, which I saw, and I wrote to him how the alterations were to be done, in case he gets his merchant to undertake the whole cargo. 2½ *pages. Enclosed,*

Sir Peter Redmond to Clanranald.

(*Copy of the letter of* 28 *Nov., calendared* ante, p. 578.)

Brigadier Campbell to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 14. Bordeaux.—I need not trouble you or Sir William [Ellis] any more about David George. His wife and all his children, except one, have already followed him, so that affair is solely in the hands of the executors and Robert Gordon. I doubt not he has advised you of that most unlucky *ship* being made prisoner and that he complains much of his losses by her. It is said here she was taken by his own fault. It is certain he has left money here, more than pays *Gordon*, in very good hands. *The King* has been a great loser by him in former times but should lose very little by his last misfortune. *The lieutenant* we wanted so much was with *the ship*, so I need wait no longer here to have that business

further inquired into. Mr. Lynch, one of those appointed for that end, denies now he has any money of George's. In short, whether by malice, ignorance or inevitable fate every thing succeeds ill, wherein that clan has any management.

I do not know if Sir P. R[edmon]d has wrote to you, but I am persuaded he will advance no money till he see an evident fund for repayment. I wrote in my last of the great loss some of our company had by Mr. Praly's (? the Queen's) departure. God grant young Mr. Praly all the virtues of his noble father. I hinted to you my inclinations of visiting *Spain*. I wish all our company was there, particularly *Gen. Gordon, Clanranald, Lochiel, Brigadier Campbell* and some more, who are most exposed to *Stair* and *Berwick*.

Some of us are not able to trade, having no stock of our own nor friends to answer for us, such as *Lochiel, Major McPherson, McDougal of Lorne*, but it's harder on *Brigadier Campbell* than any of them, who live in their villages for the third of what it must cost him in town ; he is now at freedom to quit the town as much as they.

Others of our company cannot command anything of their own, but have friends who will lend, if they ask, and there are many, who need not trouble anybody, but will rather live on *the King* than follow business. I wrote Mr. *Paterson* this a year ago. I doubt not there were good reasons for not making distinctions, but it had been to be wished they had been made, before absolute want in some distinguishes them from others, who had no great occasion for *the King's* bounty nor have at this time.

Ormonde is long ago with *the King of Spain*. He passed here. Poor *David Kennedy* and some others have been arrested on the bridge that leads to *Spain*.

The younger son of *old Mr. Leslie* &c. parted hence some days ago.

Marlborough's nephew is little better than the uncle. He keeps company with none but *Protestant Whigs* and *Popish spies*.

Capt. O'Berne, who was sent by *the King* from *Flanders* to the North will be here in a few days. He is *Berwick's* good friend and gave notice of the steps *Ormonde* made so long as they were in company and lately wrote that *Ormonde* was either at *Spain* or on the road to it. *Over 3 pages.*

Brigadier Campbell to John Paterson.

1718, Dec. [14]. B[ordeau]x.—I thank you for yours of 24 Sept. It had been unkind and unjust too to have suspected so good a friend. You answer me so fully about Capt. Young that I'll rather give him part of mine, when it comes, than insist on that point.

I expect more than ever a line from *Mar* in relation to our present condition and particularly as to our visiting *Spain*. Some of us here are apprehensive of being arrested either at

Lord Stair's or *the Regent's* instance. Some instructions seem necessary. The last were not so punctually obeyed, but I doubt not of an exact compliance with the next, as being now sensible of their danger.

Gen. Gordon has been these eight days in the country.

A gentleman tells me he lately lent *Robert Gordon* 2,000 livres on the credit of the first remittances. I wish they may be employed for the end designed, which was relieving those in want. I have explained those I think to be such, viz., some few who are three or four months in debt and have not one farthing.

If *Gen. Gordon* has already given you the same as this, do not deliver the enclosed, only what is marked D. M[a]r. It is from *Gen. Gordon.* Do your best to get me an answer or send me one from yourself.

DECLARATION.

1718, Dec. 14.—Of the grounds of the French Government for sending home Prince Cellamare, the Spanish Ambassador, with two letters from him to Cardinal Alberoni dated 1 and 2 December. (All printed in Boyer, *The Political State, Vol.* XVI, *p.* 509, with an English translation.) 8 *pages. Italian.*

JAMES III to the CARDINAL DE NOAILLES.

1718, Dec. 15. Rome.—Excusing himself for his delay in answering his last letter on account of his journey, and the misfortunes that have befallen him.—The first are over; but the latter continue, "quoique je ne crois pas que ce soit me flatter que d'en esperer un prompt fin autant desirable pour le merite personelle de la personne en question, que pour des motives plus generaux." I am settled here for the winter having solid reasons against staying elsewhere in these states. The crisis of affairs seems so close that I will not trouble you with my hopes and fears. I am sensibly touched by your personal affair and the lights you may kindly give me about it will always afford me pleasure. The witness of a good conscience makes a man superior to everything and one should not doubt that God sustains and consoles in His own good time those who have no other object but His glory. Such reflections however are more proper for me to receive than to write, and God grant I may profit by those you so often send me. *French. Copy.*

JAMES III to MADEMOISELLE DE CHAUSSERAYE.

1718, Dec. 15. Rome.—I received with real pleasure you letter of 9 Oct., which found me in a very different siutation from what you might have believed.

That misfortune continues, but one must hope it will come to an end, and you shall be certainly informed when it does. I am waiting for that happy day to answer a letter from

Monsr. and Madame Bethune, begging you in the mean time to make them a thousand compliments from me. I beg you to tell the young Nymph (*i.e.* Olive Trant) that I received her letter of 12 Oct., and that nobody can be more sensible than myself of her personal merit and of that of her family, which vexes me the more that I cannot grant her the favour she asks. I have refused it to the Countess of Nithsdale and the rules I have laid down for myself admit of no exceptions. I beg you to sooth her, for she shall never have reason to tax me with ingratitude. I wish her success in what she touches on towards the end of her letter. Do not take it ill that I do not write to you with my own hand, for I am so accustomed to dictate that I almost always confine myself to that. 2 *pages. French. Copy.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to [? the DUKE OF MAR].

1718, Dec. 15.—Enclosing two letters from Lady Murray and Mrs. Sackville, her sister.—The latter is charged with a numerous family without any support to maintain them. Their deplorable condition is well known to *the King.* I enclose a letter from Mr. Bulkeley to the King.

The ABBÉ BUGLIONI to JOHN PATERSON.

1718, Dec. 15. Pesaro.—Informing him that he had dispatched to Rome the three boxes mentioned in his letter of the 6th with particulars about them, but not the Duke of Mar's coffer, with reasons for not doing so.—I made your compliments to the President, who received them very graciously. Lord Winton has been here and told me he was going straight to Rome. The Pope's courier sent to Vienna about our great affair passed here on Tuesday. He was very sad. I asked him no questions, but his sadness spoke for itself. 6 *pages. French.*

The DUKE OF MAR to H. MAULE.

1718, Dec. 16. Rome.—Last post save one brought me yours of 8 Nov. which I communicated to *the King*, who is very sensible of your true friendship to him. He doubts not you will bring up your two young friends in your own principles and to be true friends to him, as all their family have ever been, of which he will ever be mindful, and he hopes a time may come when it will be in his power to show it more effectually than by words. I am truly glad they are well, and think you are much in the right in bringing them where you are as also your design of carrying them into France, and your being with them will be no small advantage to them. I hope they and their cousin, my young gentleman, may live to be good friends and see better days.

Since I wrote to *Sir H. Paterson* from Bologna I went to meet my friend, and, before I could return to Bologna, my

company I had left there, had for unanswerable reasons left it and gone towards this place. I was ordered to continue there some days to receive some letters, after which I came here, where we are to pass the winter.

We hear often from our friends in Germany but are still uncertain when they can join us, though we have some grounds to hope they may be able to do it ere long. Nothing practicable to further it from hence has been neglected. (About the arrest having been occasioned through the neglect of the directions given and the necessity of no more time being lost than is absolutely necessary and decent in concluding another marriage, if things do not come right, as in other letters.)

I doubt not you have heard the disagreeable account of *the Regent's* having declared that he is to give no longer what *the Queen* had than to the time of her leaving those parts. This is very grievous to *the King* and more on Mr. Trotter's (*i.e.* his subjects in Holland's) account than his own. What was due to *the Queen* is very slowly paid, which is the reason that Trotter has been so ill supplied of late, but those arrears will be paid at last, and, so long as they last, orders are given for taking care of Trotter &c., but after that God knows what will become of him. *The King* is doing all he can to get him provided for but how far he will succeed is uncertain. As long as *the King* has anything to do it with, he will not let him want. It is not impossible but in a certain case *the King of Spain* may take Trotter and others in his circumstances, who are known to you, into his service, and in that case I should be glad to know from you as soon as you can which of those in your parts would be fit for such business and desirous of it, that *the King* may better know whom to recommend to the *King of Spain*, if there be occasion, but it is only yourself and *Sir H. Paterson* I would have know of this.

I have reason to expect soon good news from *Spain*, which perhaps you may hear something of otherwise, before there be time for another from me, but say nothing of it till you do.

I had lately a letter from *Sir H. Stirling* of 22 Sept. by which I have very good hopes of the Company's trade in those parts, but it's likely *Sir H. Paterson* may have later accounts from him. By this time I hope *the Czar* may have agreed matters with *the King of Sweden* and both joined in partnership with *Spain*, which may turn to good account.

Our accounts of Mr. Hurly (*i.e.* the Parliament) do not surprise me. A fair copy of his countenance was what I expected he would at first show to his governors, *the Elector of Hanover* and *the English ministry*, but I am much mistaken, if he do not turn troublesome to them before he leave the town ; then it will be found they have led one another into difficulties that they know not how to extricate themselves from, and may be their ruin.

I never expected much from Mr. F[rase]r's business, however, I thought it not prudent to slight such a proposal. Good may come of it some time or other and the trial of it can do no hurt. We know those it was entrusted to will do all they can, so I need say no more.

I supposed you have seen a paper designed against *Mar*, but it is no less malicious against one to whom the author would pass for a friend. The thing is too silly to give any of them much concern and such malicious simple things never do hurt but to their authors. It is easy to see whence it comes and, if not wrote at Paris, the materials have been given by the club of Schematists, who were so busy there last summer, but, whatever their malice and envy might have made them say and invent against *Mar*, I could scarce have believed they would have so far forgot themselves and their duty as to use the other as they have done. I cannot but observe that the maliciousness of some folks and generally speaking of the world itself is so great, that one in *Mar's* place has need of a great deal of temper and patience to resist it, and nothing but a consciousness of its being unmerited and his love to the just and honourable cause he serves could make him go on in that way, which occasions all this ill will and envy and which neither does nor ever probably will yield that to him, which uses to make people not mind what is said against them.

I am extremely pleased to hear that things have gone so with *Scotland* that few of his family are like to be made uneasy by it and I would hope *the Parliament* will not do any more against them, having done more than enough of that kind already.

I am persuaded that *Lord Grange* advised *H. Maule* what he thought for the best, but I hope the way *H. Maule* has taken will be of no prejudice to him, and it is certainly much the handsomer way. I very much agree with him that *Scotland's* sickly and melancholy family could afford little pleasure to one in *H. Maule's* way and that living in it would be even intolerable.

Berwick was lately with *Paris* and in top favour with *the Regent*. He has got an establishment for some of the *Queen's* people, but only for such for whom, it seems, he had favour and most of them for whom *the King* was known to have any favour, are left out as well as all his own people. *Berwick's* ways have been long odd, so this surprises the less.

Since writing the above I have *Sir H. Paterson's* of 22 Nov. as I had his of 7 and 28 Oct. and 4 and 11 Nov. since I wrote to him 18 Oct., which I beg you to let him know. I thank him for sending me that fine paper in French, but for any thing being said in answer to it I very much differ from him as *the King* also does. I think the three or four of whom that author means to speak well are most affronted and have most reason to do something to vindicate themselves.

My friend makes you her compliments and wishes you were here just now to assist at a kind of concerto she and some others are busy at here by me, viz., Sir John P[? resto]n on the treble and C[le]p[ha]n bassing to them with all his might. There's another virtuoso too, but not of your acquaintance, who plays on the violin and Lord P[itslig]o and two or three others standing by. They grow so noisy I can write no more. 9½ *pages. Copy.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 16. Paris.—The enclosed prints will sufficiently explain what happened in relation to the Spanish ambassador. He parted hence yesterday in his own equipage and 'tis said, he'll go straight to Spain. We don't hear the Duke St. Aignan has left Madrid, but 'tis believed he will not remain much longer in that country.

CHARLES WOGAN to [? the DUKE OF MAR].

1718, Dec. 16. *Vienna.*—"I came hither with a good deal of difficulty in six days from *Innsbruck*, the ways so extreme deep that I was generally forced to have four horses in the low part of the country. *Princess Clementina* was in pain for me before I parted with *her* for fear *Prince James* should be angry at *Wogan* upon the smartness of his epistle ; pray God however it may do good upon the unfixed, irresolute disposition of *Prince James*, which I find is perfectly well understood here. *Wogan* got through well enough hitherto, though he is aware there is a *spy* abroad. *Wogan* was this morning to see *the Nuncio*, an honest gentleman and thoroughly concerned for *the King*. He told a good deal about the trimming and weak doings of *Prince James* as well as the vexation of *the Emperor* who, now he is assured there is no such man as Gordon (*i.e.* marriage), cannot, it seems, well avoid the persecution he is under, which 'tis pretended, he otherwise might and would, for 'tis believed he is no *enemy* to the thing and his *mother* far from it. Both the *roguery* and *folly* that caused the *miscarriage* are owing to *Ohlau*, for 'tis certain *the Duke of Hanover* knew all before *the Imperial Court* knew anything. *The Nuncio* has not ceased making continual *instances*, since he had a pretence for it by *the Pope's letter* ; he receives no *harsh* usage and, when he pressed yesterday for an *answer*, was told that a little *patience* was needful and that the thing must continue in *suspense* a *small time* before he can *give* such a one as he would. I suppose he waits for the *return* of *Count Zinzendorf* who is gone to his *seat* near *Brin* (Brunn), in order to *meet Prince James* there and to have a *conference* with him upon the matter. 'Tis given out his *orders* are to *dissuade Prince James* utterly from *the marriage*. It may be so and, if it be, *Wogan* fears he will *succeed*, yet perhaps, now *the Emperor* has gained his *point*

with the *government of England* in the business of the *war* with *the King of Spain*, which is voted in *England*, he may *fall* into some *underhand measures*. However, since the *Count* is to *return* this *night* or *to-morrow*, the *Nuncio* thinks it fit for *Wogan* to *stay* at *Vienna* this *day* or *two*, in which time he is sure he shall *know* the *result* both from the *Count* and others. This will be useful to *Wogan*, for thereby he will *know* upon what *ground* he *stands*, besides that it would be to no purpose for *Wogan* to proceed when he is certain he cannot meet *Prince James*. *Wogan* is sorry, since it is so, that he was not *dispatched ten* or *twelve days sooner*, so as to be with *Prince James before his setting* out.

" Whatever the *result* is, if *Prince James* would but hearken to such a thing as Mr. Dempster (*i.e.* an escape), nothing in all manner of probability could be *more easy* ; the more *Wogan* thinks of him, the more he finds him so. Nothing could be more *practicable* than to make *one day's march* before *Innsbruck* were *aware* of it, then there could be no reaching *the Princess ;* besides 'tis probable the *Chief* of *the Council of Innsbruck* would take *time* and *embarrass* the *pursuit*, but there would be little need on't. Again, if upon this *conference Prince James' daughter* is to be *sent home*, it would be no difficulty to *take her* off from *Augsburg*, so as *she* might be *near Italy* at least by the way of *Friburg* or *Basle*, before *her mother* with *her slow way* of *journey* could *reach Breslau*, but all this supposes *secrecy* and *resolution*, which *Wogan* has no reason to warrant for in dealing with *Prince James' Court*, and, if *Prince James* should *make* any *promise* to the contrary, by leaving the *matter* to other *hands* he might *disavow* the whole. The *Nuncio* assures *Wogan* that, when he has talked to a *minister* here of the matter, he was asked why *an escape* so *easy* to be procured, was not *attempted*, and 'tis plain *the Emperor* would be *glad* to have the troublesome *affair* any *way* off his *hands*."

Dec. 18th.—" *Wogan* was this morning with *the Nuncio* who tells him that the *Count* arrived *yesterday* and was not last *night* at the *assembly* or any where that he could be *met* with, wherefore he is absolutely for *Wogan's staying* this night and *to-morrow*, in which *time* he is sure to have some account. In the meantime 'tis probable *Prince James* has not *come* to the *place* appointed, for there were *letters* here since the *Count's* departure, that said *Prince James* was sick at *Ohlau*. If so, 'tis likely to be but a *pretence* ; however, the affair cannot be a *secret* to-morrow, for, if the *Count* has gained his *point*, all this place will *ring* of it ; if not, or that *Prince James* did not *meet*, the discourse will be *dropped*. *The Nuncio* has persons at *work* to have it from every *hand*. The *Count* was to have been *back sooner* and his *delay* may well be attributed to his waiting to no purpose for *Prince James*.

" *Wogan* is so well known at *Ohlau*, that his being with it cannot possibly be a *secret*, besides he is pretty sure there

is at least one man there, who will not fail to inform both *Vienna* and *England* of his *arrival*, so that he does not yet know whether it would be advisable for him to *come back* the same *way*. However the credit may be upon *Vienna* or *Augsburg*. *Chateaudoux* has already ordered my *letters* to be *addressed* to M. Froment at *Breslau*." 3 *pages*.

Sir Hugh Paterson to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 16.—I sent you last post two packets I had from *Menzies* as likewise a letter from Mr. F[rase]r, informing you how little was to be expected of the affair he was concerned in, and nothing more can be said of it now, he having yet no return from his friend at T[ourna]y and the other person is not yet come to *the Hague*. Mr. F[rase]r has been at all the pains he could to get this affair turn to some thing and has stayed here all this while close attending it, though that did not very well suit his circumstances, which are but indifferent, they having been very hard on him lately at home. If there continues no appearance of doing any thing here, I believe, he will leave this, as soon as he has your instructions. I am very hopeful that what has been done on *the King's* part will have some good effect in these parts and show them how willing he is to deal with them.

Enclosed is one from *Jerningham* and a copy of one *Sir H. Paterson* received this morning from *Sir H. Stirling*, which, I suppose, you'll find in a different strain from the other; at least I have reason to believe so by what *Jerningham* writes me, in which he mentions his being to leave *Danzig* next day, so I expect he will be in *Holland* next week. He has little or no information of what is passing in these parts since he left *Petersburg*, which has made him think his continuing longer at *Danzig* could be of no use. I send you a copy of *Sir H. Stirling's* letter and not the original, because the first part was wrote in a way you could not have understood without my sending another paper with it. Our news to-day confirms the former accounts of *Görtz* being returned to meet with *the Czar's* friends and that *the treaty's* business goes on. You will no doubt be sorry for *Dr. Erskine's* indisposition, which, I hope, is by this time over. I sent you a letter from the Duke of Leeds some while ago for *the King* and told you of his having passed this way for *Hamburg* with a design of going further. I had a letter last post from one with him from *Schwerin* where they think to be all the winter and have been yet no further. He is impatient to hear from *the King* and complains he is neglected and is not pleased with *Mar* and *Ormonde* that he never hears from any of them. There seems to be a great change for the better, if it continues, with him. When he left *Holland*, he was to write to *Petersburg*, before he went there, to know how acceptable a visit would be, though he was not determined nor, I suppose, is yet whether he would go there or to *Sweden*. It was not, I suppose,

very convenient for him to stay in *Flanders*, where he was, which made him, I believe, think of this journey. Could he be of any use with *Spain* or was he desired there, I doubt not he would return on the first advertisement.

We have had here a great many idle ridiculous stories of late industriously put about, some of which you'll see in the enclosed newspapers, particularly in the Paris article, and, though they are very little minded by some, it is much to be wished for the information and satisfying of others that *Mar* would write to whom he judges proper here to clear up several of these things. I think I told you some time ago it would not be amiss that *Mar* wrote to *H. Maule* what he thought proper to say on these affairs and particularly concerning *the Earl Marischal's* story and his, whose friends are at great pains to give out that it's *Mar* that keeps him from being about *the King* and that he will not allow of his being with him. I think *Mar* told me that it was at *the Earl Marischal's* own desire that he stayed where he was, and that he had desired *Mar* to get allowance for him to do it, when he went last to *Italy*, which, it seems, is told quite other ways by some people, who give *Mar* all the blame of his being kept away. A handle is likewise made on account of the conduct in *Princess Clementina's* affair which they pretend much to blame. They give out that two particular messages were sent by *the Princess* to *the Emperor* to acquaint him with the thing and to ask his consent, and that, on having no return to the first, she sent the second, in which *the Emperor* was informed of *the Princess'* journey and the route *she* was to take, by which he could not shun taking the measures he did. However absurd all this may look, it's put about you may easily perceive for what end. It's likewise said it was *the King's* people who had the management of the journey and that they did so imprudently and ought to have taken another route and that the persons sent by *the King* were very unfit and ought to not have been trusted with such an affair, Robert Freebairn being named for one, who, if he was not, has at least given himself airs by writing so.

I thought it not improper you should know all this, since I judged it might be of some use to you, however ridiculous it may be thought, and, whatever *Mar* thinks fit to write on that subject either to *H. Maule* or me, it will not be proper he take notice of these things coming from me, and he may write such a letter as may be shown to those that may be thought proper. All these stories seem of a piece with the French paper I sent you, to which I was of opinion there should be some return without waiting to hear from you, at least to be shown to some without publishing, but others were of opinion it should be delayed till we heard from you, since many of the facts mentioned were not known here and that a general answer would be worse than none at all, and so here it stands till you write about it.

I hope to be in a condition in a day or two to visit *the Hague* and shall write from thence, if I hear anything worth your while. *Cadogan* is still there but, they say, goes for *England* very soon without doing any thing and he has met with several rubs in other things as well as his principal affair, which not a little vexes him.

The acquaintance I had here, Barry alias Nelson, is now returned to Bayonne, where perhaps he expects to make some new projects. He has left a son here, who told me he had got his affairs settled, and was assoilzied of coining, and is now to settle again, where he was at Bayonne. I never saw him after he got that letter I had for him from *Mar*.

I have just now an account of *Jerningham's* being come to *Utrecht*, and that he will be with *Leyden* to night. 3 *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to Charles Wogan.

1718, Dec. 17. Rome.—Since I wrote to you on the 10th, we have yours of the 5th from Botzen, and are sorry the bad roads make your journey so slow. I enclose copies of two letters, which were thought fit for you to see but needless to be put in cipher going by so secure a canal. You are not though to own their being sent you and perhaps the originals may be shown you. We long much to hear of your being at your journey's end and to have some comfortable news from you.

We hear that *the Emperor* has lately had a letter from *the Elector of Hanover* in his own hand thanking him for what he has done as to *Princess Clementina* and desiring the continuance of his good offices in the same way. This, I fear, will make *the Emperor* the more unwilling to be easy in what is so much wished for, and, as I wrote before, I very much dread the influence the person who was to be sent to *Prince James* may have on him and the more, that I find some of *the attendants of the Princess* are not very well pleased with his conduct, but, if *Wogan* be with him in time, I hope he may keep him firm and tight. The other enclosed Mr. McM[aho]n desired me to send you. *Copy*.

The Duke of Ormonde to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Dec. 17.—I have just received yours of the 6th. I refer you to what *Ormonde* wrote on the 8th to *Dillon*, who, I hope, will not delay doing what's desired of him. *Alberoni* is truly very kind to *the King* you may depend on it. I am very glad your creditors do not pursue you with the violence they did and hope you will not be obliged to compound with them. I have received *Mar's* and the copies of *the King's* account. I am sorry the latter had not better success with *the marriage*. *Ormonde* writes to him by this post. Pray do not delay what *Ormonde* desires of you. It is for *the King's* service.

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Dec. 17.—According to my promise in my last I must now inform you of the situation of your affairs, which, I hope, will be satisfactory.

"Alberoni came to me privately and informed me he had sent Sir P. Lawless to the King of Sweden to engage him to enter into an alliance with the King of Spain, that the chief article was to endeavour to dethrone the Elector of Hanover, their common enemy, that he carried bills with him to enable the King of Sweden to make the attempt with promises of an annual subsidy, provided he entered into the alliance.

"The next time I saw Alberoni he asked me what I demanded as necessary to make an attempt to restore the King. I told him 7,000 or 8,000 men and 15,000 arms and ammunition proportionable. He answered that the King of Spain would be willing to grant that number, if he were in a condition, but, considering that the greatest part of their troops are in Sicily and that they are threatened with an invasion from France in two places, that it is by way of Roussillon and Navarre, they could not spare a man, but that they would give 15,000 arms and ammunition proportionable and that money should not be wanting to enable the King of Sweden to invade England.

"He also showed me a memorial sent him by the Prince of Chelamar from a minister of the King of Sweden who is come to Paris; in that the King of Sweden desires to enter into a strict alliance with the King of Spain and the chief article is to depose the Elector of Hanover. Others relate to Germany which were too long to be inserted here. The person that brought the memorial arrived at Paris the evening that I left it, as I have been since informed. He was very desirous to see me and has sent me a copy of the memorial by an express by sea, which I expect every day and he was to follow it in a few days.

"I made Alberoni another visit at his desire and after some discourse he told me that the King of Spain would give 5,000 men, of which 4,000 are to be foot, 1,000 troopers, of which 300 with their horses, the rest with their arms and accoutrements and two months' pay for them, 10 field pieces and 1,000 barrels of powder and 15,000 arms for foot with everything necessary to convoy them.

"I told Alberoni that it would be necessary to have a diversion made in Scotland and, since he could not spare any more men, I desired him to let us have two or three thousand arms to send thither. He asked me if there was any man of consideration to go with them. I told him of the Earl Marischal and he desired me to write to him to come with all dispatch and as privately as possible. I will write to Tullibardine to come hither as soon as I know where he is. As to the gentlemen at Bordeaux they shall have timely notice.

"I am now in Valladolid, where the King of Spain thought fit I should reside. Alberoni desired me to let him have one in whom I could confide to send to the King of Sweden to press him to invade England before the spring, especially since the King of Spain had come to the resolution of sending troops, which he had not done, when Sir P. Lawless was dispatched. Bagenal is the person I left with Alberoni. I expect him here every hour in his way to Sweden, and his instructions are to tell the King of Sweden that no money will be given by the King of Spain, unless he consents to make an attempt on England in the time proposed.

"Bagenal will have instructions to propose to the King of Sweden to send 2,000 men to Scotland with 5,000 arms.

"Alberoni seemed very uneasy at your situation in Italy. He fears that your person is not in safety considering the late inhuman proceedings against the Princess. He thinks Rome the worst place for you to be in, because of the Emperor's spies and the difficulty you will have of getting privately from thence and he does not think your person safer there than elsewhere. On what he says and the letter I received from James Murray of 9 Nov., it is my humble opinion that you ought to come to Spain with all expedition that you may be out of the Emperor's power, and your presence is necessary here either to embark with the troops, if you can arrive in time, or to follow as soon as possible, for Alberoni is of opinion that the opportunity must not be lost, though you should not arrive in due time, and, if it be possible, you ought to be here to go to England with the troops.

"Alberoni desires that this design may be the strictest secret and I beg of you not to acquaint Cardinal Aquaviva with it and, when you come away, to give it out that it is for your own safety." *Entirely in cipher. Endorsed as received at Rome by Mr. O' B[rie]n, 24 Jan.*, 1719. *There is a duplicate in a different cipher endorsed as received at Rome 26 Jan.*, 1719, *by way of Bologna.*

James III to Madame Staccoli.

1718, Dec. 18.—Thanking her for her letter on the occasion of the approaching feasts and declaring his distinguished consideration for her, and that, though he is far away from Urbino, he will never forget her zeal for him. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 279.

Cardinal Corradini to James III.

1718, Dec. 18.—I beg your Majesty to excuse my having delayed to answer your letter from my fear of engaging myself to promise to your Majesty what from the many difficulties I might not have been able to perform. All these difficulties have been removed and your Majesty can be assured of the

prompt obedience of the Marchese Muti, my nephew, to make you master of his house and also of the part of it inhabited by himself. The ladies are already prepared to leave in order to comply with your Majesty's desire, and they are anxious to leave the house quite in good order as the major-domo can assure your Majesty, who is co-operating with me for the same object.

For the favours which your Majesty accords to the Marchesa, my niece, her husband will not fail to come personally to thank you. *Italian.*

MONSIGNOR LUDOVICO ANGUISSOLA to [? DAVID NAIRNE].

1718, Dec. 18. Ascoli.—Wishing him all Christmas good wishes and requesting him to present the enclosed to his Majesty. *Italian.*

TOMASA MARIA MERENDI, Prioress, to [? DAVID NAIRNE].

1718, Dec. 18. Santa Catarina, Pesaro.—Requesting him to present the enclosed letter to his Majesty, which assures him that she and her nuns, at the approach of Christmas, are redoubling their prayers to the Most High that He may always deign to bless his Majesty. *Italian.*

WILLIAM DICCONSON to JAMES III.

1718, Dec. 19.—I send the enclosed from *St. Amand*, because it mentions something about the honest knot that I do not understand so perhaps ought not to be communicated to any but yourself. It gives an account of the prisoners in Newgate, their number and what is weekly paid them, which your Majesty desired to be informed of, what he says of the Tories' desponding temper being confirmed by a letter from Mr. Bevil Higgons, which, though your Majesty undoubtedly has an account of from other hands, I thought it my duty to send.

I am sorry to be forced to tell you that, notwithstanding all our endeavours to procure something towards the arrears to the relief of people here, it has hitherto been without success, so the consequence is like to be dismal. Mr. Nihell pressed M. le Coutourier to that degree that he at last told him under secrecy that he had three several times put a considerable sum towards the arrears on the estate of distribution, but it was refused and given to other uses, so I find no disposition in the court to do anything at present and God knows when it will. I writ likewise to Mr. Law in the most moving manner I could, begging he could suggest some method to the Regent of paying the arrears, to which he answered that his Royal Highness had so much business at present it would be to no purpose, but that he would wait a proper occasion to do what he could in it.

All this gives slender hopes of relief, but great reason to apprehend the arrears will be long a paying and, if any bustles

happen in the kingdom, perhaps not at all, which occasions a double perplexity. One is, how to relieve so many miserable people that are at the last extremity already. The second is, suppose any money can be got, whether it ought not to be given to those to whom arrears are due preferable to others, though perhaps in greater want, because it is due in justice to the former, and in charity only to the latter. If all that can be got be given, as it comes, to those who have not received their arrears, the others, who are the most needy, will perish. I therefore beg your orders therein, I mean not as to the new list, because that I have already, but as to those on the old. I am told by those to whom arrears are due, that in conscience I am obliged to see them first satisfied and even threatened to be complained against and to have my own pension stopped for that end, if I fail them. *Draft.*

ANNE OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 19.—I received yours of 29 Dec. (Nov.) in answer to mine from Calais. You are extremely right to think that the removing of *Ogilvie* was the least part of my errand. Nothing but what I and my friends thought no other could do should have brought me here. I have compassed what they desired, which will facilitate any *correspondence or treaty you are in with the King of Spain.* I sent you word as well as I could, not having a cipher till lately I sent to *Capt. Ogilvie* for his, of what *Anne Oglethorpe* was to do, I do not doubt you understood it, though the want of it disabled me from entering into the detail.

Several things have hindered *Anne Oglethorpe's* receiving the answer she expected here from *Cardinal Alberoni by the hands of Prince Cellamare.* The reason will not need explication. I do not for all this despair of hearing soon what I wish and, as soon as I do, you shall. *Lord Oxford* and all his relations expect but *the Cardinal's* Yes to their bargain to begin their part, the agreement once entered into and *the King* having once signed the lease with *the King of Spain*, of which *Lord Oxford* offered to them to be bail for the performance and for getting the *Parliament's* consent to, when once *the King* has *by the King of Spain England. Lord Oxford's* great credit with *the King of Spain* and all his chief favourites will not a little advance any managements you have with him and can hurt nothing, since all the details of his demands are referred to *the King* and whatever he agrees to, liked of, so this can only hasten and cannot hurt.

I should be very glad *Capt. Ogilvie* had hindered any consequence of the skipper's accident, but, as it is in no one's [power] to secure people, when once a scent is given, I must repeat that there can be no transaction till he is removed and leaves off all correspondence but the necessary one with *Paris.* I have told it him from *Lord Oxford*, that will not hear of anything till that is settled our own way, for being hanged for a fool

is but a simple death. I find *Capt. Ogilvie* ready to do everything desired and, if the enmities of some people pursue him and find him out, I hope you will screen him, since he has bid adieu to *England.*

Your letter to me, though full of vivacity, shall not make me go back one step from convincing you by all my actions I am one of your best friends and deserve some regard from you when you think coolly. I have met here with some questions in spite of the settled opinion that I and my whole family are devoted to you. Concerning your friends and the number of them in *England,* I have answered, as it is truth, that they were numerous and weighty and whoever wishes well to *the King* must wish you as you are, that there was no division in the main in *England* and all that talk and discontent I met with here was laughed at there and not minded, since we were convinced *Ormonde* and *Mar* agreed and always would agree, the rest was but barking. Perhaps I have not pleased but did and said according to my duty and conscience, knowing none but *the King* for Cæsar and his interest, but with all this I have had as little as possible to say to any of my countrymen.

Pray let me have a word for the Countess I sent you a letter from for *the King,* a civility costs nothing and animates the zeal.

I am mighty sorry you should continue displeased with *Menzies.* I cannot answer your objection, but will send him the paragraph of your letter. Let him answer for himself. All I think in justice I must say is I have always found him honest and able, particularly your friend, and in this last affair he and J. H[amilton] the only two trusted and both behaving extremely well, but I fear you judge of us in *England* by the memoirs of those pretending to know more than they do to make themselves of more consequence with you either by letters or otherwise. Forgive this to my friendship personally to you, for I know you deserve sincerity, that it is serving *the King* as he should be to do every thing that should ease and assist you to go through the troublesome and weighty affairs his difficulties lay on you.

I am particularly charged of assurance of friendship to you from *Lord Oxford,* that you may reckon on him and all his friends as yours, to exhort you to patience till you can drink a bottle of Bordeaux together and, whatever rubs you meet with for *the King's* sake, not to be disgusted but rub on to a good conclusion.

Lord Orrery bids me tell you much the same and that it is absolutely necessary for *the King's* affairs you should not be disgusted by foolish clamours that are below your minding, for justice is done to your merit, where they are.

I think you much in the right to give out that, if you cannot get P[rincess] C[lementina], you will take another, though I wish for her.

I have sent some *declarations* to *Menzies* by *Capt. Ogilvie* which I had from *Cellamare, to be printed.* 7 *pages.*

FANNY OGLETHORPE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 19. Paris.—It's late and I am just come in, but that will not hinder me from writing you the continuation of the news I wrote last post, which is extraordinary enough to merit your curiosity, as it raises all ours here. The Ambassador of Spain has been conducted by an officer to Blois, where he still is. The Regent has published two letters taken in the packet, which I don't doubt are sent you, and which show abominable designs were on foot. They say that it was in short a design to make a general revolution in the kingdom, that a great many of the nobility and army were in it, that they designed to demand for the States General. Many odd sort of people are taken up and several officers but no man of note except M. de Pompadour, M. de Sheel and M. Sanderasky.

They say the Abbé Brigault tells all he knows, but that's not certain. It's believed he'll be at last put to the question, which is very fit. The ambassador, the day he was seized, used barbarously l' Abbé du Bois, calling him petit prestolet &c. They believe papers are found among his relating to the English. They say judges will be named to examine the prisoners and it's believed people of note will be seized, but the Regent, who is inclined always to mercy, will not be too strict in discovering all that are guilty. Next post will produce more.

My sister, de Mezières, desires her g[uest] will not forget her and let her hear from her, if she can be of any use to her in this country.

The parlement has refused positively without des remonstrances to enregister the Banque Royale, which is for Law, which makes a great noise here, being a thing unprecedented. 2 *pages.*

JOHN TROTTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 19. St. Germains.—I sent a memoir of my brother-in-law, Dunbar the apothecary's, case and mine by Mr. Forbes, who went with the Duchess of Mar, and having no answer obliges me to give you this trouble. Mr. Dicconson ever since the Queen's death has supplied me though not near to the full of my small salary, but above these two months I have not had a farthing. He told me he had heard I had got my answer from the King, which was, that I was happy to have the apothecary for my brother, who certainly would never see me or my family starve. I told him I had as yet no answer and that I presumed the King would not give that answer to the son of John Trotter, who was forfaulted and hanged for his Majesty's service and his forfaultry given to Polwarth, then Marchmont, Chancellor of Scotland.

As for my brother-in-law, on whom there is no tie to subsist me and my family, though in a condition, but he is so far from it, that he was established on credit, and ever since on the half salary of his predecessor and during the Queen's and Princess' lives furnished them with both drugs and bathings, and at present most of the Household and other subjects are indebted to him, and God knows when he'll be paid, if ever. Therefore we humbly beg you to lay our case before the King and obtain an order to Mr. Dicconson to subsist us as formerly.

CHARLES WOGAN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 19. Vienna.—My last letter informed *the King* of the reason of my stay here. This day I am assured that the *Count* has not seen *Prince James*, who, though the *interview* seemed to be at his request, stayed at *home* on pretence of *illness*. At least 'tis judged so here by all and by the *Count* himself. In the meantime *Prince James* has sent the same *Jesuit*, that was here before and did more mischief than good, to *Vienna*. What his errand is, I can't yet tell, but shall probably know at *Ohlau*. There is a *Resident* there for *the Emperor*, who corresponds constantly with the said *Count* on the matter and is very officious, so that *the Nuncio* advises *Wogan* to stop somewhere near *Ohlau* and write from thence to know how he is to be *received*, that *Prince James* may be under no embarras nor *Wogan* put perhaps to *trouble* before he can do his *affair*. *Wogan* goes off to-morrow.

J. ROGERS (FATHER PLUNKET) to ROBERT JONES, care of Mr. Arthur, Banker, Paris.

1718, Dec. 8[–19].—This is my fourth to you, since I received yours the end of July. Please deliver the enclosed and acknowledge the receipt of this.

We hear the war against Spain will be declared next week, which, 'tis believed, wont hold long, in case France joins heartily with us; if not, I am afraid, it will be ill with us and run us into a ruinous war.

The King has made now such alliances, that he need not fear nor cringe to his English subjects. They will be all as tame as lambs and as mute as fishes in a little time. They are pretty well so now, and, to do it effectually, the King will encourage the Irish trade and make the new proprietors share with his friends, for lands will be dear and they may very well let them come in for a share with them. For this end they will bring in a bill of moiety the next Parliament in Dublin and so balance the King's interest in that kingdom. The Emperor will set up a woollen manufactory in Flanders and an East India Company and let our moneyed men come into it and by this means our proud merchants and the Tory

faction will be humbled and reduced, so they wont be in a condition to disturb the government in future.

Another thing that will contribute much to the ease of the King is to reduce all the great places of the Crown and make the noblemen serve more for honour than lucre. This will take away all occasion of contention and strife about places.

Another thing that will make the King's government easy and trade to flourish is to make Sicily a mart for the Emperor's fleet and he master of the Levantine and all the Mediterranean trade. For that purpose we will give the Emperor all the ships taken from the Spaniards and Lord Forbes is to be his admiral, so that on the whole the King's friends being thus encouraged and his enemies discouraged, there will be no occasion for any army after a time, so that the nation will flourish, if these things can be brought to bear.

We don't hear that the Princess Sobieska is as yet at liberty, which shows the Emperor would not have any partisan of the Court of Rome on the throne of England, for fear he should assist the Pope on occasion, and I believe the Regent is one of the same sentiments in that respect. 'Tis not their interest to have a Popish prince on the English throne that would in all appearance assist the Court of Rome against 'em on any occasion. The *Whigs* begin to say openly 'tis less in *the King's* power to hurt the constitution by being a *Roman Catholic* than a *Protestant*, so you see interest governs all and not religion.

The *Germans* hate and despise the *English* daily, especially the *Ministers*, and would discard 'em all, if they had any to put in their places. They daren't go about it, for fear *Marlborough* would join the *Tories* and they will stay a little longer, till they see what will become of the matters now on the anvil.

I am of opinion your friend *the King* gains ground daily and will be on a better footing in a competent time than any of his ancestors was and it will be in his power to be master of his actions and to gratify his friends and servants.

The Parliament goes on well and gratifies the King in all things. 3 *pages*.

Father Plunket to James III.

1718, Dec. 8[–19].—I had an opportunity to discourse the Duchess of Munster some days ago about *Lord Sunderland's* and *Marlborough's* management. She told me in plain terms they are more masters than *the Elector of Hanover* and are resolved to continue so and live on the spoil and let none come in for a share with 'em, and at long run serve *the Elector* as they did the late *King*, your father, but she hoped they would be stopped in their career. I did not disabuse her, for their deportment in the affair she employed me in was insolent and disrespectful to her and *the Elector of Hanover*

in the superlative degree, because she had it from other hands. *Marlborough* and his friends are made sensible of all her designs and how *the Germans* hate and despise them and all the *English* and look on 'em to have neither honour nor honesty.

In case I find *the Elector of Hanover* in any great distress, I shall find means to persuade him to give you a release and give up all to you, and put out all these in their proper colours. I am sure he will do it to save his own estate in *Germany*.

'Tis now in *the Regent's* power to bring him to your terms, for he has got all the trumps into his own hands. He may thank you for 'em. If he don't let you come in for half with him, he wrongs you and all your friends most egregiously. His agents here are made sensible he has no reason to trust the *Whigs* or rely on *the Elector of Hanover* or the *Germans*, for they are both despised and hated more and more every day.

The gentleman that designed to see you the last vacation is lately arrived from Norfolk. He desires to let you know he spoke to all the head tenants in that country, that they have come to a resolution to advance you what money they are able to spare, in case you let 'em know when you design to take your journey home. 'Tis their advice you should get all your other tenants elsewhere to do the same.

Ormonde is a proper man to give them intimation of it and to persuade them to follow the example of those tenants in Norfolk and Suffolk, for you need not the assistance of *the Regent* or any other bankers. He will carry the list of 'em, if he can spare time to wait on you next spring. The money will be lodged in what hands you think proper. As *the army* is not among 'em, they may with more ease and conveniency serve you and wait on you on timely notice given 'em.

A friend of yours told me this very day, he will destroy the *funds* in a few days, if he has but the least hint of *Ormonde's* coming with *an army*. *The Regent* is looked on here to be a Proteus and full of mystery. *The Elector of Hanover* relies on him more than on any *English* except *Stanhope*, but some of the *Whigs* seem to be jealous of him and to suspect his sincerity. A little time will show what he will do. They look on *the Elector of Hanover* as a lost man in case he should turn tail or be incapacitated to perform his agreement with *him*. To bring *Marlborough* to do you a good turn is to get *the Elector of Hanover* and the *Germans* to frown on him. They have been and are jealous of 'em, but don't seem to be so or discard any of 'em. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pages*.

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Dec. 20. Rome.—I had yours of 29 Nov. last post and what you say makes me apprehend that a note I wrote you from Milan of the 4th has not come to you.

I am still of opinion that *the King* was in the right in going to *Rome* when he did and I agree it was the best way your letting every body where you are judge their own way of it and to acquaint nobody of the true motives but *Sheldon* and *the King* thinks there is no occasion still for your doing otherwise. It was necessary that his friends in *England* should be informed of it fully, which *James Murray's* letter to *Ormonde* would do, if you got any way of sending a copy of it thither, but that, I'm afraid, you would find difficult, since you say you had no way of doing it but by *Capt. Ogilvie*, of whose situation I told you before and of the person who used to assist him. It is wonderful that *the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Arran* and *Sir R. Everard* have not ere now established a way of correspondence and *Ormonde* wrote a long while ago it was to be done. *The Bishop* is now long in *the King's* debt of some letters sent him and it is a considerable time ago that *the King* had returns to some he wrote to others at the same time, all approving mightily of *the marriage*, of which *the Bishop* by his silence gives ground to suspect that he approved not so much, but I am apt to believe that the difficulties which have been found in that matter since would show him the value of it and make him approve of it, and regret those difficulties as much as anybody. However I wonder he has been so long in signifying his opinion on it.

We have not yet heard any more from *Ormonde*. What you say makes us still conclude *he* has had an invitation from *Alberoni* and that *his* saying nothing of it to anybody before setting out has been enjoined on *him*. May *he* have good success and, I suppose, we shall hear from *him* soon, which will let us know the whole.

The unequal and partial distribution which *Berwick* has got made amongst *the Queen's* people is a little surprising, but should not those left out make application to be taken equally care of with the rest, they having as good a title? *Inese's* being forgot, which could not be but of design, is monstrous and sure will be rectified as soon as represented, which, I think, he ought not to neglect, as you may tell him from me.

The Regent's behaviour to *the King* is really barbarous, but all we can say of it to one another will signify little. I can scarce think yet that he will use *Dillon*, as you seem to think certain, and, whatever they may do with relation to his concern in *the King*, sure *the Regent* cannot forget old acquaintances and past friendships so much as to do anything against him, which would be of real and personal prejudice. I wish, however, he had an establishment elsewhere, which I do not think impossible, as things stand and are like to be, and there he could be of greater use both to himself and friends than where he is, and it would be in his power besides to make *the Regent* repent his ingratitude to him, if it were by no other way than by his not going single, which it is sure in his power

to do, and that, I take, would not fail of giving *the Regent* a good deal of uneasiness, which he well deserves. This thought has been in my head some time and I could no longer keep myself from suggesting it to you. You are best judge of it and I should be glad to know your opinion of it.

I am not at all surprised at Percy's (*i.e.* the Parliament's) behaviour, but I am much mistaken, if he make not his masters sufficiently uneasy before he leave the town, now when they have drawn one another into an embarras, which may very probably prove their ruin, but all that will depend on the part *the King of Spain* acts and his keeping firm in his resolutions, as 'tis to be hoped he will by the ways *Alberoni* has taken hitherto and seems to take still, but I long impatiently to see the certainty of this.

The King hears frequently from *Princess Clementina*, and it is scarce possible the last can retreat after the assurances *she* has given *him*, though I doubt not all pains are taken to make *her* give over thoughts of that affair. I wish *her* father may keep firm and not let himself be imposed on by the person who was to be sent him from *the Emperor*, who, it's to be expected, will do all he can to make him come into the proposals he will make him and the more on a late letter we hear *the Elector of Hanover* has written to *the Emperor* with thanks for what *he* has done as to *the Princess* and a desire *he* should go on in the same way as I am afraid *he* will, but *the Princess* still continues where *she* was, which if they let *her* do much longer, I shall have pretty good hopes of the affair. *Wogan* will be soon with the father, who, I hope, will keep him right, which is the main point, and I believe one to keep him so is very necessary about him, for I have reason to believe that some who are about him now do not advise him well. Such measures are now taken that must necessarily bring it ere long to the wished for conclusion or break it quite off, which is the next best, and, however it goes, you shall be informed from time to time.

Since *Ormonde*, I suppose, is with *Spain* before this, I think it would not be very fit for me to write to Sir Peter [Redmond] till we hear from him. 5 *pages*. *Copy*.

The Duke of Mar to Colin Campbell of Glendarule.

1718, Dec. 20.—I suppose you have seen a little pamphlet, I had almost called it mine, which the author or his club have been at the charge of printing first in English and then in French, but it begins with a better man, so I will not assume it. It shows indeed abundance of malice, but is too silly to give much pain to either. Such stuff hurts the author more than those it is designed against and, did he know how light the load of his calumny lies on whom he fancies he has laid it, the vexation would turn on himself, which he designed to give the other.

I look on myself as particularly obliged to him for one thing, which is his publishing my regard and love for my dear Highlanders, as he calls them, whom I will be always proud of owning as such.

Had the author been an old professed enemy personating a friend, I am apt to believe he would have taken more care to cover himself and, if a pretended friend, he must be some little, conceited, empty, meddling prig, whose envy and malice have got the better of his duty and whose talent is for raising dissension and not for doing service to any cause.

It may be the production of some runagate, who, to cover his own vile practice, endeavours to blacken others who do their duty, but he'll find this is no more the way to wipe himself clean than it is to curry favour with his new masters, who will despise him as much as his old friends do.

If the book were wrote at London, it is plain enough the materials have been furnished from Paris, where they were invented, but, if any body be hurt by it besides the authors, it is those few of whom it means to speak well and it's they who want most to vindicate themselves. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Mrs. Skelton.

1718, Dec. 20. Rome.—I would have acknowledged yours of 28 Oct. ere now, but that I am really at a loss what to say in answer. I read it to the King and have his orders to tell you he is very much concerned not to have it in his power at this time to do for you in your present circumstances what they require and you so well deserve.

I gave you in my letter of 2 Sept. so genuine an account of the King's unlucky circumstances with regard to money matters, which are not a bit bettered since, that I cannot add anything to it, so I hope you'll allow me to refer you to its contents. The King is still as uncertain what he has to depend on himself as when I wrote, so it is impossible for him to say what he will be able to do for anybody, so his not doing for you and others at this time is really owing to his want of ability and not of good will, but I am ordered once more to assure you that you shall not be forgot, when his Majesty is in a condition to do for you. In the mean time he is of opinion that you cannot do better than go for England, as you propose, where he hopes you may find some support amongst your friends, till he be in a condition to do for you.

As for your being left out of the list, which you mention to have been sent hither, I scarce know what you mean. I know of none sent since the Queen's death but the old ones, so I presume you have been misinformed. 2 *pages. Draft.*

The Duke of Mar to J. Menzies.

1718, Dec. 20.—I believe you have given over corresponding with me, for the only letter I have had from you for God knows how long is of 30 July.

The enclosed for *Lord Carnwath* I desire you to deliver, supposing he is with you before now, he having desired me to send it under your cover.

The King never enjoyed better health than at present. (About the interruption of his marriage and about his wintering at Rome as in other letters and about the Parliament as in his letter of that day to Dillon). I am glad to know that the parcels I sent since those you acknowledge in yours I mention above came safe and I long for the receipt of them from the merchants themselves and also for the account stated 'twixt *Sir C. Phipps* and me, of which pray remind him. *Over 2 pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to the Earl of Carnwath.

1718, Dec. 20. Rome.—It is not many days since I had yours of 8 Oct. which has been a long while by the way. You mention several verbal messages you sent me. I never failed to answer those I got, though I know not if they were delivered to you.

I laid your letter before *the King*, who is very sensible of what he owes you and has ordered me to let you know you shall be always welcome where he is, but his circumstances at present are such that he's difficulted to provide for the family he has now with him and is uncertain of his being soon in a better state, so he cannot invite you to it. He is doing all he can to get his family made more easy, and, if he succeed, he will gladly assist you in the place from whence your letter was wrote and where you might perhaps be of more use to yourself and friends than where he is, but he refers it entirely to yourself to do as you think fit and, if you choose to come to him, he'll make you as easy as his hard circumstances will allow, though not so well as he could wish. 1½ *page. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to James Hamilton.

1718, Dec. 20. Rome.—Since I met my friend I have yours of 13, 15, and 18 Sept. and 24 and 27 Oct. besides one of 10 Sept. I got before and all the newspapers you sent, for which I thank you and pray let me know how much is to be paid for them. I have little time to write now, but in a post or two you shall hear from me again, when I propose to write to little Holyoke (*i e.* Lord Erskine), from whom I long to hear something in his own hand and the more that he has never answered my last letter. Tell him he must not be so lazy and the gentleman with him ought now to write often. My friend and the little one are very well. There is no account yet of the ship with the goods of which you sent me the bill, but they are much longed for, and the bill of those put in the second ship is not yet come.

You refer me in your last to one at Paris for an account of a journey of yours and that person writes that they doubt

not you had given me an account, so betwixt you I am like to know little of it, but, though it be late, I desire you may give me an account of all you know of that affair and what is your fellow traveller's name and what made him in danger of his creditors. 1½ *page. Copy.*

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS to MR. PRIOR, Page of the Backstairs to the late Queen.

1718, Dec. 20. Rome.—I am ordered by the Duke of Mar to acknowledge your letter. Though he knows nothing of any promise to you of having your allowance continued, I don't doubt, if there is wherewithal, you may get something, but, in regard of the great uncertainty of things I would not advise you to depend on it, but to look out for some way to provide for yourself.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DILLON to [the DUKE OF MAR].

1718, Tuesday, Dec. 20.—Yours of 29 Nov. came safe and the enclosed letters shall be sent to the proper persons. Here is one from Mr. Fisher (? Father Græme), who seems a prudent judicious man and much devoted to *Mar.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1718, Tuesday, Dec. 20.—The enclosed is from Lady Nagle. Her and her family's services and sufferings are well known to the King and I don't question he will be mindful of her low circumstances, when in a condition to relieve her.

WILLIAM GORDON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 20. Paris.—I received yours of 29 Nov. and delivered and forwarded all the encloseds, that for *Capt. Ogilvie* as directed under cover to my friend at Calais, whom I wrote to to pay the postage and deliver it. I was obliged for safety's sake to deliver Mistress Oglethorpe's to her sister, the Countess, rather than trust it to servants I did not know. That for Mr. D[illo]n was instantly delivered at his house to Mr. Basque, who promised to find him out and give it him without loss of time.

I am overjoyed that her Grace, Lady Fanny and all the family are in good health after so long a journey.

I can say nothing to money matters more than I did, only that still our distress increases without any appearance of relief without it come from some other fund than our expectations here, which entirely vanish.

I delivered the letter for Mistress Tyldesley, who is dead, to Lady Mary [Herbert], her mistress.

CARDINAL GUALTERIO to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 20. Corgnolo.—Assuring him that during the coming year he shall feel for him the sentiments of a sincere and respectful servant. *French.*

GEORGE JERNINGHAM to JAMES III.

1718, Dec. 20. *The Hague.*—After *your Majesty* had vouchsafed *me* the goodness *to* approve what *I had negotiated* for *your* service in Sweden and referring my future conduct to the *instructions of Ormonde*, *I* took his *orders*, when I left *Mittau* to go for *Petersburg*, proposing thereby not only giving him the satisfaction he desired from there *but* of making *your Majesty* an instrument to that *wished* for *agreement* on which so much depended; my having *been in Sweden* offering *me* an occasion of making the candour and integrity of your intentions known *to the Czar* and how far you had been useful in endeavouring to *bring* the *Court* of *Sweden* into measures of accommodation. *I* met with a reception which pleased *me* beyond *my* expectation. The liberty given *me* to *write to Görtz* on *your affairs*, the leave to assure *the King of Sweden* how *and in* what manner *the Czar* was *willing to* concur and assist him in respect to *the* secret *expedition* was the ground of that satisfaction, and, had *affairs* at *Aland* gone on as fast as the seeming necessity of their mutual situations required, it might have reasonably been expected that *Schapiroff*, who was appointed and did set out to put a finishing hand to that affair would have concurred with *Görtz* to have stipulated an *article* in *favour of your Majesty*. The difficulties which arose unexpectedly at that time prevented *Schapiroff* continuing his *journey* and *the Czar* himself thought fit to enter thereupon on more cautious measures, the consequence of which obliged *me* to leave the *country* in the manner I have already communicated to *Mar*, and *the Czar* then renewed his correspondence with *England*.

I have solicited since *my* departure *all those ministers* I got acquainted with *at Petersburg* to give *me* some light into the difficulties which occurred on that occasion, yet none has thought fit to give me any answer to my letters, which, *I believe*, arises from a jealousy which naturally reigns and is likely to continue between those two *princes*, till they *come to* some certain *agreement*.

Görtz likewise has been as much on the reserve as they, for neither *the Czar* or his agents at *Aland* have been able to make discovery by him into the intentions *of the King of Sweden* as to what regards *your* Majesty, which as yet may be imputed as reasonably to his prudence as to any other defect.

There is now little doubt made but the *treaty* will shortly be finished, if not already done, with the certainty of which I hope a little time will enable me to give you what may arise from thence *agreeable* to *your* concerns.

I have already troubled *Mar* with copies of most of the letters which I wrote to *Görtz* and to the *ministers* at *the Court* of *Petersburg* concerning this negotiation, by which *I hope your Majesty will* be satisfied that nothing has been omitted which care or application could produce more effectual *to your service*.

I left *Danzig* before I heard any certainty of their measures at *Aland*, because I found it impracticable by the season to think of returning thither and perceived besides that whatever resolutions *the King of Sweden* has or would take in respect *to your Majesty*, he has thought *Aland* no proper place to make the discovery in, for, whatever assistance *the Czar* may lend, *after* his own bargain is made, *to* promote *the* other *design*, *it can* never amount *to* enable *the King of Sweden to* attempt *it* openly. Therefore *the* later *the Czar is* called on for such an *aid*, *the* longer *the affair may be* kept *in the* hands *of* a few, till *the* occasion *come to make the* attempt *by surprise*, which *can* never *be* executed with *success* unless attended with *secrecy*.

I *have* endeavoured *to* observe *the temperament* of both parties without being able *to* discover that either has any real scheme in view directly now *to serve your Majesty but* inclining, if second causes did favourably concur, *to execute* such a project with desire and pleasure.

I find our enemies too busy here for me to make any long stay, yet will wait till I receive your commands for your further service. 4 *pages*.

GEORGE JERNINGHAM to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 20. *The Hague*.—I acquainted you in my last, as far as the situation of affairs permitted, what I thought they would draw and terminate to. I have since heard that *Görtz* has brought those matters to such a length that they seem to be on the eve of their conclusion. What the consequences may be to us from *an agreement* now coming on so late is hard to say, for the time is now passed that *that affair* hung over the heads of other *princes* like a naked sword and seemed to hold the balance for the determination of their measures, but those fatal *delays* in *that negotiation* wearied all others out and persuaded them that nothing would or could arise from a *progress* carried on with perpetual growing and augmenting new difficulties attending it. Hence that four-footed monster (*i.e.* the Quadruple Alliance) has had its birth and those wicked and weak measures *of the Regent will*, I am afraid, force others to act contrary to what they intended. The breach of privilege against the Spanish Ambassador finishes to convince this state that *the Regent* advances without reserve and they are thereupon yielding apace to join the strongest against the weakest.

Here remains yet some difficulty about the merchant fleet of 300 sail for Spain which lies freighted at Amsterdam. The States have been divided about appointing a convoy, but last Saturday four men-of-war were ordered to attend them. But a greater difficulty is still remaining, for the variance now arises between England and them, the former threatening to hinder their passing and insisting warmly on it, and they are thought to be in earnest. The States seem as positive

to carry on and promote their trade as intended. What this will produce we shall shortly see, and, if England embroil themselves on this occasion, we may hope to see affairs run much faster backward than they have done forward.

If Spain did not stand alone, 'tis thought he has courage to risk and support a great deal, but, if the States fall into measures with others, necessity must oblige the Spaniard to submit.

I hear to-day 'tis discovered how England and France proposed, if the States came not into the alliance, a descent on Catalonia, secondly an expedition to the Indies and thirdly to have destroyed by surprise the Dutch fleet.

I have given *the King* an account of my last travels, which I beg you'll present him with. I'll wait in these parts, however inconvenient, till I see the last extremities of affairs, to be ready to catch an opportunity which may arise from the present crisis in hopes to give some favourable turn to our own.

Mr. Sh[eridan] leaves this week for *Paris*. He has continued his usual care and zeal ever since we have been together. He hopes to meet instructions when he comes to *Paris*, or else he will be at a loss to know what to do. 3 *pages*.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 21. Bologna.—Yesterday morning the Cardinal Legate desired me to write to you that the Rector of the Jesuits at Innsbruck had written to the Rector of the Jesuits here that Mr. Wogan was fallen sick there and by the letter that was sent he did not know whether he had as yet seen the Princess, having only mentioned that she had sent him word that she waited with impatience to see him.

The enclosed came the last post to you. After the architect was spoke to, to copy the draft of Albergatti's house, the Marquis ordered he should copy it for him, and he is to send it to the King so soon as it is done, so I judged it needless to have another copy made for you. It's not finished yet, but will be done very soon.

MONSIGNOR ALAMANNO SALVIATI to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 21. Pesaro.—Wishing him and the Duchess a happy New Year, and forwarding a petition from Don Francisco, who begs his Majesty to grant him a patent to be his chaplain as he has had the honour of saying Mass before him. *French.*

FATHER ARCHANGEL GRÆME to CAPT. JOHN OGILVIE.

1718, Dec. 21. Paris.—I am so sick that I can scarce hold up my head, yet must let you know I saw yesterday *Anne Oglethorpe* and she seemed very much out of humour with you on account of a letter you wrote concerning her

sister Fanny. She resolves to scold you as she passes your way, which, I understand, will be next week.

I read her the letter in question, which she calls a nonsensical letter, so far as it seems to rub on Hook, for whom, I imagine, she has a value. She asked me, had I heard from you. I said your only letter to me was that wherein you desired me to apologize for not answering her letter sooner. She complains of your writing to *Mar* every tittle tattle and alleges you were so taken up with the Duke and Duchess, when you were at Paris, that you forgot to pay your court to her family. When I told her I resolved to retire from all business, she seemed to approve of it very much and said I wrought to a thankless master. Hook, I hear, is got in with *Lord Oxford* and so have McGie and his wife with *Anne Oglethorpe's* family. What will be the consequence I can't tell, but I fear the worst for *Mar* and you. Avery wrote me you are to send him to Italy, but I would not have you do that without some authority, for your enemies will be ready to put a wrong construction on it, especially considering that he is not liked by several. Take no notice to *Anne Oglethorpe* of my writing to you. 2 *pages.*

The Duke of Ormonde to James III.

1718, Dec. 22.—"Alberoni sent me by express yours of 27 Nov. with the enclosed copy of yours of 23 Nov. to Cardinal Aquaviva. In mine of 17 Dec. I gave you a full and particular account of your affairs here, of which I now send you a duplicate.

"By Alberoni's advice I send you the bearer to acquaint you that it is the King of Spain's desire that you should come away immediately and as privately as possible and not to bring above two or three persons at most. I suppose Alberoni will write himself. He says you cannot be too cautious, that he is afraid you have spies in your house and the shorter warning you give those who come with you the better. It is his opinion and mine that you ought to disguise yourself, even in a livery if it be necessary."

Alberoni desired my opinion as to the place and manner of embarcation. He thinks it impracticable for you to come by land. He told me he designed Camocke to attend you, if you pleased to make use of him.

There are but two ways of going, either in a ship of war or a small vessel. There is danger either way and this is so nice a point and of so great importance that I can't take it on me to give my advice and therefore you will decide it yourself, especially since you will certainly know whether Byng's squadron be in your parts, which is more than I do.

I never saw Sir P. Redmond and never had any correspondence with him. I believe he is very honest, but, I fear, indiscreet.

Too much care cannot be taken to keep the secret. Should any account of it be sent to England and the letters be intercepted, the cipher may be easily found out.

Please not to acquaint even Cardinal Aquaviva with the contents of my letter of the 17th, for I believe Alberoni has not informed him of it. Alberoni insists on the strictest secrecy, all depending on it.

I desire the bearer may be sent back to me, unless you have use for him. *Entirely in cipher. Endorsed as received at Rome* 24 *Jan.*, 1719.

The Marchese Giovanni Battista Muti to the Apostolic Chamber and the Apostolic Palace.

1718, Dec. 22. Rome.—After reciting that his Holiness has determined to take for the habitation of the King of England the palace of the Marchese in the Piazza of the Twelve Apostles with two other small palaces (palazzetti) adjoining it, one of which is at present inhabited by Count Musignani and the lower part of the other by the said Marchese and the upper part by the Abbé Millini, and the adjoining small houses with the appurtenances, the said Marchese demises to the sacred Apostolic Palace represented by Monsignor Nicolo Giudice, major-domo to his Holiness, by virtue of a faculty granted by his Holiness, all the above mentioned premises for the term of 3 years to commence from 15 Jan., 1719, with a proviso that the said lease is to continue for the said three years although his said Majesty should leave before the end of that term or should be unable or unwilling to live there, at the yearly rent of 1,600 scudi of 10 Juliuses each to be paid every six months in advance as to 1,100 scudi to the said Marchese and as to the remaining 500 scudi to his mother, the Marchesa Alesandra Millini Muti, should she so long live and after her decease to the said Marchese. The Apostolic Chamber are to be at liberty to expend 71 scudi on necessary repairs and to deduct them from the rent. Any further repairs are to be made at the expense of the said Chamber. Should the Marchese at the end of the lease wish anything that has been altered to be restored to its former condition, it is to be done at the expense of the said Chamber. The Chamber may deduct 4 per cent, that is 64 scudi, from the rent for rates. No alterations shall be made except in conformity to a plan annexed to the present instrument.

If the enlargement of the kitchen in the courtyard, where the fountain is now, should cause any damage, the said Chamber is to bear the expense and, if any other alterations are desired, they shall not be made without the consent of the Marchese. One dark room is reserved to the lessor, which is under the Arch of the Madonna in the lane under the house at present inhabited by him, which room is used for the furniture of the said sacred image, to which his family have a particular devotion. The said Chamber is to be responsible for any

damage by fire and is also to indemnify the lessor against any claims of the Marchese Girolamo Muti arising out of the said lease. The said Chamber is to pay the rent of 36 scudi a year to Signor Giacinto Manni for the small house held by him and 60 scudi a year to the Marchese Girolamo Muti in respect of the house the lessor holds from him, in addition to the rent hereinbefore mentioned, both the said houses being included in the present lease. 7 *pages. Italian except the clause of attestation which is in Latin. Copy.*

Hugh Thomas to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 11[–22]. London.—Our present consternation is so great on the discovery of the great conspiracy against the Regent that we know not what to do. Parliament has been so vigorous in the dispatch of public affairs that it's talked they will be up by Christmas, at least you will not have 50 Tory members in town by that time. But, notwithstanding their abandoning the government to a war with Spain, it's thought we shall have none, because France cannot support us nor we them, and Holland will give us no assistance, though Cadogan and the Imperial Ambassador there have used all the threats they could to force them to it.

Yesterday Sunderland received a letter from the Marquis de Monteleon, telling him his master will not hear of giving up Sicily and Sardinia, but, if they shall make any other proposals more to his honour, he would do them all the good offices he could. At the same time Stanhope received another from Alberoni to assure him that, if they proclaimed war against Spain, his master would send the Chevalier St. George amongst them with 8,000 Irish sooner than they were aware of, so that that poor Prince is like to be made the market of all the princes in Europe. On this last night it was resolved in Council not to proclaim war but to give out letters of marque to our merchants only to make reprisals on the Spaniards.

A squadron was fitting out for the Mediterranean entirely at the Emperor's expense and was to bear the Imperial flag, of which Lord Forbes was to be admiral, nor do I believe this last night's resolution will hinder it. Some people are so vain as to fear our fleet in the Mediterranean will be attacked in harbour when unrigged. All people are very uneasy. They cannot hear anything from you, and indeed I am a little concerned to know whether these come safe to you.

If you have any service to Mr. David Powell (*i.e.* the Elector of Hanover), I can convey it safe to him by his wife. He and his servants are at very great variance with one another.

Within this day or two the Duchess of Munster was godmother to Mr. Harcourt's child, whose wife was niece to Lady Bellomont. This Mr. Harcourt had by his Majesty been recommended to Sunderland to provide for by means of the Duchess above 12 months past, and lately pressing my lord for a vacancy he said, We certainly know who is

fitter for the place than his Majesty and gave it to another, which was then and there told the Duchess, to which she answered very angry and said, He takes upon him more than the King.

ADMIRAL GEORGE CAMOCKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 23. Messina.—I received yours of the third. I am extremely sorry you forgot to get *the King* to write to the principal merchant here 367 (? Patiño) concerning the process for *England* so long due and now the only time to get the money. I wrote to you often on this subject, particularly from Corfu last August. As *Alberoni* does what he pleases with *the King of Spain*, so 367 mathematically over-rules the former. At the receipt of this pray send me the bills of *the King* with a letter of acknowledgement writ with his own hand to 367, for he told me and *Renny Mac Donnell* that he would, if *England* concerned himself with his master's affairs, get *the King* paid in spite of *the army* and *alliance* and that he would be the man that would pay *the King* to his satisfaction, so you see the necessity of acknowledging his civilities.

What you wrote me about concerning the approbation of *Alberoni* and *the King of Spain*, I have finished that business effectually with 367 and having engaged him to give credit for such sums as shall be wanting to pay the merchants for the goods on delivery, number 160 (*i.e.* a fleet), and accordingly I have wrote about these goods and sent a super-cargo who understands trade and the nature of the goods so much wanted at this juncture and doubt not that the fleet will answer our expectation.

As for news, as all the English here are in confinement, I can't say anything on that head, but as to Melazzo 1,500 German cavalry embarked there six days ago and were sent back to Naples. About 10,000 troops are there blocked up and starving. The Spanish army before that place consists of 24,000 horse, foot and dragoons, fine troops, and 6,000 infantry are daily expected from Sardinia.

The Spaniards say they shall finish their work this winter and I am persuaded they will.

Our principal merchant will carry with him the 367 pistoles (*i.e.* Patiño) to pay Mr. —— the sum of 254 pistoles (*i.e.* the King) at Civita Vecchia, for from thence he goes directly to *Spain*. It is necessary that *Mar* should meet him there and make up his accounts with him. He sent for me and told me I must get him *a ship*, for he would be gone in seven days.

I stand very well with my master and am now head book-keeper (Commander in Chief), he having turned away all the rest of the clerks, because he found his books all in confusion, and I have put them into such a method as gives content. Pray send me the necessary papers as soon as possible for the recovery of our debts, for I have great interest with the new judges. No time must be lost in this.

I have 14 *ships*, 7 *of force*. I am told I shall not go to *Cadiz*, till I have finished the accounts here, or they shall want me to state the accounts for *the King*.

I will write to you every week. *Mac Donnell*, the B[rigadier] and his good brother, who solicits well for our cause and has interest with the principal judge, gives his best respects to all the factory. For God's sake lose no time in sending the needful papers and then I can correspond and act with vigour.

If you could send me the picture that was pawned for 254 Roman crowns (*i.e.* the King) the Bishop says it was stole out of the cathedral of this town by the heretics and that it was sacrilege to steal it. If it can be recovered, we shall make the Bishop our friend.

If you can get any friend to recommend your cause to the Viceroy, Marquis de Lede, he is a just and a brave man. If you can send me a letter of recommendation of anybody of weight, it will facilitate our process. 4 *pages*. *Damaged*.

The Duke of Mar to Charles Wogan.

1718, Dec. 24. Rome.—I wrote to you the 17th, which I hope will go safe. Yesterday yours of the 8th for *James Murray* came and likewise some from *Princess Clementina her mother and attendants* and one from *Prince James*, which had occasioned the three others, he having writ to them of the same thing and at the same time he did to *the King*.

We are very sorry you have been ill, but glad you had proceeded so far on your journey notwithstanding and that you had got better and gone forward and hope you got safe to your journey's end, where we wish you may come in time, every day showing us there is the more occasion for you there. If *Prince James* has not spoilt it before you come by his conversation with *the Emperor's minister*, I am persuaded your having so much to say to him cannot fail of putting him off the unreasonable fancy concerning the marriage, which he has now got in his head. That point you are to labour with all your might, it being what *the King* can never come into, and no reasonable man can think he should. Nothing could excuse his doing it, should even no bad accident happen on it, and 'tis almost as bad and unfit on *the Princess'* account, nor would it a bit advance what is desired, but empower people to prevent it and the effects of it for ever.

We have very little news since you went, nothing certain from Sicily and we hear of nothing yet likely to be done in the Chevalier's marriage. I enclose a copy of a letter from him to Prince James, thinking you would be curious to see it and shall be glad to hear from you what you can learn of that affair where you are.

The letter of credit for 100 pistoles is enclosed. 2 *pages*. *Copy*.

Princess Clementina to James III.

1718, Dec. 25.—"Sur ce que vous m'avez fait la faveur de m'informer, Monsieur, par votre lettre du 10me de ce mois, que le Pape avoit eu la bonté d'ecrire a l'Empereur, et au Prince mon Père, j'ay cru devoir en remercier sa Sainteté. Cy joint est à cachet volante la lettre que je luy ecris pour que vous la voyez, et la presentiez si vous la trouvez bien, car je ne suis pas dans l'usage de ces sortes de lettres. Notre situation est toujours la meme, s'il ne dependoit de ma part qu' à parler, ecrire et agir, elle changeroit bientôt, mais j'espere que les lettres du Pape feront meilleur effet. Ma santé se conserve cependant assez bonne, malgré mes agitations d'esprit. Pour ce qui est de ma constance, elle est à tout epreuve, je ne doute point de celle du Roy, etant persuadée qu'il est inviolable dans ses promesses et rempli d'honneur. Je luy souhaite dans ce renouvellement d' année toutes les prosperitez qu'il merite, c'est donc à dire qu'il seroit le plus heureux monarque de l'univers, et je l'assure de mon parfait attachement et de mes profonds respects. La Princess, ma mere, de meme; sa santé va de mieux en mieux, elle n'ecrit pas pour ne point trop grossir le paquet." *Original and copy by James Murray.*

James III to Prince James Sobieski.

1718, Dec. 26. Rome.—I avail myself of an estaffette his Holiness is sending to catch the post from Vienna to write you these two words about my reflections on what you inform me of at the end of your last letter, where, after having insisted much on a proxy and acquainted me with your hopes that this proxy would terminate our misfortunes, you add "for I shall be compelled in the end to make her come back from Innsbruck," words which would cause well-founded anxiety, were I not fully assured in the first place that on the letters which the Pope has had written to Vienna the Emperor will insist no further on having new lights on the business in question, being informed that in the present condition of it he can neither in conscience nor honour oppose it, which are almost the terms of the last letter to the Nuncio, and in the second place, that you would no longer insist yourself on having a proxy after all that you have learnt from the Pope and myself, and that consequently it will depend only on yourself to put the Princess in my hands in whatever manner it may be.

However I cannot refrain from representing the pernicious consequences of your ever consenting to the return of the Princess from Innsbruck, under whatever specious pretext such a proposal may be concealed. Your consent to a return would appear, at least in the eyes of the world, as a giving up of the business and I cannot see what object they could have in proposing it, except to break off or at least greatly to delay my marriage. And, as I believe the Emperor is too just

to demand such a step from you, and too much your friend to do it, you ought certainly to repel every insinuation that could be made you for that object, and regard the authors of them as the greatest enemies of the honour of your family.

It is certain that an unshakeable firmness on your part and the continuance of that which the Princess uninterruptedly shows me by her letters cannot but put a happy and speedy end to our misfortunes.

It certainly at present depends on you alone to terminate them, and, as I hide nothing from you, I ought not to conceal that there are people here of the first rank both in prudence and dignity who are shocked that you have not given your orders sooner for the Princess to depart en quelque maniere que ce soit, for, however real the opposition de facto the Emperor has caused to our marriage, it is easy to see he would be delighted at your securing the honour of your family and delivering him from the embarrassment he is in by the speedy and secret departure of the Princess.

My freedom in writing to you cannot go too far; it is true that it is great, but it only is equal to the sincere friendship and attachment, which I feel for you and for the Princess, whose honour is inseparable from the happiness I look forward to in having her. 3 *pages*. *French*. *Copy*.

James III to Father Gaillard.

1718, Dec. 26. Rome.—By my letters from France by the last two ordinary posts I learn that the Regent has kindly granted pensions to some of the Queen's servants. All he does in this matter is pure bounty and charity and I feel a sensible pleasure at seeing that some at least have profited by it. However I could not help being surprised that nobody had been consulted who, belonging to the Queen or myself, could have given the necessary and proper lights, for I do not believe that the Duke of Berwick could be included in that number, and I am persuaded that this is the reason why the Regent's favours have been so limited and so unequal in their distribution as for instance the Duke of Perth, the Duchess, his stepmother, the two Ladies Strickland, the Countess Molza and Mr. Innes, the last four certainly surpassing, without wronging the others, both for length and faithfulness of service all those I have noticed in a list sent me. Therefore, as the Queen, when dying, particularly recommended her servants to you and as it seems that the Regent wishes to have regard for her prayers, I beg you, after consulting Mr. Dicconson, to represent to him the equal merit of those who have apparently been forgotten, whose number is not so large as to raise any difficulty or to strain the Regent's generosity, who, I flatter myself, would wish to make universal what, I am persuaded, is otherwise only from want of information. I will say nothing here of my own wants, nor of those of the persons depending on me, for I believe it is not the time for

mentioning them. Certain facts are known without its being necessary to repeat them, and it is not always by importunity that what is desired is obtained. I therefore confine myself here to the Queen's servants and your respect for her memory will oblige you, I am sure, to neglect nothing in order to obtain what is fitting for them and what they for the most part want so badly. When I say servants, I do not mean the inferior ones, who are strong enough to gain their own livelihood, but the gentlemen and a few others, who from age or infirmity cannot work for their maintenance.

I have no news to tell you of the Princess, who remains at Innsbruck. I am always in hopes of the success of that affair, but I am afraid that too much policy on the one side and too little sense on the other may make the misfortune they have begun last a little longer, which would never have happened, had those concerned chosen to believe me or those commissioned by me, for we have nothing to blame ourselves with, and, if we suffer, it is from the fault or rather the folly of others. The young Princess is however unshakeable and her letters to me are written in such a style that I do not see how it would be possible for people to be so void of humanity and conscience as to break off by force what cannot be broken off otherwise. My health is very good; I wish the same to you that you may finish the work, which your kind heart has caused you to begin. 3 *pages. French. Copy.*

Lord Panmure to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 26. Paris.—I was glad to know by yours of the 4th that his Majesty, yourself, the Duchess and your little daughter were all well. I am mighty sorry for his Majesty's disappointment about the Princess. However, I hope he will be quickly married either to her or to another, which is wished by all his good subjects and friends, and it is pretty apparent how much his enemies are afraid of it.

Last week I had a letter from my wife from London. All the account she gave of my affair was that she did not find there was any appearance of getting anything done for particular people, but there was a report there would be a general course taken in favour of those in my circumstances, but this she did not believe and I confess I do not believe it either.

I wrote formerly that the Treasury Commissioners had granted her jointure and the interest of the 10,000*l.* sterling bond and sent an order to the Exchequer in Scotland to draw a signature accordingly to be transmitted to London, but, when it came there, the Treasury remitted it again to the Attorney-General, who gave his opinion against the 10,000*l.* bond, so they ordered the gift to pass without it, but I have not yet an account of its being passed, even in these terms, and, though it were, I'm afraid she'll get but very bad payment, for they have very ill will to part with money and will find

pretences for putting it off. She writes the seeking of it has cost her a great deal of money, which, I suppose, you'll easily believe.

I have got no money from the King since June and am informed that those with him in Italy are punctually paid, which, I suppose, I would also have been, had I continued there, and, with all submission, I do not see how that should make any difference, seeing, as you know, I did not come from thence without his Majesty's approbation, so I see no reason why the money I would have got, had I continued there, may not be remitted to me here. I would be far from desiring this, had I sufficient of my own, but, even though I got what I now desire, I could live but very meanly and nothing like to what I used to do nor suitably to my quality, which must always bring some contempt with it, though one suffer for never so just a cause, but this I must bear as patiently as I can and hitherto I have borne my misfortunes so well as not to be dejected by them, so I desire you will represent all this to the King.

I was desired by a gentleman, who would not allow me to tell his name, to write to you about Anderson's (*i.e.* the King's) marriage, for, seeing he has met with some disappointment in the match he was about, his friends are very earnest to have him soon married, if not to that lady, to some other. Most of them wish that, if the match he was about do not take effect, he would marry one not of his own religion, but, if he do not incline to this and cannot find one of so good quality as the match he was about, that gentleman named one who is now here. Her name is L[ady] M[ary] H[erbert]. She was with her aunt at the place where Anderson resided in 1716, where Anderson saw her. You are very well acquainted with her, and I also am a little acquainted with her. She has generally a very good character and I think her a very discreet and sweet-natured lady and of good understanding and very agreeable. I confess I wish that Anderson would marry one of another religion, but, if he will not, and cannot get a match of such quality as that he was lately about, I really think he could not do better than take the lady proposed by this gentleman. I thought myself obliged to acquaint you with this, that you may inform Anderson, if you think fit.

I had a letter from Charles Carnegy, an ensign in the regiment I commanded, desiring to be recommended to the King of Spain's service, and that for that end you would send him a commission as he served in my regiment. He is indeed a pretty young lad and knows his business pretty well, having served in Flanders a considerable time as a cadet in one of the Scots regiments.

Postscript.—I have been since with my friend Burnet's (? Lord Stair's) lady, who told me plainly her husband could do nothing for me, unless I would make engagements never to

act according to the principles I have all my life been of. This, I told her, I could not do. Then she told me she believed nobody would do for me on other terms, which may be true, and, if so, I am not disappointed, for I never had much hopes of that affair's succeeding. *Over 5 pages.*

JAMES OXBURGH to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 26. Paris.—As he is thinking of going to Spain, but cannot undertake that journey, unless his Majesty orders him some money to pay his debts and carry him thither, requesting that his Majesty will order him 1,500 livres, which will do it.

SIR ADAM BLAIR to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 26. St. Germains.—I hope the King and your Grace will pardon this trouble, which absolute necessity obliges me to give you, looking every moment to have my goods seized for my debts and turned out into the streets, being assigned by several of my creditors and sentence obtained against me, and with great difficulty and solicitation of my friends I could obtain a delay, till I should hear from you. It cannot surprise either his Majesty or your Grace that I have been obliged to contract those debts, having nothing now these four years but bare 1,250 livres by the retrenchment of the 400 these four years, which the Queen formerly paid me and would have continued, had she lived, being fully convinced we could not subsist on what we had, and the non-payment of that of the Court of France, which I cannot hope for any more in regard in all appearance not only of a war with Spain but also of a civil war and the vast sums advanced by the Regent to the Emperor and England. This has forced me to contract these debts or starve, as you will see by the enclosed copy of Mr. Dicconson's letter. I hope his Majesty and your Grace will think it just that my wife and I should not be turned out to the streets and starve, whilst my numerous family have been suffering these 25 years past that my estate has been sold by the Prince of Orange, but will be pleased that the 400 livres formerly retrenched may be added again to my pension, and will order me to be placed on the same footing as all those engaged in the last affair in Scotland and I appeal, if what I propose be not just, since my estate has been so long sold without my being able to save any part of it, whilst those engaged in this last affair, seeing the rock on which I split, took measures to save at least some part of their estates. I am now ten months in arrear, for payment of which I beg you to procure his Majesty's order to Mr. Gordon or any other who pays all those who have lost their estates to pay me also. I desire no favour nor preference. Besides, this list given in by the Duke of Berwick for his friends and favourites will be a great ease to the King, though some on that list pretend to the same pension from his Majesty, which is very unjust,

whilst so many, who have lost their estates and suffered for the King, are in want, and many of them and others who enjoy considerable pensions without losing or suffering anything for the King I hope will be examined by his Majesty and your Grace and his Majesty will find what's sufficient to retrench from such to relieve those who deserve and are in want. I was heartily sorry not to pay my duty to the Duchess of Mar, when last at Paris, being then very ill and confined to bed, and I have since suffered terrible torment for want of things absolutely necessary. The Earl of Panmure was so kind as to come and see me, and brought Dr. Blair with him, by whose advice I begin to recover. 2½ *pages. Enclosed,*

W. Dicconson to Sir W. Ellis.

I am desired by Sir Adam Blair to let you know that the Queen usually gave him 400 *livres a year, besides what he has on the establishment, till about four years ago she retrenched it on account of a pension he had obtained in the Court of France, which not having been paid since, he is reduced to great straits. Copy.*

Joseph Cagnoni to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 26. Leghorn.—I received yours of the 16th with the bill of lading of 11 parcels shipped in London on the *Page* galley. She is not yet arrived, but, being a very good ship and a great sailer, I hope she will escape the Spanish cruisers, who infest both the Ocean and the Mediterranean, and, if it be true that the King of Spain has granted 40 patents to so many French commanders to cruise on the English, it is very likely the generality in England will be very uneasy at this new war. If the ship arrives here, I shall receive the parcels and shall ship them for Civita Vecchia, with the first good passage.

Hitherto I hear nothing of the Bordeaux wine. Here is no Provence wine good for anything but a kind of Cotrotye (Côte Roti) of which I sent several chests to Urbino to Mr. Macarty, which is sold at 4 dollars the 40 Florence half flasks. It is a clean wine, in which I find no other fault but being a little too strong. If you have a mind to have any, I shall take particular care to choose the best. I am glad you have found the Portuguese gentleman of good sense. He did not tell me of having any business with you, but only of having a very profound respect and esteem for you, which emboldened me to give him a letter of recommendation, but, if he be a spy or not, I cannot tell, nor could I take him for such, knowing he is a most intimate friend to Don Manuel de Siquera, that was Secretary of the Portuguese embassy at Utrecht and is now Resident in London, with whom I have been particularly acquainted these 20 years. 2 *pages.*

The Duke of Mar to Lieut.-General Dillon.

1718, Dec. 27.—By which *Sir J. O'Brien* wrote me last post, I am afraid *Dillon* apprehended some accident, though I hope none did happen. It was wrote to me here last post both from *Paris* and *Genoa* that *Ormonde* was actually and publicly with *the King of Spain* and that *the Regent* had asked *the King of Spain's ambassador* about it, who gave him a very right answer, though not denying it. This makes me still believe the more that *he* has had an invitation, of which I shall be very glad, and I hope *his* being there will turn to good account. I suppose we shall hear soon from *himself*, by which we will know the certainty, and I hope we shall see *he* is not to be in an idle way there, and then I doubt not *he* would be glad of *his* friend's *Dillon's* company and assistance, so that this does not make me alter my thoughts in what I suggested in my last, but rather confirms me, though *he himself* is the best judge and it is only my friendship for *him* makes me think of it. I will be glad to know *his* thoughts of this.

We have but little news since my last of *the Princess*. *The King* has had a letter from *her* father, who presses much for a power's being given to some one for finishing the affair of *the marriage*, which he believes would set all the affair right in which they are so much concerned, but *he* continues to think that by no means fit, so has plainly said so and refused it. I hope after this he will think no more of a thing which is so unreasonable in the present situation, but stand firm in the main affair, which if he do, *the Emperor* must yield at last. All that can be done from hence is done already.

Postscript.—I have since one from *Jerningham* of 23 Nov. telling me he was returning to Holland and that he had heard nothing of the remittance ordered him. You know best how this was ordered and what can be now done in it, which by the time he comes to Holland, I suppose, he'll want much. 2½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Lord Seaforth.

1718, Dec. 27. Rome.—Last post brought me yours of the 6th. I am very glad you are satisfied and convinced I had not failed to you, nor been negligent of your concerns as you seemed to imagine.

I am so ready to put the best construction on my friends' actions, till I have very good reason and plain proof of a breach towards me, that I am the sooner alarmed at any of my friends suspecting my friendship or service towards them. I agree that one of the best ways to preserve friendship is to be free and telling when it is thought there is a failure, but in my humble opinion that ought not to be on every slight occasion or even omission. You shall never have any just cause to suspect my friendship and I will not doubt of yours. What is past was only a quarrel of kindness, so I need say no more of it, but that I hope it will not happen again.

As for my mentioning so often that money of the King's, which you have in Scotland, I never did it but when I had orders so to do, save once that I think I wrote to you of it, which was merely out of friendship, knowing that people spoke of it not very much to your advantage and your cousin, whom you mention, as I was informed, amongst others.

(About the confinement of the Princess and the necessity of the King's marrying elsewhere, if she is not soon released, and his intention of wintering at Rome as in other letters.)

You once recommended a Mr. Key to me. Col. Clephane was ordered some time ago to write to St. Omer about him and some others there of his rank, and he has wrote Clephan a most impertinent answer, and, were it not on your concern for him, such orders would be given about him as he richly deserves, but, if you be his friend, you cannot do better than make him sensible of his folly.

The King has ordered me to assure you he's doing all he can to get wherewithal to supply you and the rest of his suffering subjects, whose straits are a great grief and mortification to him. 3½ *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to Colin Campbell of Glendarule.

1718, Dec. 27. Rome.—Last post I had yours of the 4th. You do well in endeavouring to keep *Lord Seaforth* right, but that's a troublesome task, as I have found. I had a letter from him last post too and have now wrote him an answer, which, I hope, will set all right again. 'Tis hard to imagine what that boy *the Earl Marischal* would be at, but I see all kindness and condescension to him from *the King* and *Mar* are thrown away. A good many letters have passed of late 'twixt this last and him and every one of them on the account of some favour or other from *the King* to him, in which he asked *Mar's* assistance, which was readily given and which he acknowledges accordingly, though still in his own dry way. *Mar* has forgot all the bad requitals he has had from him, it being for *the King's* interest so to do, but the aggressor never forgives.

The enclosed was sent me last post, it seems by mistake, not being for me, but you will see some of it is wrote by our cipher, which makes me curious from whom and to whom it is, which perhaps you'll know and therefore I send it. This shows it is necessary to change our cipher and to keep it in fewer hands than the last has been. I'll send you a new one as soon as I can, but you may continue to write by the old one, till the new one comes.

I have wrote an answer now to one I had from *Lord Seaforth's* cousin, Mr. Su[therlan]d. 2 *pages. Copy.*

The Duke of Mar to M. Stiernhock.

1718, Dec. 27. Rome.—Since my last from Bologna of 23 Oct. I have yours of 15 Oct. and of 3, two of 16 and your last of

30 Nov. The last came two days ago. (Apologizing for his delay in answering his letters.)

I wrote you my thoughts so fully and plainly in my last on the subject of the arrest of our Princess, that I have very little now to add. I then expected this affair should have been over before now. I judged of it at that time from the common notions of honour and justice, but, if these have no longer any being in the world, no small wonder if I have been mistaken. We are still hoping that the Emperor will at last be ashamed of a procedure which, I may say, has no precedent and, whatever occasion he may have for keeping well with the Duke of Hanover, of which you seem to make a very right judgment, 'tis reasonable to suppose he will have some regard to his own honour and conscience, so that we hope, after doing as much as is necessary to convince the Duke of Hanover of his readiness to comply with his demands, which one may say he has already sufficiently done, he will allow the Princess to come on.

(About the necessity of his Majesty's losing no time in marrying some one or other without delay as in other letters.)

I doubt not M. de Busi has communicated to you, as I desired, my secretary's letters, in some of which you would see that I entirely agreed with your opinion and his as to the reprinting and publishing the manifesto and genealogical tree, which my secretary transmitted to him for that purpose, so I hope some progress is already made in it, and I must beg you to assist M. de Busi in having it done to the best advantage and without any more loss of time. I believe it will be no difficult matter to have this paper reprinted both in French and German, as you proposed, but that, you know, will be of little use, if the copies are not dispersed and made as public as possible, which I must once more recommend to your care, and, the better to enable M. de Busi to go about this effectually, I have ordered my secretary to write to him this post and transmit him a bill of 100 pistoles, but, since I have ordered him to communicate that letter to you, I shall trouble you no further on this.

As to the peace between your Master and the Czar, I once thought it would have been concluded long before now and their delaying it so long has something in it so mysterious, that I cannot pretend to make any further judgment on it. I formerly mentioned how evident it was to me that your Master had nothing but destruction to apprehend from the Quadruple Alliance, and, had not the affair of Spain intervened, which has given some diversion to it, I'm afraid my conjecture would have been found but too just. I wish you may be right as to what you insinuate of a good understanding between the King of Sweden, the Czar, and the King of Spain. The thing is so just and so necessary for their several preservations, that, if they let slip this favourable

opportunity, the world can impute it to nothing, but the most invincible infatuation.

I hope you will continue to write to me and pray let me know from time to time, what you can learn as to the affair of our Princess. 4½ *pages. Draft.*

JOHN PATERSON to CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE BUSI.

1718, Dec. 27. Rome.—Acknowledging several letters of his and apologizing for his delay in answering them.—His Grace has now commanded me to send you the enclosed bill for 100 pistoles, which you wrote for and which, I hope, will come in good time to answer your occasions. It would have been sent sooner, but for the reasons I mentioned above. He likewise orders me to let you know that the King is very well satisfied with your past services and desires you to continue to write us what accounts you can.

I wonder you say nothing of your having made any progress in reprinting and publishing the manifesto and genealogical tree I sent you by his Grace's orders. I hope I shall very soon have an account from you of its being finished. If it is not done before this comes to you, he desires you'll go about it without any more loss of time and that you'll take particular care that both the German and French copies of it, as soon as they are printed, be dispersed and made as public as possible everywhere, but I believe he has wrote to Monsr. Stiernhock on this subject, who no doubt will talk to you of it, so I need say no more, only that his Grace desires you to send him a copy of each as soon as they are printed.

As to the affair of the Princess, I can only tell you in general, that we hope that matter will be put to rights, but, as that depends on what resolutions shall be taken at your Court, 'tis not necessary I should say anything further. 2½ *pages. Draft.*

SIR JOHN O'BRIEN to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Mr. *Dillon* told me he had a letter from *Mar* of the 6th and one from *Ormonde* of the 9th, wherein *he* says that *Alberoni* is extremely kind to *him* and that both *he* and *the King of Spain* have all the inclination imaginable to be serviceable to *the King*, whose establishment they have much at heart, and Mr. *Dillon* thinks there is little or no doubt of their giving *him* the best portion they can with regard to the ill times and the present conjuncture. I thought it proper you should be informed in order that no measure should be wanting on your side for *his* settlement.

Mr. Dillon was very apprehensive of late of having a new process on his hands with *the Regent*, and indeed there was great likelihood of his being involved in troubles, which might be very prejudicial to him, though he had no share in anything that could be contrary to honour and justice. He expects

the conveniency of a sure hand to write to you at large about the end of this week.

I am told that Lieut.-General Dillon has orders to command either in Dauphiny or Provence and is to part hence before 10 Jan. I'm told also that *Jerningham* is arrived at the Hague and believe he has not failed to inform you of his being there. 2 *pages.*

William Gordon to John Paterson.

1718, Dec. 27. Paris.—I had yours of the 5th and forwarded and delivered the enclosed. I shall endeavour to satisfy those who blame the management of that affair on its miscarriage and throw it unjustly on those, who, I am persuaded, are very innocent.

I can say no further about the miserable situation of the gentlemen that are subsisted than I wrote by my last, but the misery some of them will be in is inexpressible, who are starving for want of credit, which now fails, and have no money to carry them any where, and, though they had, wont be allowed to part without paying what they are due, so where this will land, God knows. Robert Gordon, Robert Arbuthnot and I have advanced as long as we had it, believing they would be paid in a little time, but we can do it no more and, suppose it were to be paid a month hence, I have not money or credit to go a greater length. Therefore send me an answer that I may write one and all of them, that I may be freed from any further torment of such letters as I am plagued with from all quarters.

I have written again and again to Charles Forbes and sent him account of the money he took up for her Grace's journey, but he sends me no answer nor has he, I suppose, minded his Grace of it; though he knew I was very scarce of money and that her Grace gave me no directions about any, nor has Mr. Hay or Mr. Fotheringham written me a word of their having got any money for her Grace.

I would not complain, if I had it, but I can do no more than I am able. I send herewith the copy of Charles' account amounting to 6,389 livres 1 sol, besides what was advanced him at Milan, whereof I don't yet know the value. 1½ *page.*

Enclosed,

The said account.

Col. J. Parker to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 27. Montargis.—Expressing his sorrow at the disappointment about the Princess.—My loyal perseverance obliges me to say to your Grace that you are doubly dealt with in England by some you trust. The King's interest dwindles at home, and us, who are abandoned abroad, famine and diseases will soon finish, but I fear our sufferings will not pass into oblivion with our families,

At the last extremity I pressed Mr. Dicconson to give me the 8 months of allowance the late Queen allowed me, which was but 50 livres a month, but he refused with an assurance I was never named to him, though others were and paid, as he received the arrears, and without an order from the King I must expect nothing. In my last I solicited only bread and not to perish downright ; I hope it will find your concurrence, at least some answer. I resigned all I had to my creditors and offered my person to prison, but they showed some humanity in that, but charity and Roman compliments amount almost to the same count. I at present subsist on the charity of a poor man, who can hardly subsist.

I was advised not to solicit the Regent at this time, for I would have no good answer. Not a penny of my pension has been paid.

I have shifted beyond all imagination, but am at my last. If I must beg, I have more right to do it at the King's gate, for whose sake I am thus forced, than elsewhere. 2 *pages.*

The Duke of Liria to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 27. Gerona.—Wishing him a happy New Year.—You will easily imagine what a displeasure the Princess' retention has caused to me and all the King's loyal subjects. Not only they but even all the strangers and particularly the Spaniards were in the greatest concern for that cruelty.

I burnt my patent of Brigadier in the North of Scotland, fearing to be taken with it, and, as you are so good as to offer me another, I ask you to send me one of the same date, which is 15 Oct., 1715.

I beg you to assure the King of my readiness to obey any orders he may honour me with. 2 *pages.*

William Drummond to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 28. Bologna.—I never was so much surprised as when I received your letter of the 21st, telling me that the young man that had these letters from Innsbruck had made a complaint against me for opening his letters. I never took any of his letters nor ever saw any but what he gave me to read himself. When I spoke of it to him, he seemed surprised and presently gave me the enclosed letter to send to Mr. Nairne. I beg you may show it to his Majesty, because it's writ in Italian, that I may not be accused of a thing I am entirely innocent of, for the letter is wrote so clear I need say no more. I am not all surprised to see myself misrepresented by Mr. Nairne's good offices, it not being the first time.

I wrote you the last post that the Marquess Albergatti, after Count Isolani had spoken to another man to copy the drafts, has caused one of his own people to copy them, which they are doing, and, so soon as they are done, they shall be

sent. I fancy they will cost you nothing at all, if it be not a crown of drink money or some such thing to be given to the servants. Count Isolani told me this morning that in a few days they will be ended. As for Fantuccio's staircase, I shall speak with himself to-night and send you an account of what it can cost and when it can be done.

If Lord Winton has passed through this place, there are no accounts at all of him. If he come, or if I have any accounts of him, you shall be informed.

By a German officer, a cousin of the Marquis de Lede, who came here yesterday, we have an account by a letter written him by a friend in the German army before Melazzo, that the Germans there find themselves in great want of provisions and by certain entrenchments made by the Spaniards they will have great difficulty to retire without being attacked. Monsignor Anderwandy (Aldrovandi), who was Nuncio in Spain, says that by his last letters from Spain he was assured that the King of Spain has 50,000 regular troops in the kingdom and that it was believed they were presently to attack either Port Mahon or Gibraltar.

I made your compliments to all the gentlemen here of your acquaintance. I beg you to advise me that his Majesty is no more angry with me for a thing I am entirely innocent of. 3½ *pages.*

JAMES III to CARDINALS PICO, DAVIA, GOZZADINI, ORIGO, PIAZZA, PATRIZI, BUONCOMPAGNO[NI], BORROMEO, CORNARO, MARINI, RUFFO, GUALTERIO, ODESCALCO, CONTI, CUSANO, BUSSI, and PRIULI, the BISHOP of TODI and the COUNT and COUNTESS ONDEDEI.

1718, Dec. 28.—Thanking each of them for their letters of good wishes at that season. *French. Entry Book* 1, *pp.* 281–284.

PRINCESS CLEMENTINA SOBIESKA to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1718, Dec. 29. Innsbruck.—I venture to write to your Holiness, believing I should be failing in my duty, if I did not render you my most humble thanks for what I have learnt you have had the kindness to write to the Emperor in the strongest terms in order that he may permit me to pass into Italy on account of my marriage contracted with the King of England with my parents' consent. "J'avoueray . . . . que l'eloge que j'ay entendu faire des belles qualitez de ce Roy, entre autres de sa grandeur d'ame avec laquelle il supportoit les injustices qu' on luy a faites, sans avoir jamais donné le moindre sujet de mecontentement a qui que soit, me l'a fait considerer comme un Prince cheri de Dieu, que la Providence destinoit pour avoir un sort plus heureux et que, lorsque mes parents me demanderent mon consentement pour ce mariage, j'y ay obei volontairement. J'espere qu'apres cet aveu sincere Votre Sainteté me continuera sa . . . protection,

puisqu'il s'agit de . . . . . engagements qu'on ne peut point dissoudre et d'autant plus qu' elles regardent une personne, qui est fille spirituelle de Votre Sainteté, non seulement parceque tous les fideles sont vos enfans, mais encore parceque vous l'avez . . . adopté pour votre fille des son batéme. . . ." 1½ *page. French. Copy by James Murray. Torn.*

CAPT. JOHN OGILVIE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1718, Dec. 29.—I received yours of 29 Nov. and was overjoyed to know mine had come safe and that you comprehended my meaning, for, since you know the source whence all the villainy flows, it will be the more easy for you to guard against it.

I hope you received a letter from me with one enclosed, which came to me from *England*. You may judge it came from a true friend of *the King's* and *Mar's* also. I sent a copy of it to Father G[ræ]me to show to Mr. *Dillon* that he might see the villainy that was carrying on and ordered Father G[ræ]me to read it to *Anne Oglethorpe*, but to tell her it was sent to himself. This I did to confound her if possible, so I enclose Father Græme's letter to me, after she had seen it. You will see there is nothing but death and destruction for *Ogilvie*, and one of his great impeachments is his waiting too much on the Duke of Mar and his Duchess, which made him forget to pay his court to her family, which, by the bye, I very much scorn, and, if she tell me so to her face, I shall send her and her family to the devil. Mark where she says Father Græme has wrought to a thankless master. You may judge her meaning. I had just sent over a packet from you and some days after a large one came from *Dillon*. This put me to a nonplus, the man I trusted being on the other side, but I was resolved those people should have no reason to complain of me, for I know I was recommended by you ; so I found a trusty man who delivered it safe, but at the same time another large packet came from *Anne Oglethorpe* addressed for *Menzies*, which I did not send at that time, for I took advantage of her being on this side and wrote my mind plainly to *Lord Oxford*, of which I enclose a copy by Mrs. *Ogilvie*, and let me know how you approve of it. The great reason I detained her packet was that *Lord Oxford* might have mine first, for you know it's no small matter to have one prepossessed, so, when I was assured that mine was safe delivered, I sent hers, which, I dare say, there is villainy enough in.

Now, as to your having a sure way of writing to *Lord Oxford*, there is no way, when she is on the other side but it must pass through her hands and *Menzies'*, which is the same thing, and it's one to a hundred if ever *Lord Oxford* sees it. If I had money, I would send over Mrs. *Ogilvie*, who would order that matter with *Lord Oxford*, and none be the wiser but that she came on her own business, but of all this you are the best

judge. My sending off three times so quickly was heavy on me, as I receive no money, as you will see by Will Gordon's letter to me. I am assured that Mr. Dicconson and those of St. Germains are no friends of mine, therefore I wish you would pray *the King* to put some order, for it is not in my power to make bricks without straw. The ship shall be discharged, but she has lain here near two months and the old crew, not being discharged, make a demand on me, and I must satisfy them, but God knows how I shall begin it.

As to what Father Græme tells you of finding faithful masters of ships, that is a thing so precarious that it is never to be relied on and what security can there be of a mercenary fellow that will offer to deliver your packet for a small sum? The double of it will make him betray you. I have no confidence in those sort of fellows that are found by chance, to venture *the King's* interest and the life and safety of my friends. Poor Father Græme believes everybody faithful that swears they are so. You have seen several of his letters I sent you on that head. He is a perfect, virtuous, good man, but his advice in those matters I have never followed nor will I, for he knows nothing of the tricks of the world. He never knew the way I sent the three packets you speak of, only indeed, when I was in *England*, he sent me two and one since, but the ways were so wild that the thoughts of them make me tremble still, so in my opinion a boat is still the best and safest way.

As to Father Græme, the order of his removal was not from *the Regent* nor by his order, but Mr. Hook and some at St. Germains went to the Provincial and told him they were persons that belonged to *the King* and that there was a father of his order at Calais, who was an enemy to *the King*, and therefore prayed him to cause him to be removed. This was the Provincial's answer to M. de Mezières and, though M. de Mezières urged that all these were lies and villainous calumnies, yet they had prevailed so far with the Provincial that he would not discover who they were nor return Father Græme to Calais. Therefore, if you can get him the character of a bishop, he has no superior but the Pope or his Nuncio. *The Regent* never meddles with ecclesiastics, unless they commit treason against the state or King, so he will have power to go where he pleases. I cannot express how useful he will be both to *the King's* service and to *Mar*, for he will have all the inferior priests under his subjection and consequently find out many things and in the next place, when his beard is off and a periwig and secular clothes, none can know him, so he will be capable to go either to *England* or to the kingdom of his nativity. I can give you twenty more reasons that he will be useful in, even to *Mar*, therefore let nothing hinder you to get it to him and you shall soon find he will be of use to you. These reasons here are only betwixt you and me, but I send a letter, as you desire, that you may show.

As to the boat's being discovered, I fear that not much, for no mortal shall ever be on that secret but *the King*, yourself and *Ogilvie* and the master, so it shall never be in the power of any to betray me. I have a boat and an honest master in my eye (particulars of the said master). I have made use of him lately, but have not engaged him, nor shall I, till I have your orders.

As to what you tell me of Mr. *McMahon's* not corresponding so frequently with *Anne Oglethorpe*, if he tells you so, he tells you not truth, for few posts pass but she has letters from him, and very lately she had one from him. A friend of mine saw it, who knows his hand, and it was immediately sealed in a paper and sent to *Lord Oxford*. You may judge there was more in it than compliments, or it would not have been sent to *Lord Oxford*, who knows him not. I know she used to write to *the King* under *McMahon's* cover and, as she passed here, she told Mrs. *Ogilvie* that she could and would write to *the King* without coming or going through *Mar's* hands. Mrs. *Ogilvie* answered that was *McMahon*, but she blushed and said nothing. *McMahon* may say what he pleases, but he thinks her capable to govern nations. He was bewitched with her and spent the best part of his estate on her. If you could have him sent from the Court, it were good, and that he might believe it came from *Ormonde's* means and not yours, it would do well, and remove *Menzies* from *England*. I think I have given you caution enough on this head. None but *McMahon* could tell her, as she terms it in Father Græme's letter, that I wrote every tittle tattle to *Mar*.

As to what you tell me of *Lord Oxford's* approving of *the King's* not granting me what was asked, if it came from him, it was not generous in him, for, had he told me so before, I would never have desired it to be demanded for me, but, as she transcribes all *Lord Oxford's* letters, I mean not by her own hand but by a creature of hers named Jefferies, she may add or diminish as she thinks fit, but indeed I might have known by the way it was asked it could not be granted, for she begged the wording might be left to her. She read what she had writ to Mrs. *Ogilvie*, who told her, it were much better to say nothing of it at all than to ask it in that manner. After 34 years' misery, misery I may say except the first four years, I was ambitious to be taken into the King's family, that I might have ended my days a little comfortably and I fancied that, having two such friends as *Lord Oxford* and *Mar*, it would be granted and, if it had, none should ever have known I had it, except those that gave me it. However, it seems I am born under an unhappy planet, so on this head I shall never give more trouble.

When I wrote the two letters that were so bad ink, I was retired to a country village and my earnestness to have you advertised would not let me delay. You tell me the spiriting

of me away is not to be despised. If Hook were at their head, the whole rascal crew durst not attempt it, for the best of them should fall in the attempt. *Anne Oglethorpe* with her cunning, subtle wit would fain plunge me into some blunder of a falsity to *Lord Oxford* by pretending to conceal things from him, which she herself is very sensible he knows already, but she shall be cursed ere she catch me into such a piece of villainy as that to him or indeed to anybody. 6¼ *pages. Enclosed,*

Capt. John Ogilvie to the Earl of Oxford.

I saw Anne Oglethorpe *as she passed, who told me that all the transactions of* the King *and his friends for the three years past were made public by the indiscretion of some people. I can't understand who they should be, for I am sure that* Mar *and those he trusts are entirely clear of that aspersion, for he is cautious to the greatest degree and could not be more careful of his own salvation than he is of what concerns* Lord Oxford, *for he has not only a concern in the interest he is in but a particular affection for* Lord Oxford. *None can know this better than* Ogilvie, *who was both eye and ear witness to the extraordinary character* Mar *gave of* Lord Oxford *to* the King. *Some people are much piqued with* Mar, *and will, I don't doubt, do him ill offices where they can be heard, but I hope* Lord Oxford *will let no insinuation of that kind have any influence on him, for, while* Lord Oxford's *interest and* Mar's *are joined, it will be in the power of no party to hurt them, but, if separate, both may be at a loss, especially* Lord Oxford, *who has not had the same opportunities to be known to* the King *as the other.*

Anne Oglethorpe *told me likewise that some of the Irish knew all that passed, and particularly one Macnamara, who had told some things to Mr.* Cæsar *in a public coffee house, which surprised him and which he had given an account of to* Lord Oxford, *who was extremely startled at it. All those things are a mystery to me, for I would as soon trust a devil out of hell as any of that damned nonsensical nation, who scarce ever produce a man of honour or a woman of virtue, at least I have had the misfortune to meet very few of either. This I have always declared, so I am sure none who knows me will suspect me of giving any intelligence to that set of worthies.*

I gave Lord Oxford *some time ago a caution in one of my letters against the Irish. I was a little surprised when* Anne Oglethorpe *told me she had seen that letter, for I begged* Lord Oxford *not to let anybody see it and I really meant her particularly, for the caution I gave was against a gentleman in the Temple she had recommended, so this was unkind of* Lord Oxford, *for I should*

be sorry to be on a bad footing with her, and I had no interest in what I wrote but Lord Oxford's *safety. However the unkind use made of my letter will never prevent my putting* Lord Oxford *on his guard.*

As to what Macnamara may have talked, if he knows anything of consequence, his intelligence must be from Ormonde's *family, which is made up of Irish, and no secrets are kept by any of that country men from one another. All goes in common amongst them, and, if* Mar *were an angel, there is no being on his guard in this case, since there is a necessity for* Ormonde *to know some things of the greatest moment, but indeed there is one plot hatching, that I dare say* Ormonde *has no hand in, by a set of Grumbletonian Scots with a young, ambitious, discontented gentleman of that country at the head of them, I mean the Earl Marischal and a few of his little emissaries, such as General Hamilton, who is a very weak politician as well as a bad general. However, he serves for a tool, being only employed to rail at* Mar *and write foolish letters for the party to those who are so idle as to correspond with him. The design is to have* Mar *laid aside and one Hook brought into play, who has been a noted villain from the time he was capable to act. He is an Irishman, so that, if this plot should take, all that are concerned with* the King *must be at the mercy of that honest and faithful nation. However I am persuaded there is not the least danger of that, Mr. Hook being a man who must needs be very obnoxious to* the King. *He was chaplain to the Duke of Monmouth and one of those employed to murder the King and the Duke of York, but, when he found that faction defeated, he threw himself at his Majesty's feet, who pardoned him on his giving up the other villains and becoming an evidence against them. He went to St. Germains after the Revolution, where he turned Roman Catholic, and was subsisted by the late King, till for some dishonest practices he was discharged that Court, on which he went to Holland, and got in with the Prince of Orange's minister, who was then at the Hague and promised to make great discoveries to him, which no doubt he would have done, had it been in his power, but by good luck he had not been much trusted. However, after he had got as much as he could out of that minister and found his avarice and ambition were not like to be satisfied there, he went to Muscovy, where he applied himself to Count Guiscard, brother to him who attempted to murder the Earl of Oxford. This gentleman represented to the King of France what discoveries Hook had made at the Hague by the English minister, on which he had* 3,000 *livres a year settled on him by the French Court and was made a colonel in second in Gradaur Allmain's regiment, so he raised himself by*

treachery and, as a gentleman from England *writes to one here, I hope he is in a fair way to fall by the same, but, as I said, he can't miss to be very obnoxious to* the King, *who, I hear, has had very true and very disagreeable accounts of him lately. He is certainly a creature of Monsr. Le Blanc's, the Secretary of War, and a spy for* the Regent, *who is at a loss how to make up his want of intelligence. Since the Court at St. Germains was dispersed, he is entirely in the dark,* Mar *having both honour and discretion enough to keep his own counsel and that of others, which was a piece of management we were too much strangers to till* Mar *came amongst us, so it's the business of the* Regent *and his adherents to have* Mar *out of the way, but no doubt* the King *knows better things, being at the bottom of all their designs.*

A letter was sent over here a few days ago by a gentleman in England, *giving an account of some transactions of a relation of this Hook's, who has been lately sent over to your side. It seems he is doing all the mischief he can amongst some clergymen and other weak people at London. All this I thought myself obliged to let* Lord Oxford *know, for, though he himself has too good sense to be hooked in by such villainous wretches as Hook or his associates, it's not unlikely he may have occasion to undeceive others, as to what this fellow gives out, for he makes it his business to give very bad impressions of* Mar *to all that will give ear to him, telling them that* the King *has always been betrayed by a certain great man. Some of the party think themselves so sure that this great man will fall that they begin to lay wagers he wont keep his post a month longer, and I don't wonder they hope for success, since they have* the Regent *to support and a crew of dishonourable rascals set at work, who will stick at no villainy to bring about* the King's *ruin by getting his affairs into the old channel.* The King *and* Mar *are both warned and consequently armed, so that whoever are so mad as to embark in this affair will split on it. God grant they soon may, for they are none of* the King's *friends, who can be an enemy to* Mar, *after what he has done.*

I was overjoyed to hear Anne Oglethorpe *say she never saw* Lord Oxford *look better. I never consented to anything with more reluctancy than to leave* England *the last time I was there without having the pleasure of seeing him, but, when I was told it would make him uneasy, I chose rather to deprive myself of that happiness than vex him. However I am told that my being in* England *at that time is still a secret to him, which I think unnecessary now, since I am got safe here again and he knew nothing of my being there while I was in any danger. That was the only secret I ever had from*

Lord Oxford *and I am resolved it shall be none from him now, since it can give him no disquiet.*

Anne Oglethorpe *would have made me believe that* Lord Oxford *did not know that* the King *had a boat of his own. I told her* Lord Oxford *knew that all along, as well as I did, that the first skipper and all that have been employed since were constantly paid by* the King, *or else how should they have been subsisted? It's true, when Dun had been kept too long waiting on your side, till perhaps his own money was exhausted,* Lord Oxford *now and then made him a small compliment for drink money to his men, but those trifles were far from maintaining him and his crew. The poor man at last lost his ship by being kept waiting three months on your side, after having other people's goods on board. All this he suffered without making any noise. It is some time since he has been employed by us and yet this is he who is said to be gained to our enemies to betray us. Never anything miscarried in his hand, nor could he have hurt us, if he had been a rogue, unless he had given up the goods to the Custom House officers, for he knew nothing of them nor to whom they were consigned. However, we have been entirely out of his power of late, had he been a villain, which I am sure he is not. The other skipper was very little employed by me nor did I choose him. He served* Ormonde's *people and was recommended to* Mar *by* Anne Oglethorpe *herself. I never trusted him in anything that concerned my master or his friend, which I am very glad of, since he is ill looked on by some of* the King's *friends. However* Ogilvie *has no reason to say anything against him, for he both carried and brought him safe back again here.*

Anne Oglethorpe *told me too that* Lord Oxford *knew nothing of* Ogilvie's *having an allowance from* the King. *I am sure that can be no secret to* Lord Oxford, *for, if* Ogilvie *had it not from* the King, *he must have had recourse to* Lord Oxford. *It's true* Ogilvie *has been a good deal straitened of late, but that's neither his master's nor* Mar's *fault, so he makes himself as easy as possible. I beg that* Lord Oxford *may never believe me capable of underhand dealing with him, for I am not, nor indeed with any one. I own* Anne Oglethorpe *put me a good deal out of humour with all those things, nor can I find out the design of 'em. She says there's a design to carry Mrs.* Ogilvie *or me off from Calais or Dunkirk as was done to a merchant at Brussels, but I look on these stories to be scarecrows. It's a pity she should be so much imposed on, as to believe any thing of that kind. I thought* Lord Oxford *had known* Le Brun *better than to think any of that rascally crew durst attempt to attack him, for it should cost the best of them their lives, unless*

they came by an order from the Regent, and in that case no place in France would be safe, nor would there be any need of running away with us as she terms it, but, as I take it, whoever has put those things in Anne Oglethorpe's *head wants to have me out of the way for their own sake, that their messengers may go and come to those ports without being perceived. Father Græme's being removed by an order from Court confirms me, for I doubt not that order has been procured by some of our worthy politicians in Paris. Besides* Anne Oglethorpe *told me there was an absolute necessity for me to remove to Dieppe or Paris or where I pleased. Now, if it's only for fear of spies on me, Dieppe is ten times worse than where I am, for it's full of French Huguenots, and at Paris I can be of no use to* the King *or his friends, so it's plain all this is only to have me out of the way. Were I not afraid that* Lord Oxford *would not be so safe in other hands, I would be very glad to leave this post, since I don't doubt* the King *may find a great many to serve him as much to the purpose as I. I should be very well pleased to know* Lord Oxford's *opinion of all those things, for if* the King *be served and* Lord Oxford *safe, I shall be easy, for I don't fear want of bread somewhere or other. If* the King *had no use for me himself, I believe he would scarce refuse me a recommendation to the King of Spain's service, where I don't doubt I would be welcome.*

I scarce expect an answer from Lord Oxford *till Mrs.* Ogilvie *go* to England, *and at her return I hope my friend will freely give me his thoughts on all I have said. I am resolved to take no notice to* Anne Oglethorpe *that I have wrote to you nor is there any need of her knowing it, therefore I beg you to burn this, for she told me the whole contents of my other letter. 7½ pages. Copy.*

William Gordon to Capt. Ogilvie.

I sent you some time ago with Mr. Baird a packet addressed to Mr. Mollien and have heard from Mr. Baird he had delivered it to Mr. Mollien but not a word from you. Enclosed is another, so let me be advised of your having received both and let me know positively how to address to you and under what name.

The devil a farthing for you or anybody. God, I hope, will provide a better fund.

Capt. John Ogilvie to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 29.—Recommending Father Græme and about the way he was removed as in his other letter.—Cardinal Gualterio was to have given him this character [of a bishop] some time ago, but was opposed by some of Father Græme's enemies. One more thing I have to say, which will certainly go

a great length with *the King*. Father Græme is the grandchild of old Inchbraikie, who stood in many a bloody action with his cousin, the great Montrose, in defence of the King's grandfather. 2¼ *pages*.

Hugh Thomas to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 18 [–29]. London.—Last Tuesday we had an express from the Regent, who demands of us 10,000 men, on which an extraordinary Council was immediately called, where it was resolved to send them with all speed and to proclaim war against Spain the next day, which was accordingly done with all the usual solemnity. Whilst this was doing, a most violent debate arose in the House of Commons about addressing his Majesty to thank him for entering into this just war &c., which was opposed by Mr. Pulteney, the two Walpoles, Shippen, Hungerford and others with exceeding great heat. The debate lasted till near 7 p.m., but it was carried by 167 to 107, a vast majority. It was a little surprising that Sir Joseph Jekyll, who had formerly voted against the war, now voted and spoke for the Address. This makes the Tories all mad, and they call them courtiers, broken City merchants and officers, but, before we have done with them, we shall make them yet more mad. To-day the bill for annulling the Acts against Occasional Conformity and against the growth of Schism was to be read a second time in the House of Lords, where the debates were so hot that the House was sitting at 7.30 p.m., so that how it went we know not, but doubtless for the bill by a great majority. This with the Declaration of War will make a total change of affairs. A Royal Visitation of both Universities is very much talked of and other great alterations in the Church.

James III to Princess Clementina Sobieska.

1718, Dec. 30. Rome.—"Je n' attendois pas d'etre consolé cet ordinaire par vos lettres en egard à la staffette que vous avez depeché le 16, mais outre cela la poste de Venise n' a pas apportées les lettres de Vienne retardées par les nieges, ainsi je me trouve sans matiere pour vous entretenir, si non de vous envoyer la copie d'une autre lettre que j' ai escrit à votre Pere avec la copie de la lettre à moy pour rendre la mienne intelligible. Vous trouverez icy pareillement une lettre pour votre mere. Ainsi, Madam, tout ce que je pourray dire icy sans repetition outre que la matiere est epousée, et que, si l'on n' entend pas la raison à present, on ne l'entendera jamais. Mon zele cependant à vous servir ne se relentira point, car ma tendresse pour vous est extreme, mais elle n'est point aveugle et la prudence la conduite et la conduira toujours. Je me flatte que vous en etes contente ; au moins ay-je autant consideré vos convenances que les miennes, et, si on m'avoit toujours cru, nous serions à present tous deux contents, mais

oublions le passé et reparons le sans perte du temps ; toute ma confiance est dans votre fermeté, qui ne scauroit à la fin que surmonter toute obstacle. Soignez bien votre santé, et croyez moy devoué a votre personne par des liens qui ne se romperont j' espere jamais. Adieu ! Je suis à vous plus qu' à moy meme, et ne respire que pour l'heureux moment de nous voir delivré de tout ce que nous souffrons l'un pour l'autre.

"Vous pouvez, si vous voulez, envoyer vos lettres pour moy au Nonce a Venise qui sera avertis qui les lettres adressées a Monsieur Morphy sont pour moy. Mons. *Hay* est incommodé mais il escrira l'ordinaire prochaine à la Comtesse, et j' espere qu'il luy envoyera en meme temps la grace qu'on demande de sa Sainteté a l' egard de faire dire la messe &c. Il suffit, Madam, que vous vous interessiez en quelque chose pour m'y faire employer de mon mieux, et on est meme icy assez prevenu en votre faveur." *Copy by James Murray.*

James III to the Princess Sobieska.

1718, Dec. 30. Rome.—Had time allowed me, I would not have delayed to return you my thanks for your letter of the 16th. My joy at the improvement in your health is equal to the anxiety your illness had caused me. God grant a speedy termination to the evils I share so closely with you and which are of such a nature as to make me feel even in one's body the affliction they bring. You will be so fully instructed of my sentiments by your daughter that I need not weary you by repeating them. Her happiness and mine are at present in the hands of your husband and yourself and I have done on my side all that prudence could dictate. I am waiting impatiently for your decision and doubt not it will be conformable to what the honour of your family and the engagements of your daughter demand of you. My attachment for her is unbounded and I venture to say it deserves to be no longer deprived of the happiness of possessing her, which alone can end your troubles. *French. Copy by James Murray.*

Charles Wogan to the Duke of Mar.

1718, Dec. 30. *Ohlau.*—"I wrote to you from *Vienna* the day before I left *it*, and arrived in this neighbourhood in three days. I sent before and had an answer from *Prince James* that he would meet me next day in the *suburbs* of *Breslau*, but, as my instructions from the charming *Starostine*, to which he referred me, directed my passing through *Ohlau* by voiture and not post horses, on my calling there the resolution was changed and at night I was introduced in the *puckle* kind and delivered my letter, but *Prince James' heart* was so *full*, and his pleasure, as he said, to see me so great, that he told me all his story before he perused it.

"In the first place with *tears* he *bewailed* his misfortune in being *blamed* by all mankind without his *fault*, and charged the whole in a long detail upon *the Emperor* and *Princess Mother*, the first for having played *foul play*, after so many assurances of his *liking* the thing, and the latter for *delay*, or not *returning* from *Augsburg*, as required by *the Emperor's mother*. Then he talked of his *fondness* for *Princess Clementina*, his long and constant wishes for *marriage*, more on the score of the *King's qualities* than any *interest*, and began to insinuate that, if this could not *succeed*, he had still *females*. I could not help making modest remonstrances against this in a way that I found did not displease, for he is surely *ardent* for it, if he knew how to *compass* it; but to speak *candidly*, he is little *furnished* with *persons capable* of giving him *spirit* or *counsel*. However *Prince Constantine* and the *Starostine* have done him and the affair considerable service in prevailing upon him to *shun* the *conference* proposed with him, who, he is since advised, is our greatest *enemy* and, as *the King of Sweden's minister* assures, *bribed* to be so, but *Prince James* attributes this to himself.

"He then talked long upon his present *ill situation* with regard to *the Emperor*, whose *protection* ever sought for has never served but to do him *mischief*. He read me several letters from the *Emperor's mother*, his *confessor*, and others, whereby it plainly appears the *Emperor* is no *enemy* by *inclination* but to the contrary would be heartily *glad* the *affair* had *succeeded* or could yet without him. All agree likewise that, if the *procuration* business had been *done* and documents shown for it, *the Emperor* could not, nor would *detain Princess Clementina*, but, as nothing is done, and he still cruelly *teased* by *Prince James' friends* on one side and *the Elector of Hanover's* on the other, he has been *forced* to agree to an *expedient* he is not very fond of, which is, that *Princess Clementina* should be *given* to *Prince Louis of Baden's son*, in which case, to *gild* the *pill*, both *the Elector of Hanover* and he *offer* to *contribute* in point of *money*, and this was the *Count's errand* and is much insisted on by *the Emperor's mother*, in order to *relieve* the *Princess Mother* and *Princess Clementina* from *confinement*. I had little room to speak upon this, for I found it went terribly against him, and he assures me he has answered that he never will *comply* with anything of that nature, while he is *under the Emperor's power* or on his *land*. Besides he told me with great asseveration that, if *the marriage* with *the King* could not *go on*, *Princess Clementina*, after having *missed* of the *honour* and *happiness offered*, should never have any *choice* but a *convent*, but he owes this perhaps to poor *Princess Clementina*, for 'tis the constant language of *his daughter*. I must own his tenderness on this subject and regard for *the King* were very moving. His conduct with regard to *the Emperor* does, I fear, give some occasion to the *hardships* he is *under*, for his way

is to play a little *fast* and *loose* with him, in so much that for every strong and *pressing letter* to *the Emperor*, there is always a *souple* one, and that gives him a handle to *use* him as he will. At the same time I cannot but wonder at this conduct, for even all his letters from *Vienna*, which advise him to *break off* with *the King* in consideration of *the Emperor*, still inculcate that, in case he is utterly resolved on the contrary, he should keep a *steady hand* with him and never *cease importuning*. I cannot attribute much merit to *Wogan* in this particular, for *Prince James' heart* and his *intentions* are the best in the world, and, now he understands the point, *Wogan* has the firmest assurances imaginable from him, that hereafter nothing shall part from him to *Vienna* but in one *tenour* and the *firmest manner* possible.

"He utterly denies having informed *the Emperor* or *his ministry* of the want of *marriage* in the point, and charges the mistake upon *the Princess Mother*, who might have wrote to that purpose to *the Emperor's mother*, but certain it is *the present government of England* knows that point too, as will appear by *Stanhope's* letter, of which he told me he'd send a copy to *the King*. *Wogan* sends it.

"He likes *an escape* very well, and thinks *the means of it* not hard to be dealt with, upon which *Wogan* told him he is resolved that way, but could not yet agree particularly on *the method of escape*. But by misfortune, nothing on earth can put the *procuration* out of his head, he agrees it to be only matter of *decency*, and not to be communicated, when *done*, to *the Emperor* or *the Emperor's ministry*.

"*Wogan* finds it absolutely *vain* to *reason* on this head on any consideration. *Prince James* still talks of his *honour dearer* to him than *life*. He knows, if it were *done* in all the *form*, the *consent* of the *parties* makes it *null*, which in case of necessity cannot be *wanting*, but to show *the King* that he is, as indeed I believe he is, the farthest in the world from any design of *engaging* him in the least, he proposes that it should be an absolute *nullity*, and has engaged to make use of the *procuration* he has in *James Murray's name* to *scratch* out that *name* and *put* in any that *the King* shall *like* to have it *done* by a *priest* without authority as to the *place*, and to give *Wogan* an instrument *under* his own *hand*, relating the whole, and disclaiming utterly any title, engagement or interest thereby. Now 'tis strange that, though he owns this to be a downright *sham* and *vanity*, yet he still insists upon it to a degree of unpersuadeableness.

"As for the *escape's* business, he makes nothing of *conveying Princess Clementina* out of *Germany*, but has taken some umbrage at *the territory of Venice*, which however he is cured of by the *offer* of the *Duchess of Parma* to be upon the *frontier* and *carry the young Princess off herself*."

Dec. 31.—"This is all I could say yesterday, but late at night came a *stafetta* from *Vienna* with the letters from *the*

King, the Pope, the Nuncio and the *Jesuit employed* there. *Prince James* was *charmed* with them, and *read Wogan* the whole, as I must say he does every thing good and bad that *relates* to this *affair*. The *Jesuit* works *miracles*, if he be right as there is reason to believe, since he *works* all in *concert* with *the Nuncio*, who was prevented against him before. He says he has three sorts of people to *deal with* ; the immediate *dependants* of *the Emperor* who are for *breaking* the *marriage* on his account, though against his and their inclination. 2ndly, *the Pope's people*, and lastly a person sent by *the King*, whose *wife* was in St. Germains, when *the King* was a *child* and had him often in her *arms*. This particularity made me fancy him to be the *Lord Nidsdale* but I wonder your *Grace* makes no mention *of him* to *Wogan*. To the first set he says he talks of nothing but the firmness of *Prince James*, to put them out of all *hopes* that *way*. With the other two he takes *measures* which he says are so *far advanced*, that there is nothing more *wanting* but *Prince James' consent* to *the escape*, which he requires *instantly*, and says that *the means of escape* is *concerted* at *Vienna*, but says nothing of *the method of escape*, advises *Prince James* in the meantime not to *speak* of his design of *removing* from *Ohlau* any where, not to give alarm, and for further amusement of *the Emperor's ministry* still to continue *firm* in his *instances*. [He] says that the person sent by the *King* to *Vienna* has assured *the Emperor's confessor* that he was by actually when the marriage was done by *procuration* and that this pleased *the Emperor* and his people. The *Jesuit* does not insist that the *procuration* be executed at *Innsbruck*, but either so, or any where upon the *frontier*. And I meet here but one reasonable man in this particular, who thinks it enough to have it *done* at *Parma*, after *the escape*. In short, after frequent conference with *Prince James* and *Prince Constantine* and their *ministers*, if one may call them so, severally, the *Polish pride* is such and the *whim* so strong that, with that all are ready to *sacrifice life, family* and *fortune*, to have *the marriage* with *the King*, but, without it, I have had just now the *last result*, that nothing can be *done*.

" I have *pressed* them on all the *heads*, the danger incurred by *Prince James* from *the Emperor* for insulting him *under* his *nose*, that's nothing, for they are not to be found *liars*, to say it's *done* and have nothing to *show* for it ; and as for any *risk*, [they] are *content* to *run* all ; but the matter is to be managed by *antedate*, as to have some *excuse* at worst, if *the escape* be cut short, so that in effect they are satisfied to *do* a *lie* rather than *continue* to *say* one.

" I insisted that *the Pope's* late *letter*, wherein the *engagement* is held *irrevocable* upon the strength of *Princess Clementina's expressions*, was equal in effect to the other. This would not do with them ; for if, in case of *an escape not succeeding*, that were to be alleged in excuse, it would make no *figure* for *Princess Clementina* ; and if *an escape* were *lucky*, they think

the escape utterly *scandalous*, without the *proxy performed* ; insomuch that *Princess Clementina* has orders not to *stir*, though *an escape* were to be gained by a *wish*, till then.

" As for the point of *engaging the King* and *the Princess Clementina* too *far* by it ; the *Jesuit* at *Vienna*, he thinks, has made that *easy*, by the example of *the Emperor* himself, who when he sent his brother his *proxy* from *Barcelona* to *Vienna*, that instant called *some* of his *Council* and *protested* before *them*, that, in case the *Princess* of *Wolfenbuttel* were intercepted as was feared, the *proxy* was *null* and so would have been. And thus *the King* upon dispatching *his* may make the *Pope* and whom he will *witnesses* to the same effect, either in *word* or *writing*. As for *Prince James*, to show he has nothing in view but *fair play*, he is, upon dispatching the *bearer*, to send for the *suffragan* of *Breslau*, a true *friend*, and to give *Wogan* an *instrument under* his *hand* that, if the *impediment* holds, he utterly *revokes* his *consent* and *disclaims* any *engagement*, *right*, &c. for him or *Princess Clementina*, but this is wholly unnecessary, since 'tis altogether in *the King's* power to *prescribe* the *term* he *pleases*, by his *protestation*. In the mean time *Prince James* sends his *consent* to the *Jesuit* at *Vienna* about *the escape*, orders the *engines* to be *disposed* and *ready* for the *work* upon the return of *the King's* consent to the *proxy*, with an account of *its* being *sent* from *Rome* to *Innsbruck*. *Prince James* is to have an account of the *method of escape* at *Vienna*, and if it *prove* less to his *liking*, he will dispatch the *Starosta* and his *wife* from *Ohlau* and try that course, and the *Duchess* aforesaid is to *carry Princess Clementina off* upon the *frontier* of the *Venetian territories*. However I believe that part were better *omitted*, but such is their *way*, that they can *consent* to nothing that has not some *pride* and *éclat* in it. *The King* for his part is to *send* a *priest* and *procuration* instantly from *Rome* (*antedated as if done at Ohlau* before *setting out*) and the *execution* of it to be at *Innsbruck* in the *privatest way possible*, and then, if possible, the *escape* to be *at hand* the *same night*, or *as near as* may be. If the *business* should by mischance or mismanagement be *found out*, they say they are to be the only *sufferers* ; though they fancy still it would not be disagreeable to *the Emperor* at any rate, but their design is, on the other hand, to *brazen* it out, by charging the *lie* or rather the *truth* already told upon the *Princess Mother's fear* of *the Emperor*.

" This is all the *end* that can be made of this *affair*, and the *alternative* is absolutely given. If *the King* continue not to *accept* the *proposal*, *Princess Clementina* has nothing to hope for but a *convent*, as before, for *Prince James swears no* other *man* shall have to *do* with *her*. But he cannot help saying that *the King* must in such case have the *matter* very little *at heart*, or rather absolutely have a *design* of *breaking off*, if he sticks upon a *vain ceremony* that *engages* to *nothing* in this world ; whereas he is content to *risk fortune*, *family*

and even *life*, rather than *break* with *the King*. But, whatever *turn* this *affair takes*, his *situation* is *such*, that he must *quit Ohlau* to *put himself* either *under the Czar's protection*, whose list of ten *thousand men* is but *seven miles off*, or to *seek Venice*. I have luckily dissuaded him from *writing* yet to *Venice*, about being *received* there with his *family*, for fear of giving *too soon* an *alarm* of what is *to be done*. The *Duke* of *Modena* says, or at least it has been told *the Emperor's mother*, he won't be concerned in the *same alliance* with *the King* and that's one reason why *Prince James* declares he shall not now *at any rate*, so that a *negotiation* is *on foot* with *the King of Sweden*. *Guastalla* is *despaired off* and not *liked*. He tells me he is informed by a *minister* of *the King of Sweden's* that his *master*, *the Czar* and *the King of Prussia* are thoroughly *agreed*, that the *scene* is to *open* by *Mecklenburg*, where some of *the King of Sweden's troops are actually* and some of the *Circle's ready* to *march against* them.

"*The Czar's* in the *neighbourhood wait* only that *pretence* to *fall upon this quarter*, where *the Emperor* has *already assembled* a *good number* of *men*.

"After all I find in *Prince James* all the *sentiments* of *worth* and *honour*, and I may add *firmness* imaginable, but the misfortune is that this and his other, but chiefly this *unhappy circumstance preys mainly* upon his *spirits*, he is *apt* suddenly to *fall* upon *expedients* and then *change* them, perhaps for *worse*. I have had that experience so often, that at this *time I write* I cannot be sure that what I say *shall hold*, but *Monday morning* the *staffette* is to be *dispatched* to *Vienna*, before which time I *expect* his *final result* and have *set Prince Constantine* and my other *engines at work* about him, and have some *hopes* he may be *brought* to *reason*. They all assure me he is not to be *argued* with, things must be just *offered* to him, and he heard *against* them without *much* reply, and then being *left* to himself, he generally *embraces* what he *disliked* before."

Jan. 1.—"Tis impossible, without at least employing a quire of paper, to give an account of the many different *schemes* that last night and this morning have given birth to ; most indeed, still-born, had little to say for themselves. Onewhile *Wogan* was to *be sent* to the *Court* of *Bavaria* to *sound* the *Elector of Bavaria* as envoy from *Prince James* and have the thing *done* by some *lady* employed by his spouse. Then some such one at *Augsburg* was proposed and many others, Lord knows, which I could not depend upon, and so would not undertake to deal with. Then *the Elector Palatine* and his brother, to whom we owe the unlucky jewel and petticoat. Then a *lady* to be *sent* by the *Duchess* of *Parma*, but I had reasons enough against all, which indeed I need not be very vain upon. So I parted after many calls unsatisfied and ever kept constant to my *charming Starostine*

whose *zeal* and *good sense* I was *sure of*, but this was as constantly refused, as the *procuration* before was insisted on.

" Before dinner *Prince James* sent me by *Count Chambosky* a *snuff box* of about 10 pistoles value, as a New-Year's gift. I constantly refused it, and gave my reasons, at which the gentleman went off surprised, after many speeches, and said at parting 'twas the first time *Prince James* ever was refused especially in a bagatelle of that nature, as he called it, and in that time. Upon this I went to another *Count* that was oft in *consult* with us, to know what *term Prince James* thought *the King* should *fix* upon his *protestation*, that things might not be carried to such a *length* as the irresolution of *Prince James* seemed to foretell. These two messages, or rather the answer and the question, came on the back of one another. I saw plainly there was no end without giving a small shock, and I believe it procured a good effect. *Wogan* was *sent for*; the *priest* and the *proxy* to be performed at *Innsbruck dropped*, and only one required, to wit the *proxy* and a *licence* for a *priest* from *the Pope* with a *blank* for *names* of *priest* and *procurator*, to be *sent* to *Prince James* and, if in the mean time *the escape* could succeed, there was no need of *ceremony*, but *away*. This was a sort of point gained, but still no method for *the escape*; *Wogan* appeared very little satisfied, and said at length, since nothing was to be done to any purpose, he would even *march off next day*, that nothing but the *Starostine* could do, all the rest was but *éclat* which already caused *ruin*. *Poor honest Prince James wept*. I took my *time*, *fell* on *Wogan's* (*my*) *knees* and so *softened* him with *the Princess*, *the King*, *his family*, *fortune*, &c. that he *granted all* except the *proxy*, which I cannot help, for, though heaven and earth are scarce so dear to him as the *marriage*, he is *piqued* somewhat in that point, so that the matter now stands thus.

" A person is to write to *Vienna* for a *passport* for the *Starosta and his wife* from *the Emperor* under false *names*.

" *Wogan* is to go to *Vienna* to *confer* with *the Nuncio*, the *Jesuit* &c. and procure one for *them* at least from the *Ambassador* of *Venice*, to find what foot things are upon there and judge accordingly.

" On *Wogan's* sending that to *Ohlau*, the aforesaid are to *part* in *show* for *Poland*, to amuse *Prince James' Court* and give a *turo* (*sic* probably mistake for *turn*) to the right. For *Poland* there is already established a *good pretence*.

" *Wogan* is to *part to-morrow* or *next day* as if for *Prague* in *show* of *discontent*, which he has already taken care should be noticed by the greatest *talkers*.

" The aforesaid have *a boy* with *them* much about *the size* and a *suit* made for *him*, which *Wogan* (who is to advance near *Innsbruck* before them, and having *converted* (? conversed) with *Chateaudoux*, and informed *them* how they *must manage* accordingly) is to send or rather *carry before* and to *proceed forwards* while they make the *exchange*, and all this to be *done*

without the cursed *procuration*, for *Prince James* can trust *Princess Clementina* with *them*. I have persuaded him pretty well that without this all his *daughters* would be *husbandless* for good, and luckily he has got an assurance this day from *the Princess Mother* and the *Countess Gabriel* from *Innsbruck* that that *thing* was *done* in their *presence*, with which he is to *amuse* both *Ohlau* and *Vienna*; and now to *insist* upon *the Emperor's* doing the *affair* as *obliged* in *conscience* in order to make all notions about *the escape cease*, on which account *Wogan* is to *quit Ohlau* under the appearance of *discontent*."

Jan. 2.—"All to be hoped for is the continuance of this *good resolution*; all to be feared is the *want* of *secret*, the thing is brought to this *end at last* for which I have laboured like *a galley slave*; the rest is *in* the *hands of God*. Now I am absolutely in anguish of heart. I have been some hours with the worthy *Prince James* and have *gained more* than *Wogan* desired, a *full power* to *dispose* of all at *Innsbruck* as *Wogan shall judge proper* with *instructions* to *the Princess Mother*, *the Princess*, &c. to *obey me exactly in all things*. This is a terrible *weight* for *Wogan* to *carry*. *Wogan* wishes most ardently that some person of more *merit* and *conduct* were *charged* with it. Heaven knows *Wogan's* life is not so *dear* to him as the *happy issue*. His hopes are humanly in the *good Starostine*. All that is *wanting* is the *passport* for *her*. If *mischiefs* happen to him at *Vienna*, he is little concerned about them, only as far as they may *destroy* or *retard the escape*. *Wogan* goes under the *pass* of *Prince James* with a *letter* to *the Emperor's mother*, which is only *meant* for entrance into *Vienna*. After the *passport* had, he goes straight to *Augsburg* there to concert with *Innsbruck* and being *fully informed* to wait the *Starostine's arrival*, who turns from *Poland* to the way of *Prague*, and give *her* her *lesson*. *Wogan* would willingly have spared his visit to *Vienna*, for the inconveniencies, not to him, but the *affair*; but *good Prince James* neither can nor will *trust* any *body* but *Wogan*, and *begged* it. 'Tis not possible to be in a more violent *situation* at home and abroad, than he is. Then the *snuff box* was offered by him in such a *way* that 'twas impossible to *refuse it*, so at last I told him I would give it to *the King*.

"Now as *Wogan* wants advice and may want *money*, *Wogan* desires that instantly *Will. Drummond* be *sent* (because he *speaks Dutch* (*i.e.* German) and may serve to *run about*) from *Bologna* with *a hundred pistoles* to *Augsburg*, and with what *instructions* can be given from *Rome*. He is to *find out* Monsr. *Etienne Canver*, a *French merchant* at *Augsburg*, where he will hear of *Wogan*.

"This is a sort of journal, but it could not be otherwise, for I kept the stafette till some certain *resolution*. It goes to-morrow. I shall send the *copy* of my *full powers* by next; it is as *full* as possible and must be *all in cipher*, for which

I have not *time*. I go hence to poor *O'Reilly*, who is no longer at *Ohlau*, as if I went *Prague road* and so the back way to *Vienna*. *Prince Constantine* knows nothing, though ardent for it, but *James Murray* can tell there is a woman dans son fait.

"I think *the King* may write a very kind letter to *Prince James* upon all this, it would be a great comfort to the good man. I have heard nothing these two days almost about that same *procuration* (especially since *Prince James's full powers*). *Wogan* has not spoke of it, to be sure; so 'tis hard to say whether 'tis expected or not. *Prince Constantine* is *mad* upon the matter, and swears, if he had not the *gout*, he do the *work* himself; for he thinks nothing is done."

I have just now an account that I cannot be *safe* at *Ohlau* any longer. I give a thousand thanks for *Mar's* kindness to my brother. A hard case that a *pass* is such a trifle and that I dont know how to come by it. *The Nuncio* must work, but I would fain not have it from Pope, priest or cardinal, for a *French* or *Flemish* gentleman and *lady* give what names you please and, rather than fail, send one from thence by Will. Drummond to *Augsburg*. Try whether you or *the King* can fall upon other *expedients*. *Wogan's powers* are *as full* as goodwill and distress could form 'em. I wish I had *Lady Nidsdale*, who is good at those things. Give the fullest instructions possible to *Wogan* at *Augsburg*. 14 *pages*.

James III to the Duke of Salviati.

1718, Dec. 31.—I am too sensible of the attachment of yourself and your brother not to be always inclined to do everything in my power for your family. Your relation, Monsr. Delci, may have informed you of the steps I have already taken in the business you recommended to me. I shall continue my applications to his Holiness "pour le traitement aussi bien que pour la patente," being doubly interested both from my esteem for your family and my desire to oblige the Princess of Piombino, who interests herself therein.—Thanking him for his letter of good wishes, which Monsr. Delci has delivered to him. *French. Entry Book* 1, *p.* 279.

James III to the President of Urbino.

1718, Dec. 31.—I have reiterated my applications that the favour asked of his Holiness for your family should be complete. I have spoken about it to the Cardinal and to his brother, Don Carlo, and they have promised to employ in my name their best offices with the Pope. From my esteem and consideration for your family and for the Princess of Piombino you may depend on it that I shall do everything in my power. I shall use every favourable opportunity to obtain for you personally the reward you deserve, but you know as well as I do, the delays of this Court and the patience one must have. *French. Ibid. p.* 280.

JAMES III to DON CARLO [ALBANI].

1718, Dec.—You will find enclosed a packet for Prince James under a cover to the Nuncio, which I have sent you under flying seal. I beg you to have it sent by this ordinary and well recommended to the Nuncio.

Cardinal Corradini has not answered my letter, but Col. Allman being under our protection and being the only one of his nation who has made the Pope laugh, I flatter myself he will be served with the promptitude his compatriots usually require from others. *French. Copy.*

LIST.

1718.—Of barracks and redoubts to be erected in the Highlands.

LIST.

1718.—Of Jacobite peers, general officers and chiefs of the clans.

LIST.

1718.—Of gentlemen the writer knows not how to dispose of. Pensions are added against the names of those that have them, viz., Maurice Murray, Sir Hugh Paterson and Malcolm of Grange.

LIST.

[1718.]—Of the goods that came from Urbino.

ACCOUNT.

[1718.]—Of what I paid out on the road from Urbino to Cloaney (*sic*).

ROBERT FREEBAIRN to SIGNOR CLAUDIO, his landlord at Urbino.

[1718, Nov.]—I regret that I shall not see you again, and request you to hand over all my effects at your house to Mr. Barclay, to whom I have given the key of my box. I have already given you 12 or 13 Philips, which is more than I owe you, but we will settle this when I return. *Italian.*

——— to MR. BAYLIS.

[1718, Nov.]—This letter will come to you in one enclosed to Secretary Craggs, wherein I have given him a full account of the Pretender and his Court. I shall not repeat what I have written, because I know he will let you see my letter. I have offered some things, which, I believe, may be of great use to the Government, and would gladly know his sentiments about them, but, lest he should through the great multiplicity of his business forget to write to me, I desire you would know of him how he approves of

my proposals, and let me have an answer as speedily as possible, for I am afraid that the Pretender, who is constantly sending one or other of us, his poor ragged followers, to Spain or Sicily, will, if the war continues, send a whole drove of us next summer, and me among them, to fight for King Philip, and, if I should decline, as I certainly shall, he may either send me home or clap me up into a monastery, as the Emperor has clapped up his enchanted Dulcinea, where she is likely to remain, till the Pope or some abler magician shall break the enchantment. Since my stay here is so uncertain, I beg you again to tell him as much, that he may send me my instructions without delay, lest they should come too late. Besides, whether I make a long or a short stay here, I would not willingly be idle, but improve every minute to the advantage of the Government. You may likewise tell him I am now actually forming a scheme about what you and I formerly talked of, viz., of carrying off the Pretender and bringing him to England, and, when I have perfected it, I shall communicate it to his Honour. *Copy.*

——— to Mr. Craggs.

[1718, Nov.]—Since writing this, I have luckily hit on one of the readiest and shortest ways for accomplishing the business on which you have employed me. I told you I had formed an acquaintance, which I shall take care to cultivate, with Paterson, Mar's under-secretary, who has private lodgings of his own some distance from the Pretender's palace, where he keeps, as he has told me himself, all the papers and records of this mock Court. I am almost every day in this room where they are, and the people of the house know me so well that, when I visit him in the daytime and he is out, they make no scruple to let me into that room till he comes. Now, since they let me have such free access to his chamber for love, I am sure they would let me have the same to his papers for money, and I might take an opportunity in an evening, when he is commonly absent for several hours together, to carry off all his papers, and getting five or six posts' start, I might easily reach Genoa without the least danger of being overtaken, where I might remain in sanctuary in our Envoy's house, till I could get a safe passage for England. If you approve of this project, I am ready to execute it. *Headed,* "Copy of the postscript of my letter to Craggs."

Cover.

[1718 ?]—Of a letter addressed to William Drummond at Bologna.

Queen Mary.

[1718 ?]—Précis of her will, dated 18 August, 1712. To be deposited at Chaillot till her husband's body is transported

thence, to be laid by him. Her heart and entrails to remain at Chaillot with her husband's, his mother's and her daughter, Louise Marie's.

Leaves to the King her right in salts of Brouage, the Isle of Ré or elsewhere in France, and all the Luoghi di monte in Rome, all jewels, silver plate and all personal estate, on condition of his paying all her just debts and of fulfilling all obligations already made or which shall be made by any writing under her hand by way of codicil or otherwise, and of paying the following charitable legacies for the good of her soul as soon as he can :—

The parish church of St. Germain-en-Laye, 3,000 livres, one thousand for Masses and two for the poor of the parish ;

The Recollets of St. Germains, the Convent of the Lodge at St. Germains, the English Seminary at Paris, the Scots College at Paris, the high Seminary called Lombard College, the English Benedictines (Minorites) at Paris, the English College of Jesuits at Liége, the English College of Jesuits at St. Omer, to each 300 livres, and all those to have Masses and prayers for the benefit of her soul ;

The English Austin nuns, the English Benedictine nuns and the English Blue nuns at Paris, the Ursulines at St. Germains, the English Benedictine nuns at Dunkirk, the poor Clares of Gravelines, the poor Clares of Rouen, the English Benedictine nuns at Pontoise, and the Irish nuns at Ypres, 300 *livres* each to pray for her soul.

The Queen declared that she laid out for the late King and for the present King till he became 18 of her own money 20,000*l.*, which she requires to be paid as follows within a year after his restoration, as follows, viz., to the Monastery of the Visitation of Chaillot, first, 3,000*l.* for a decoration of marble for the high altar in the said church, or for a rich tabernacle for the said altar at the choice of those religious, and to the said monastery 1,000*l.* for building a monument on the Gospel side of the high altar within the rails of the church over the grate of the quire, in which monument shall be put the hearts of King James II and of the Queen, his mother, her Majesty's own heart and that of her daughter, Princess Louise Marie ; thirdly, whereas by a writing under her hand, of 17 July, 1712, she promised to the said convent 50,000 livres Tournois within a year after her son should be restored, she requires so much of the 20,000*l.* to be laid out as will make 50,000 livres Tournois for the said convent, and to make good to the convent what may be in arrear from 1 April, 1712, of 3,000 livres a year she promised to the said convent for her apartments in the said house ; fourthly, she gives to the said convent 550*l.* on condition they found a perpetual Mass every day to be said in their church for her

soul and the souls of King James II and of the Princess Louise Marie, and an anniversary Mass for all three as near as can be to the anniversary of their deaths; fifthly, to the said convent 1,000*l.*, which she promised to Lady Henriette Douglas, a professed nun in the said convent since dead, professed by the name of Marie Paule. In other convents for nuns placed by her she orders out of the said 20,000*l.* to be paid: To the English monastery of Pontoise 400*l.* for the portion of Dame Constable and 400*l.* more for the portion of Dame Staniers; to the English Benedictines at Dunkirk 500*l.* for the portion of Dame Coleman, and 500*l.* more for the portion of Dame Rosier; 400*l.* to the English Benedictine nuns at Brussels for a portion she promised to that house; 300*l.* to the English poor Clares at Gravelines for Sister Seacom; 500*l.* to the French Benedictine nuns at Sevais (?) for Mrs. Griffin's portion; 500*l.* to the Earl of Almond Davia in lieu of the portion he paid with his sister, Lady Catherine Davia, to the convent of Bologna when she was professed; 500*l.* to the Scots Seminary in Paris to make a fund for a school in the Highlands for the benefit of the mission there, the Superior of the said Seminary to place the said sum so as to be most conducing to the said end. The aforesaid portions, as well as the above sums to Chaillot, to be paid within a year after the restoration and also the following legacies in like manner, viz., to Lady Charlotte Talbot, 2,000*l.*; to Lady Clare, 1,000*l.*; to Mrs. Molza, 1,000*l.*; to Mrs. Teresa Strickland, now Mrs. Stafford, 1,000*l.*; 3,000 livres Tournois to the Hospital of the Charity at St. Germains and to the other Hospital of Antient (?) people there 1,000 livres Tournois, both the said sums for the hospitals of St. Germains to be disposed of in such manner as the Prior or Curate of St. Germains for the time being shall think best for their benefit. If the community of young women at St. Germains subsists at the time of her death, she leaves them 6,000 livres Tournois, and desires the King to pay this one sum as soon as he conveniently can after her decease, though not then restored.

And whereas we are sensible of the wanting conditions the servants of our family will be in after our decease and not having of our own wherewithal to relieve them, we therefore desire our son, in case he be not restored at the time of our death, to make his earnest request to the King of France in his name and mine to obtain, if possible, of the Princess of Denmark a continuation for one year longer of so much of my jointure as will be necessary to pay a year's salary to all my servants after my decease and one year's pension to such of my pensioners as shall then be in exile, that they may have wherewithal to go and provide for themselves as well as they can, hoping and earnestly desiring our son, that, whenever it shall please God to give him the possession of his kingdoms, he will have consideration for them, and especially for such as shall be then in most want; and lastly we

constitute our dear son to be our sole executor and legatee universal, to whom we bequeath all our estate, real and personal, of which we shall be possessed at our death, and also every other estate, real or personal, to which we may have any just title or claim, and on condition that he fulfil what we have herein ordained and pay and execute what we may hereafter order or appoint by any writing under our hand.

In a codicil dated 10 Feb., 1714 [n.s.], she orders that part only of her entrails with her heart be left at Chaillot, and the remainder to be divided betwixt the parish church of St. Germains and the Scots College at Paris and the English College at St. Omers, and gives to Mrs. Strickland, woman of the Bedchamber, 1,000*l.*, part of the 20,000*l.* owing by the King, and to Lady Strickland and Mrs. Plowden each 500*l.*, to be paid within a year after the restoration, and desires the King to give 8,000 livres Tournois to be equally divided betwixt the English Benedictine monks at Paris and the English Benedictine nuns there, as soon as he conveniently can, for establishing a perpetual Mass for the King's father and the Princess Louise Marie and herself, and desires him, as soon as he conveniently can, to give 6,000 livres Tournois to the parish church of St. Germains to be employed by the Curate thereof for settling a fund for four flambeaux to be carried along with the Blessed Sacrament, when it's carried out to the sick. 4 *pages*. *In Sir W. Ellis' handwriting.*

Queen Mary.

Copy of the articles in her will relating to the convent of Chaillot, which sufficiently appear by the above précis. 2½ *pages.*

Abstract.

[1718 ?]—Of the estate of the late Duchess of Modena which falls to her Majesty. According to Monsignor Caprara's valuation the Luoghi di monte at Rome are worth 85,000 Roman crowns, and the Cambii 60,100, making together 145,100. Roman crowns are a little more value than English, but, allowing them to be equal, they make together 36,275*l.* sterling.

The rent on the salt works in Brouage and Oleron now in lease comes to 15,000 French *livres* a year, which, reduced to English money, makes 1,160*l.* sterling, which at 20 years' purchase is worth 23,000*l.*

Sum total, 59,475*l.* (Then follow a list of deductions for legacies and annuities amounting to 2,611*l.* sterling, leaving the clear sum of 56,864*l.* sterling.)

There are many other deductions, which cannot be estimated at present, as the maintenance of the family for six months, legacies of which the quantum is left in the breast of Monsignor Caprara, the finishing of the jewel designed for Loretto &c. On the other side, it does not yet appear

what ready money she had by her or what money for her was in Monsignor Caprara's hands.

The income from the moneys of the Luoghi and the Cambii at 3½ *per cent* will amount to 1,990*l. per annum*, and the rent of the salts comes to 1,160*l.*, so the sum total comes to 3,150*l.* sterling. (This paper must have been drawn up in 1687 or 1688, soon after the death of the Duchess, but is endorsed "Abstract of the estate of her late Highness the Duchess of Modena, which fell to the late Queen.")

MEMORIAL.

[1718 ?]—Concerning the right of the late Queen to receive her jointure during the life of her husband and also after his death, stating the facts as in the Introduction to Vol. I of this Calendar, *pp.* lv–lviii, and the documents therein referred to, and adding, as is there conjectured, that the late Queen never received anything in respect thereof after 1688. *French. Three copies, to one of which are subjoined copies of the warrant signed by Queen Anne of* 23 *Dec.*, 1713, *the declaration at Ryswyck of the English ambassadors, dated* 20 *Sept.*, 1697, *with the letter annexed of the Baron de Lillieroot, the Swedish mediator ambassador, and the letters of M. d'Iberville to M. de Torcy of* 10 *and* 13 *Jan.*, 1715, *alluded to in the above Introduction.*

WILLIAM DICCONSON.

[1718 ?]—Suggesting to the King what may seem most reasonable in reference to the demand of the servants and pensioners as to dividing what may remain when debts &c. are discharged.

The servants allege their salaries are due of justice, which ought to take place of charity; the pensioners insist that, having hazarded their lives, suffered in their fortunes and been exiled for the King, they merit a share in his bounty as justly as the servants can their wages. Should one propose to divide what remains equally betwixt servants and pensioners according to their former allowances, nothing would be more easy, but then great numbers would come in that are not in such absolute need, which would soon exhaust the fund, and the necessitous would not be so long and effectually relieved, which the King by all his orders hitherto seems to have had principally in view.

If one suggest to the King to distribute it only by way of charity or relief to those that really want it, which manifestly was his intention hitherto, it will be impossible to distinguish who is and who is not in the case, for everyone will say he is starving, if he has not wherewithal to live in the same manner he did, for no one that I see retrenches anything.

PRINCE DOLGOROUKI to ———.

[1718 ?] Monday.—I am sending you the passport and the order for post horses, and shall not fail to call on you, as soon as the weather shall allow me. *French.*

OTTO DE KLINCKOWSTROM, Counsellor of the Chancery of the King of Sweden, to COL. O'BRIEN.

[1718 ?]—He will have the kindness to send me a plein pouvoir signed by those concerned at Paris and London, in order to enable me to propose to the Court of Sweden all the things which may be profitable to the Company. To shorten the journey, he is requested to tell his friends in England to send it me direct to Stockholm under the cover of Baron de Hopken, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

As the good of the Company may require me to return to France to concert different things which may be too long to discuss by letters, it would be convenient that Lord Montgomery write to the said Secretary that it was necessary that I return to France for whatever use his Majesty may wish to make of me.

It will be time enough to write that letter at the end of April. (Giving directions how to address letters to him.) *French.*

PROPOSAL.

[1718 ?]—To succeed in a negotiation with the King of Sweden there should be dispatched to him an officer of known bravery, who speaks German well or, if not, Latin. His air should not be stiff but open and soldierly, and he should be simply dressed in the Swedish fashion. He should address himself through Prince James Sobeski to Gen. Poniatowski, formerly captain of the guard to King Stánislaus. (Sketch of Poniatowski's life and character.) Through him he would be able to know the objections the King might make to his proposals and how he should attempt to remove them, which could not be done if he made use of a Swedish channel, his ministers hardly venturing to propose anything and still less to answer him.

The writer offers to accompany and guide the person selected. He is a friend of many officers in the Swedish troops and in the chancery, and, if it be necessary to get a letter from Prince James to the King of Sweden, will undertake to get it. 2 *pages. French.*

STATEMENT.

[1718 ?]—After a sketch of the lives of the King of Sweden and King James declaring that the best means for restoring them and taking vengeance on their enemies would be that the King of Sweden should make a descent in Scotland with 6,000 infantry and two regiments of cavalry, while King James makes a descent elsewhere. All the English, Scotch and Irish, who are faithful to their lawful sovereign, whose number is very great, would not fail to join him and place him on his throne, and the more willingly from knowing him to have the support of so brave a monarch as the King of Sweden. Though the King of England appears abandoned

by everybody, he has still secret friends who would aid him in that enterprise, and a great number of his powerful subjects remain so faithful to him that they are above the fear of the cruelties of the Elector, which, so far from making dreaded have hitherto served only to bring on him such contempt of the English nation, that even the women make horns at him when they see him pass. His most serious endeavour is to maintain himself in the good graces of the Schulemburg, who has been his declared mistress for many years, whom he would wish to marry, which he would have done 15 years ago if the late Electress had not dissuaded him. 4 *pages. French.*

LIST.

[1718 ?]—Arthur, Major, Campbell of Glenlyon, Cresswell, Drummond of Balhaldie, Fleming, Major, Gordon, Gen., Majors Leslie and Lauther, Malcolm of Grange, Macdonald of Keppoch, McDougall, Capt. in Berwick's regiment, Lieutenants Ridley, Ramsay and Miller, Carnegie of Kinfane and Robertson of Strowan arrived two days ago from Montpellier, of which 16, three are invalids, five taken back, two arrived since two days and one in Berwick's regiment, so only five remain to go off, viz., Creswell, Lauder, Ridley, Ramsay and Miller. Mr. Sandilands and I have been obliged to bail the five taken back. By this 14 remain yet on my list of subsistence, I having no orders about the last two come.

[THOMAS SHERIDAN to MATTHEW KENNEDY.]

[1718 ?]—When I left Paris the end of last June I wrote to you to desire you to pay my sisters whatever money you should receive on mine or their account. As I have never heard a word from them till two days ago, and they are not very particular in their account of those matters, I desire you to let me know what you have received and paid them since my departure. In the meantime I would have you continue to pay them as usual according to my letter of 18 June, 1718.

SIGNOR PAULINI.

[1718 ?]—Account for 36 tunes copied at Fano at 2 pauls each.

APPENDIX.

The Duke of Ormonde to [Lieut.-General Dillon].

1717, Dec. 4.—This is the fifth post since I received any of yours. The last from you was of 23 October. I have not received any from *the King* since that you sent me in yours of 10 October.

Yesterday I received two letters, one from *Jerningham* and the other from *Dr. Erskine.* I send you an abstract of what's material in both. *Jerningham* was in the *island of Gothland* 7 *November, ready to sail from Wisby to Calmar.* He writes *that Sir H. Stirling is returned from his Norway expedition* disappointed.

Dr. Erskine writes that Görtz is *in Finland.* He says he is very well assured that *Görtz has promised great things, that the Czar* is still of the same mind.

The Duke of Ormonde would not write any more letters to *the King*, till *he* has had an answer to *his* letters, and therefore desires you would send copies of those *he* sent you, fearing that *his* are miscarried. My humble duty to *the Queen.* I have no account of the four *letters* I formerly mentioned and sent *the dates* of.

I fancy the reason of your silence is that you stay till you know if yours are come safe. In mine of 18 November I acknowledged three of yours. The last was of 23 October.

I hope *money* will *be ready, if demanded. Letters from our friends* are very acceptable. Do not let us want them. 3½ *pages.*

Lord Tullibardine to the Duke of Mar.

1718, March 31.—(Postscript to his letter of that date, calendared in the last volume, *p.* 235.) After writing what's before, I received yours of the 6th instant. The reason *Tullibardine* wrote to *Dillon* that people here would go on with what they were entrusted with (he having given orders to remit 5,000 livres by *W. Gordon* to begin with), unless they had some instructions to the contrary, was because hardly any return comes from him to the most urging letters, but now he shall be acquainted that everything will be delayed till your answer comes to what is now writ. *Glendarule* and I believe that *Clanranald* and *Brigadier Campbell* should come from where they are, for they can soon return, if necessary, and otherwise it can do no good, till you determine or *Dillon*

sends further orders. Then no time shall be lost according to the directions transmitted.

(Expressing his own and his brother's obligations to the King's goodness.)

I fully believe *Lord Panmure* will think of nothing unbecoming him, but it's possible some concerned in his friend may buss strange insinuations to her, that he may be amused with their most sagaciously mean projects.

I am very glad *the King* has been diverted this carnival, and I am mightily pleased he loves the Italian music, which, generally speaking, is none of the least agreeable to those that are a little accustomed to it.

Glendarule and I shall be sure to observe what is mentioned concerning Mr. *Inese*. When Mr. Malcolm's and *Major Smith's* affair with me broke out, I heard that they sent to Mr. *Inese* desiring *the Queen's* leave to continue as they were in *Bordeaux*, which made *Glendarule* send him a double of what I had writ to *R. Gordon* on that subject. Mr. *Inese* immediately writ that *the Queen* answered that certainly *the King's* pleasure was that they should conform to what had been desired on that head. I thanked him for this dispatch in doing me justice. He has since sent *the King's* powers and *Mar's* letters concerning Capt. George and crew to lie in my hands till further orders come how to dispose of them, which he had writ for. This is all that has passed between us, and it may not be improper you should know it.

The laird (Malcolm of Grange) has not been from *Bordeaux*, only for near a month he was at Cahors to see some of his old acquaintances. I shall let him know I have heard from you, and that he is allowed to continue there as he thinks convenient.

After *Clanranald* and *Brigadier Campbell* come, the distinctest accounts that can be got of *Barry's* perfidy or anything else that's like to occur shall be sent you, before we remove. Perhaps you will think it not inconvenient to change your cipher entirely, since I am afraid the monstrous *Barry* knows but too much of it. *Prefixed*,

Lord Tullibardine to Lieut.-General Dillon.

Last night I received a letter from Brigadier Campbell, *giving an account of* Barry's *treachery, and saying he has written to you fully about it. You'll see his thoughts are rather a little too cool as to the manner of carrying on this affair quickly, which cannot be more discovered than that man has already done, for now it seems pretty plain, whenever this business is set agoing in these parts or anywhere else, those who have already got so full an account of the design will again know what's adoing in it very soon, since these goods cannot be made up without some notice being taken by such antagonists as you have to deal with. Therefore the credit you sent is not yet made*

use of, till we know if it be necessary to provide the goods this season. In such a case no time should be lost, and on that account, unless there be other directions soon, we must take it for granted that the things ought to be proceeded in and so go on according to the remittances made. 1718, *March* 29. *Copy.*

THOMAS SHERIDAN to MATTHEW KENNEDY.

[1712?]—Power of attorney from Thomas Sheridan living at London for himself and as guardian of his two sisters, Helen and Mary, the next of kin of their father, Thomas Sheridan, deceased, to Kennedy, to receive the repayment of the rentes secured on the aides and gabelles which belong to them and to agree to their conversion and to accept the new rentes in lieu thereof and to receive the arrears due on the new rentes from 1 Jan. last. (*See Vol. I, p.* 251.) *French.*

LIST.

[1717?]—Of persons receiving pensions, the total of the monthly pensions amounting to 11,422 livres, 18 sols 4 deniers. As Dr. Abercromby is among the pensioners, this must be earlier than December, 1717, when he died.

ANOTHER LIST.

[1717 or 1718.]—Of pensioners for the most part identical with the last, but substituting Mrs. for Dr. Abercromby, so later than the first.

OBSERVATIONS.

[1718?]—On some of the above pensioners, *e.g.* Capt. Butler was in France before the rising in Scotland or Preston. He pretended to be cured by miracle of an old illness by application of some relics of the late King. The Duke of Leeds said he was concerned with him in the design of seizing the Tower. What there is of that is hard to say, but on application to the Duke of Ormonde, to whom he was known, he got put on the list.

LIBEL.

[1718 or earlier.]—On Madame de Maintenon under the name of Guillemette, who is represented as having been brought to Rochelle from the West Indies by her godmother, who died when she was 15, leaving her destitute. She was taken as servant and then as fille de chambre by the lady of a neighbouring château. After carrying on an intrigue for 10 years with the Marquis de Chevreuse, she went to Paris, where she lived on her savings and a present the Marquis had given her at parting. She was introduced by a go-between to Scarron with a view to marriage. 4 *pages. Imperfect, breaking off at her introduction to Scarron, and torn in places. French.*

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